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WEEKLY REGISTER

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CONTAINING

POLITICAL,  
HISTORICAL,  
GEOGRAPHICAL,  
SCIENTIFIC,

STATISTICAL,  
ECONOMICAL,  
AND  
BIOGRAPHICAL

**DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS;**

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD  
OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE

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# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The matter for this day's REGISTER has been held in a state of suspense, by the prospect of obtaining a copy of the inaugural address of the new president: it was received by express. The editors of the "American" politely supplied us with a copy, and we have the pleasure to lay it before our readers. See page 8.

In our next paper we expect to give a list of all the acts passed at the late session of congress, and close our journal of its proceedings. A number of important papers, &c. however, will thereafter remain for publication.

Mr. Kromer has published a long address to his constituents, in support of his charges against Mr. Clay; which has been followed by a statement made by Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, of a conversation which he had with Mr. K. (while the matter of the "card" of the last named was before the house of representatives), wherein Mr. K. declared "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor," &c. This conversation was also heard by Mr. Little, of Maryland, and Mr. Digges, a citizen of Washington, who have confirmed it. Having published the "card" and all the other articles belonging to this unpleasant affair, we feel called upon to give Mr. Kromer's address and the opposing statement, though sincerely regretting what appears to us the necessity of doing so; and with an apprehension also, that further publications on the same subject may take up more room than it will be agreeable to our readers to have occupied with it. But the *uniform practice* observed in the management of this work must be maintained—which is, that, in all matters of controversy, both sides shall be treated impartially, whatever our own opinion of the case may be.

The present state of our country is surely one on which the friend of man, in every clime, may congratulate himself. We have our own domestic preferences and prejudices, and differences of opinion about men and things—but still the system goes on and dispenses blessings to all the people of this widely extended republic, whether resident near the snow-capt mountains of the north, or breathing the perfumed air of the orange groves of the south—whether bordering on the broad Atlantic, or seated upon the mighty rivers of the west; which, like arteries in the human body, give life and spirit to the extremes of the land. There are now *four citizens* living who have filled the presidential office, and successively wielded all the patronage and power of that most honorable place, neither of whom has any more pretension to influence, or party to support him if he aimed at possessing it, than other eminent citizens enjoy. In laying down the presidency they marched directly into the rank of citizens, and we have no jealousy of them. Their *edicts* will always be respected as that of venerable fathers should be; but we are without apprehension of their *power* to do evil to the republic, even if we could believe them disposed to sully the reputation which they have gained. How much matter for reflection is there in the facts here presented—in the occurrences that lately took place in the election of a new president—in the peace and prosperity of the people at large—in the march of mind and progress of improvement—in short, in the general triumph of our institutions over the fears of their friends and the predictions of their enemies!

It is my intention to speak of these things at considerable length, in which shall be embraced a cool

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and dispassionate review of certain late political events, in the hope that, while all deference is paid to conflicting opinions, my *mita* may be contributed to induce some more and more to love their country, and rally round its constitution and laws, as the ark of the common safety.

A NEW REPUBLIC! We give a detailed account of the late *final* proceedings in Peru, to the exclusion of some domestic articles, in a belief that the intelligence from that interesting country will warm the heart of every friend of liberty and the rights of man. The long continued and desolating war for the emancipation of South America, is at an end—and the people of four republics, Colombia, Peru, Chili and Buenos Ayres, have nothing now to do, but to proceed seriously to work to reduce into order and consolidate the principles which they have maintained by the sword. Colombia has well performed the part of an elder sister; and her noble chief, BOLIVAR, by his disinterestedness and valor, may well be said to have "covered himself with glory." May he persevere—and, at the close of his useful life, like our own WASHINGTON, have the pleasure to behold the rich fruit which the tree of liberty bears, in the increased and increasing happiness of his fellow-men!

MEDALS. On Saturday last, in the presence of a number of gentlemen assembled for the occasion, the president of the United States presented the residues of the medals voted to certain officers, in testimony of the sense which the nation entertained of their services in the late war. The ceremony was interesting, and the several addresses, with the replies given thereto, shall be preserved, as belonging to the history of our country. The medals presented were—

To major generals *Brown*, *Scott* and *Macomb*; to general *Jessup*, for major general *Harrison*; to Mr. *Houston*, of Tennessee, for major general *Gaines*; to Mr. *Marvin*, of New York, for major general *Porter*; to Mr. *Webster*, of Massachusetts, for brig. general *Miller*. General *Gaines* was prevented from attending by sickness. The others that were absent were not expected to have been present.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Judging by the late London papers, the messages of our president have become quite as interesting to the British people as the speeches of their king are to us. This is certainly a great deal gained, when we recollect it has been proudly intimated that America was seldom thought of in England, except at Liverpool! And besides, the manner in which Mr. Monroe's message, on opening the late session of congress, is spoken of, is kind, liberal and manly. Take the following brief extracts from two long articles which appear in the papers named:

The *Times* says—"It is not merely as the last message which Mr. Monroe will ever communicate in his character of president, that we consider this an interesting production. To a lover of humanity and of public liberty, it possesses the valuable qualification of describing an amount of national prosperity, enjoyed by a people who speak our language and are cemented to Englishmen by a common blood and lineage, superior to all that has been recorded of any community on earth. Towards foreign states, the president indulges a spirit of uniform and impartial good will. Aloof from the anxieties and heart burnings of the old world, he disclaims all share in those

systems of policy which engage, combine, or distract the European powers. The balance of power in Europe is declared to be a thing indifferent to America. The growth of the new republics, near neighbors to the United States, the sympathy between their respective institutions, are dwelt upon with natural exultation by Mr. Monroe; and we are happy to see, he reiterates the maxim that no enemy from Europe ought to be permitted by the United States, to molest or disturb the independence of South America with impunity. It is announced as a reasonable expectation, that Portugal will shortly recognize the sovereignty of Brazil. England is spoken of in terms of cordial respect and amity. The abolition of the slave trade is pronounced to be an object "near the heart" of both nations."

It commends him also, for the manner in which he spoke of Lafayette—and, after noticing the reception of the general by congress, adds—"Who does not envy Lafayette's feelings, and still more the feelings of those who did him this homage? Upon the whole, the speech of the American president would repay the most studied and profound attention; and, as we have already hinted, might be taken as a useful model for great personages in other parts of the world, when they profess to enlighten their subjects by a royal view of the national interests and concerns."

The *Public Ledger* speaks of the message even more warmly, and remarks—"It is, as usual, a glowing picture, though as free from exaggeration as possible, of the influence which good institutions, with a wise government, have upon the lot of a people. Their good effects are so perceptible in the present instance, that they offer a most triumphant refutation of the miserable sophistries which issue occasionally from the imperial presses of Vienna and St. Petersburg. If we compare the situation of the Americans, as it is described in the simple language of their president's message, with that of the subjects of their imperial majesties, how the contrast strikes us; whilst it confirms those political predilections which we share in common with all freemen. In one country, we see every thing having a tendency to make man what his Creator intended him to be, lending itself to this grand social consummation—universal education cherished; industry encouraged; person and property enjoying the most perfect protection; and the population increasing with a rapidity to which we can find no parallel, and, what is extraordinary, without the vice or misery with which it is too often accompanied in other countries. We may use this language now, in speaking of the Americans, without hurting the prejudices or the pride of a single Englishman; for their prosperity, instead of proving a source of alarm to us, has materially contributed to our own; whilst their emulation in the arts which we cultivate in common, has served only to call forth the energies of our national character."

"Their foreign policy, as it regards Europe, consists, according to the message, in cultivating peace and friendship alike with all nations, and in carefully abstaining from all interference in their disputes. But this abstinence does not extend to transactions, where European and American interests are mingled; and here the message takes a lofty, though not an assuming tone. It states distinctly, that any attempt to interpose by force in the affairs of the new states of the American continent, will be regarded as hostile to the interests of the United States. This important declaration is made without the slightest air of bravado, but it will tell better on this account; and the simple and almost indirect manner in which it is made will encourage no European power to slight it. In speaking of the relations with those new states, the message contains no novelty, except a hope that it expresses that Portugal will speedily recognize the independence of Brazil."

☞ We most heartily greet the good feelings manifested in the preceding extracts, and will gladly reciprocate them. Circumstances have placed the United States and Great Britain in many and severe points of opposition, and old prejudices are not easily removed; and, if there have been too strong attachments in some of our people, whereby the antipathies of others were too strongly excited, it is equally certain that we have not been treated by Englishmen with that degree of respect which our rank among the nations of the earth, and our condition as the best customer that they had, have undoubtedly deserved. It is no matter what has brought about this apparent change—it is sufficient that it has taken place, and we are glad of it. "England with all her faults," now is the citadel of liberty in Europe—the only power competent to obstruct the march of barbarism in the old world, as devised by the "holy alliance;" and she acknowledges that which they all reject—the right of revolt in an oppressed people. See the subsequent article.

**THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.** A London paper of the 4th January says—"The following is the substance of the communication made by Mr. Canning to the foreign ambassadors: "That, in consequence of the repeated failures of the application of his majesty's government to the court of Spain, relative to the recognition of the independent states of South America, his majesty's servants have come to the determination to send charge d'affaires to the states of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres, and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective states, on the basis of a recognition of their independence."

The "Courier" highly approves of those proceedings of the British cabinet, and says that they have been officially communicated "to all our allies, through our ambassadors and ministers at their respective courts."

The French papers continue to complain of the British act with respect to South America. The *Etoile* says, "the principles of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as well as France, are at variance with what Britain has done. If her object be commerce, France never will consent that she stipulate for exclusive privileges. Considered in a political point, England has committed a dangerous act by the example which is thus given to her colonies."

[It is stated in the Paris papers, that the king of the Netherlands will follow the lead of Great Britain, in acknowledging the independence of the South American republics.]

**FRANCE AND COLONIA.** A letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated the 8th February, received at New York, says—"I presume that you have heard that the French government has made a demand on the Venezuelan government at Puerto Cabello, for property captured and carried into that port, and condemned under their flag, and that the said place is declared to be in a state of blockade, (until it is given up), by a frigate, two briggs and a schooner. A 74 is waiting the result at St. Pierre's, Martinique, ready to go, in case the demand shall not be complied with, and detain all Colombian property until full satisfaction is obtained. We have a Colombian privateer which arrived here on the 6th instant, from Lagaira, and brings news for your government. I understand they permit neutral vessels to come out, but none to go in."

**AFRICA.** The brig Hunter sailed about a month since from Norfolk, for Liberia, the seat of the African colony. She had on board sixty-seven emigrants, several of whom had been emancipated by their masters, that, in the land of their ancestors, they might assist in the building up of a nation of free blacks. We heartily wish success to this project, and,

If the happiness of the people who proceed thither is advanced, it cannot fail to do good, and must be grateful to every feeling mind: yet, we are apprehensive that it cannot have any sensible effect as to an accomplishment of the great thing aimed at—a reduction of the colored population in the United States.

**THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE**, of the state of Pennsylvania, has offered a long list of handsome premiums, for the best specimens of no less than *eighty-two* different branches of manufactures!—to be exhibited at Philadelphia in October next. This valuable society has already been exceedingly useful in exciting a generous spirit of emulation, and, undoubtedly, acquires strength as it goes on.

**CREEK INDIANS.** Private letters received at Washington, from Georgia, state that the commissioners of the United States have succeeded in making a treaty with the Creek Indians, by which they have agreed to cede and relinquish the title to the whole of their lands within the limits of the state of Georgia.

Cotton begins to be cultivated in considerable quantities in Virginia. It is stated that some planters, not far from Richmond, appropriate from 20 to 100 acres of land annually to the growth of this staple. When the history of this valuable plant, in our country, is recollected, we ought not to be surprised if it shall be advantageously raised much farther north.

**MARYLAND.** The legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday last. The "Jew bill," as it is called—or a bill to alter the constitution so as to relieve persons from political disqualifications on account of their religious opinions, has again passed both branches of the legislature—in the house of delegates by a vote of 26 to 25; only 51 out of 80 members being present. Before it is effective it must be passed by the next succeeding legislature. A law abolishing the imprisonment of females for debt has also passed, as well as a supplement to the usury law in favor of *bona fide* holders of negotiable securities, where those securities have been tainted with usury in their inception.

**FLORIDA.** A census of Florida has been ordered by the territorial government. The St. Augustine paper says, that such has been the recent influx of population, that it will be found that Florida is entitled to claim admission as one of the states.

**CANADA.** The population of Upper Canada, amounts to 151,097 souls. The excess of males over females is 6,351.

**NEW-ORLEANS.** Extract from a letter dated Jan. 19—"At present this place is all business and bustle, in consequence of the immense quantity of cotton which arrives here daily, I may say hourly. There are no less than 16 or 20 steam boats, averaging about 50 horse power, and bringing from the upper countries from 500 to 1,500 bales each, weekly. Tobacco, sugar, rice, &c. also arrives here plentifully; but cotton is the principal article raised on the coast of the Mississippi for upwards of 500 miles from the mouth of the river. From the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, we have also extensive arrivals of cotton. On the same day on which the cotton arrives, it is nearly all bought up by the merchants, who are from all parts of the world. It is all sold for cash, credit on cotton being entirely out of the question. For six months in the year there is no place in the world where business is carried on to such an extent and on such favorable terms to the disposer.

"Our port exhibits a grand display of vessels at

present, there being upwards of 250 sail, nearly all of which are loading, or engaged to take cargoes to the numerous ports in the world."

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U STATES.** From the synodical and presbyterial reports presented to the general assembly at their last session, it appears that there are under the care of the assembly, 13 synods, 77 presbyteries, 1,979 congregations, 1,027 ministers. The number of vacant congregations is 769; licentiate 173; candidates 195. The number of communicants added during the past year is 10,431, and the whole number of communicants 114,955. The number of adult baptisms during the year has been 2,120, and of infant baptisms 15,942. The amount of collections for missions \$6,995; for commissioners' fund \$2,692; for the theological seminary, \$1,465; for presbyterial fund, \$370, and for education fund, 7,928 dollars. As the reports are made only once in four years, we shall have no further returns till the year 1828.

**PASSENGERS.** A statement is annually laid before congress, by the secretary of state, (says the National Journal), showing the number of passengers that have arrived in the United States, from all foreign countries, during the preceding year. This statement is made up from the returns of collectors of the customs, and exhibits, not only the number of the passengers, but also the age, sex and occupation of each, if known.

From the report, submitted on Monday, it appears that the whole number, (including American citizens), that arrived in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to 9,560, viz:

	Males.	Females.	Age and sex, not stated.	Total.
1st quarter, 1823,	1,391	291	565	2,037
1st do. 1824,	817	101	125	1,066
2d do. do.	1,919	522	531	2,972
3d do. do.	2,095	617	788	3,500
Total	6,222	1,526	1,812	9,560

[Of the preceding it is probable that not more than 5,000 persons came under the class of emigrants. If to these be added 1,000 more, who have come to the United States, by way of the Canadas, we have about the whole amount gained by emigration for the last year: during which, it may be calculated, that we have lost at least 3,000, by removals to various parts of the world, and on account of the wandering habits of seamen. The real gain, by emigration, is a small matter compared with the natural increase of the population of the United States—Ed. Reg.]

**COTTON.** From a letter from a mercantile house at Havre, we gather the following particulars as to the importation of cotton, for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824.

Quality.	1822.	1823.	1824.
Louisiana	35,468	32,968	35,399
Upland	37,475	46,071	73,316
Sea Island	1,715	2,462	4,240
Brazil	34,691	28,120	15,098
All other	10,251	7,940	15,027
	119,600	117,561	143,260

Stock—31st December, in each year.			
Louisiana	3,744	2,422	2,132
Upland	2,500	5,796	8,407
Sea Island	306	818	856
Brazil	2,593	7,545	763
All other	1,909	1,920	1,773
	12,652	17,944	19,921

4  
**LIVERPOOL.** A late paper, published in this town, says—The number of vessels reported at our custom house, for the last six months, is 5,260, viz:

From foreign ports,	2,054	} 636,601 tons.
Ireland	1,525	
Coasters,	1,681	

5,260

In the half year ending, June 24th, 1824.  
 Foreign, 4,151; Ireland, 2,200; coasters, 3,650; total, 1,090 vessels. Tons, 1,150,917.

**NEW STEAM ENGINE.** The Newport Mercury states an experiment has just been made in crossing Bristol ferry, with a steam engine without a boiler, invented by Mr. John Babcock, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The experiment was completely successful, and we, (says the Providence Journal), shall be much gratified if its practical utility can be completely established. Gentlemen, however, in whose knowledge of mechanical principles we have much confidence, express doubts of the success of this invention. The following is the description of the engine:

"The substitute for a boiler, of a ten horse power engine, consists of two sections of cast iron tubes, one inch thick, each 16 feet in length, in lengths of 3½ feet, and averaging 1½ inch bore, and containing about 3 gallons, placed horizontally in a small furnace, 3½ by 4½ feet and 3 feet high; the end of one tube enters into the top of a cylinder 6½ inches in diameter; the end of the other enters into the bottom; the other ends go out on opposite sides of the furnace, and to each is attached a small forcing pump, one inch in diameter, and they are alternately worked by gearing attached to the cross head—the cylinder is also enclosed in the furnace, and the length of the strokes of the piston is 2 feet 2 inches—the motion is communicated by shackle-bars, in the usual way, and there is no variation from the common construction of a high-pressure engine—to set it in motion, a fire is made in the furnace with a few sticks of small wood, or a bushel of coal, and when the tubes are heated, only three cubic inches of water is injected from the forcing pump upon the hot iron, and is instantly converted into steam; a valve, at the same time, being open in the cylinder, it forces down the piston; the other pump then forces the same quantity into the tube, another valve is opened, and the piston ascends, and it continues to operate with unabated vigor, as long as it is supplied with water—the number of strokes made by the piston, in a minute, is about 40, while propelling the boat; and the quantity of water then used, is only a gallon in 4 minutes—it is necessary that it should be fresh water, as the tubes are so small that they get clogged by either salt or sediment; but this is no objection, as, by adding a condenser, nearly the whole can be retained, and we believe it will be found to combine the four requisites, cheapness, simplicity, strength and utility of a perfect machine. The whole space occupied by it does not exceed that of a small tea-table, and the power may be indefinitely enlarged, without much increasing the size; and, with few alterations, it can be easily adapted to any engine now used."

The editor of the Newport Mercury, in announcing this invention, remarks—"we have so often given credence to accounts of engines and improvements, that have been found to be wrong in principle, and useless in practice, that we have forborne to announce the present one, until it had passed the ordeal of successful experiment—but we now firmly believe that the experiment of yesterday, has forever settled the question, that steam may be generated in quantities sufficient for any power, without the aid of a boiler."

**PHILANTHROPIC.** It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, which a friend has transmitted to us from Gibraltar, that the American naval commander in the Mediterranean, the worthy commodore Creighton, made a humane attempt last autumn, to rescue some of the Spanish patriots from the fangs of their oppressors. Though the Spanish general O'Donnell, was not then under the necessity of shedding blood, he was not long afterwards employed in that work by orders from the court. Our correspondent writes thus, under date of Gibraltar, December 15th, 1824.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

"There are many of these unfortunate beings, the Spanish constitutionalists, in this bay. Driven from Spain and not being admitted to land in Gibraltar, they are compelled to remain on board of small vessels in the bay, wherein they subsist chiefly by the bounty of strangers and the fish they catch alongside. Among them are colonels and various officers of distinction, with their families, without means to go to any other country. This spectacle would harrow almost any heart."

"U. S. SHIP CVANE,  
 Gibraltar Bay, Oct. 25, 1824."

"YOUR EXCELLENCY—I have heard with deep concern, that a number of Spanish subjects are to be shot to death to-morrow, at Algeziras, for having committed an offence against the laws of Spain, the justice of which punishment, I will not presume to call in question. Should it however be in your excellency's power to pardon these unfortunate and deluded men, may I ask, in the name of humanity, that this act of clemency may be extended towards them, and whether the examples already made, will not answer the ends of justice?—But, if your excellency cannot pardon, may I hope that you will postpone the execution of their dreadful sentence, until I can write to the minister of the United States, at Madrid, that he may intercede with his most Catholic majesty, in behalf of these miserable men. Spare them, I beseech your excellency, and stop the arteries of Spanish blood, which has already been so abundantly shed, and let Spain repose with her children, but not destroy them. I appeal to your excellency with confidence, having heard much of your excellency's mild and excellent character.

"I beg your excellency to accept the assurance of my very high consideration and respect.

(Signed) JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON,  
 Commanding the United States ships, and vessels  
 cruising in the Mediterranean.

"To his excellency General O'Donnell, commander in chief  
 of the royal Spanish troops, Algeziras."

"SIR—I have received your kind letter, dated yesterday, by which you solicit the pardon of some unfortunate Spaniards, whom you suppose under sentence of death, and to be executed to-day.

"I hasten to inform you, sir, that such news, reported to you at Gibraltar, is without foundation, and that I am not for the present, under the unpleasant necessity of shedding human blood, by the authority of the laws. But should I unfortunately be obliged to resort, again, to such a repugnant and dreadful step, intended to repress atrocious crimes, I have no authority to stop or suspend the execution of the sentence, although desirous to show you, sir, the consideration which your interference greatly deserves. May your life be long preserved.

(Signed) JOSEPH O'DONNELL.  
 "Algeziras, 26th October, 1824.

"To the commander of the United States  
 ships in the Mediterranean."

Annexed is the answer given by the bashaw of Tangiers, in the name of the emperor of Morocco, to the demand made by the Spanish government, that "the vassals of his most Catholic majesty," who had



taken refuge in Barbary, should be delivered up. The emperor wrote to the bashaw—"Thou hast done well in not giving up the Spaniards—they have taken refuge under our flag and must be protected." The barbarian and infidel monarch appears to great advantage in contrast with the royal dominion of the holy alliance.

*Answer of the Bashaw.*

"His majesty cannot, for a moment, entertain the idea of delivering up the persons who came to his dominions, placing trust and confidence in a monarch, just and beneficent, who respects the precepts of God given through his prophet.

"If the men claimed by the king of Spain be offenders against the laws, his majesty should suspend their punishment until he be firmly seated in his throne; and when that period arrives, the emperor will have a direct understanding with the king of Spain, who may then demand them, for it is the duty of sovereigns to respect and attend to each other's wishes.

"If the king of Spain considers these men as offenders, because they have not opposed destiny, be it so:—Other kings there are, and friends too of the king of Spain, who do not look on them in that light, and would, moreover, have wished them to have taken refuge in their territories, where they would have been protected.

"The emperor is a lover of clemency, and is not a stranger to the principles of justice; and, therefore, he cannot, without offending God, by breaking the commands of his prophet, accede to the wishes of his friend, the king of Spain."

**SLAVE TRADE.** According to the last annual report of the London African institution, (for 1824), in one year, 1822, there were shipped from Africa, for Rio Janeiro, 31,240 negroes, of whom 3,454 died on the passage. Into Bahia, above 8,000 were imported the same year. In 1823, the total number shipped for Rio alone, amounted to 21,472, of whom nearly 1,800 died on the passage; and there is reason to think that there was at least an equal importation into the other Brazilian ports, attended by an equal mortality. In the first six months of 1824, the number imported into Rio Janeiro alone, was not less than 26,563, with a mortality of 2,247. The trade for Brazil is carried on north as well as south of the line, in spite of treaties. Brazil ought to be outlawed by the civilized world for her obstinacy in thus openly continuing and encouraging this fell traffic.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review accuses the French government of still conniving at the equipment and escape of French slave vessels. It calculates that "about 40,000 wretched Africans were carried away in a short period by the connivance of the most Christian king's government, notwithstanding his laws and treaties," and supposes that of these forty thousand, above 9,000 must have perished miserably on the voyage.

**PROPERTY AND INCOME IN GREAT BRITAIN.** In 1814, the whole amount of property in Great Britain and Ireland, as estimated by Mr. Colquhoun, was 2,736,640,000*l.* equal to 12,150,671,600 dollars, or twelve thousand one hundred and fifty millions, six hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred dollars: being nearly six times as much as the value of the public debt at that time. The total annual income of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, at the same time, was estimated at 1,919,412,000 dollars, or nineteen hundred and nineteen millions, four hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

The average annual income of the laboring people of Great Britain and Ireland, in other words, the reward for a year's labor, is estimated at 46*l.* pounds sterling, or 206 dollars 46 cents, for each family ave-

raging 41 persons. This gives an annual reward to each person, including men, women and infants, amounting to 43 dollars 56 cents. The average income of each member of the nobility is estimated, by the same author, at 44,444 44 dollars, being upwards of nine hundred times as much as the average income of each individual in laboring families. The average income of the bishops is 22,241 dollars, or about 100 times as much as each individual of laboring families obtains.

A tax of one per cent. on all property would pay the principal of the public debt of Great Britain in less than twenty years. *[Diss. Press.]*

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**Great Britain and Ireland.** From London papers to the 16th Jan. It seems now perfectly understood that the independence of Mexico and the South American states has been, or is about to be, recognized.

Stocks, 15th Jan.—3 per cent. consols 93-8; American 3's 80; U. S. bank shares 124 10a.

Twenty-two persons have been killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Middletown, by the imprudence of one of the workmen in taking off the top of a safety-lamp.

Mr. Rothschild has taken the remainder of the Brazilian loan—two millions sterling.

The abundance of money in England has caused a rage for speculation, in any and almost every thing, beyond all precedent. A London paper of the 10th Jan. says—Not even the South Sea Bubble, when at its extreme height, presented such a scene of insane eagerness, as that which now prevails in the foreign mining fever. On Saturday, shares in the Real del Monte mines, on which £70 are paid, were sold at 1,250*l.* To-day, they have been current at 1,500 guineas—and not to be had—buyers eager. A noble earl, coming to the prudent resolution of realizing, is confidently said to have sold, on Saturday, 110 shares at 1,300 guineas each. Assuming the fact, as stated, a clear profit of 1,140,000 sterling, is thus secured, by a nobleman already possessing one of the largest landed and personal properties in the kingdom! And, from what pockets are these enormous sums extracted? Those of the credulous part of society, who, sighing over the reduction of interest, consequent on the prosperous condition of the country, are tempted to indulge in a species of speculation that may be justly termed *insane*. From all parts of the country, orders pour in upon the bankers for investments in these bubbles, which, sooner or latter, will swallow up the property of thousands of individuals, who now indulge in glittering visions, worthy only of the inmates of a certain great house situate in St. George's Fields. In the bubble market, the performers may be divided into two classes—the *foxes* and the *geese*—the former raise the bubble, which the latter seize with all the gullibility of their species.

The British revenue is in a most prosperous condition, and increasing. The abundance of profitable employment causes the taxes to be easily paid.

**Spain.** It is stated that the inquisition is about to be re-established. It is an institution exactly suited to the gloomy and remorseless mind of Ferdinand, the perjured. Arrests are daily making, on the most trivial pretences, and the prisons are kept full. Blood flows freely. Twenty-two thousand French troops are to remain in the kingdom to support the king in his terrible measures. It happens that whole companies of accused persons are sent to the galleys or the scaffold, without suffering witnesses to be heard in their defence!

**Russia.** The emperor has addressed a rescript to the minister of ecclesiastical affairs, charging him to exercise the most rigorous surveillance over all pub-

lications that touch on religion or public instruction, in order to prevent any from being published that have not received the sanction of the synod.

*Turkey and Greece.* It appears that the Sultan has resolved on a fifth campaign—a firman has been issued in consequence. He is said to be much alarmed for the safety of his person.

The Turks yet hold Patras; but its blockade by the Greeks is respected by the British. It was closely invested, and it was thought that, with Coron and Modon, it could not hold out much longer. It is said that Ibrahim Pacha has been defeated in a grand naval battle off Candia, in which he lost fifty vessels; but no farther particulars are given. The Greek elections had been made in a quiet and orderly manner, and the government appears as well consolidated as could be expected.

*Colombia.* The private armed schooner Clara, has been captured by a Spanish merchantman, of 20 guns, and carried to Havana. The latter was supposed, by the captain of the former, to be a British man of war, by which mistake, he lost his vessel.

*Brazil.* The revenue of this empire is said to amount to three millions of pounds sterling—its population is estimated at four millions; of whom, two millions are slaves. The regular army is between 25 and 30,000 strong, and the militia amounts to 50,000 men.

*Haiti.* The French papers of the 12th of January, contain the documents relating to the negotiation between France and Hayti, for a recognition of the independence of the latter, and which was terminated on the 3d of August, by the following note from the minister of France:

"The government, after the conference you have had with the minister of marine, has decided that, for want of sufficient powers vested in you to accept the conditions established in the royal ordinance, with which you have been made acquainted, the negotiation cannot proceed."

Letters from Paris state, that commissioners were about to sail from France to St. Domingo, to renew the negotiations.

## Liberation of Peru.

By the schooner Tobacco Plant, arrived at Norfolk from Carthagena, the Gazette of the last named place, of the 22d of January, was received, and the translation of the following interesting accounts were made for the Norfolk Herald:

OFFICIAL FROM PERU.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head quarters, Lima, December 22d, 1824.

His excellency the liberator, received last night, through the aid-de-camp of gen. Sucre, (capt. Alarcon), the confirmation of the battle of Ayacucho, on the 9th inst. under the orders of the immortal gen. Sucre.

After five months of skilful manœuvring on both sides, and several engagements, which always resulted glorious to our arms, gen. Sucre took his position in Ayacucho, and waited for the enemy. On the 8th instant, the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th, the liberating army was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights in front of our camp. Gen. Valdez, on the vanguard, commanded the right, with four field pieces, four battalions, and two squadrons of hussars—general Monet commanded the centre, with five battalions—and general Villalobos the left, with seven pieces and four battalions. The remainder of the cavalry and of the Spanish army remained in the rear.

Our attack was made in the following order: gen. Cordova attacked the right, with the second division of Colombia, composed of the battalions of Bogota,

and the voltigeurs of Pichinca and Caracas—general Lamar had the command of the left, with the battalions of Peru, and legions Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The division of gen. Lara was in reserve.

The two armies, although unequal in strength, were ardently desirous to fight. The number of the enemy consisted of about ten thousand, and that of ours five thousand eight hundred.

The battalions of the second division of Colombia marched, with supported arms, with an intrepidity that had few examples. They had scarcely commenced their fire when the Spaniards began to loose ground, and confusion instantly became apparent among them. The division of Peru, having met with a more vigorous resistance at the enemy's vanguard, under gen. Valdez, was re-inforced by gen. Lara with two battalions, under Vencedor and Vargas, of the Colombian guard. From that moment nothing could resist the impetuosity of our brave. The second squadron of the hussars, of Junin, under the intrepid commander Olabarria, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadron, which was posted on the right of general Valdez, and obtained a complete victory. The grenadiers of Colombia having alighted, charged on foot, by our right flank, the Spanish infantry. The regiment of hussars of Colombia, under the active colonel Silva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the vice king's guard, and put them to the route. This brave colonel received three wounds by lances in the action. All our troops conducted themselves as heroes during the short but terrible shock of the battle. Our loss has been—1 general, 8 officers, and 300 men, killed—and 6 generals, 24 officers and 480 men, wounded.—That of the enemy—the vice king, wounded—6 generals dead, and 2,600 men, dead and wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army, under general Canterac, capitulated with general Sucre, on the same day. By this capitulation, all the possessions of the Spaniards in Peru, are given up to this republic. All the Spanish army, and fifteen generals, are in our power.

The chief, *ad interim*,

(Signed)

MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

## PROCLAMATION.

*Peruvians!* The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skilful general Sucre, has at once put an end to the war of Peru, and of the American continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world. Yes! The army has fulfilled the promise I made you on its name to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

*Peruvians!* The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you to divest myself of the dictatorship on the day that victory would seal your destiny. The congress of Peru will be assembled on the tenth of February, (proximo), being the anniversary of the decree by which was confided to me this supreme authority, and which I will then return to the legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

*Peruvians!* Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it, occupied the free provinces of the north and carried war against the congress.—The navy obeyed no longer the commands of the government: The ex-president, Riva Agueco, by turns a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies: The auxiliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection, deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those of Buenos Ayres, having revolted in Callao against their chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy: The president, Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capital, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent and personal interest had spread their bane through every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the congress appointed me a dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy, and the valor of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate government, and have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops who protected them, have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho. Factions have disappeared from the soil of Peru. This capital has recovered forever its sweet liberty. Callao is invested, and must be given up by capitulation.

*Peruvians!* Peace has succeeded to war; union to discord; order to anarchy; and happiness to misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that, for these blessings, you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho.

*Peruvians!* The day on which your congress will meet will be a day of glory! the day that will consummate the most fervent wishes of my ambition—Do not ask more!

(Signed)

BOLIVAR.

*Extraordinary Gazette of the government of Lima,  
Wednesday, 22d December, 1824.*

LIBERATING ARMY,

*Head quarters at Ayacucho, 10th Dec. 1824.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIBERATOR.

*Most excellent sir:* The treaty which I have the honor to transmit to your excellency, signed on the field of battle, where the blood of the liberating army has secured the independence of Peru, becomes the guarantee of the peace of the republic, and is the most brilliant result of the victory of Ayacucho. The united army feels the liveliest satisfaction in presenting to your excellency all the territory of Peru, which has submitted to your authority, before five months campaign. All the royal army, all the provinces it occupied in this republic, all its places, artillery, magazines, and fifteen Spanish generals, are the trophies which the united army offers to your excellency, as a token worthy the illustrious savior of Peru; who, from Junin, pointed out to the army the field of Ayacucho as the spot to cover themselves with glory.

God preserve your excellency,

(Signed) ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

P. S. I had forgotten to inform your excellency of a remarkable circumstance. According to the rolls taken from the enemy, it appears they had 9,310 men on the field of battle, while the liberating army had only 5,780. (Signed) SUCRE.

*Don Jose Canterac*, Lieutenant general of the royal armies of his Catholic majesty, being charged with the supreme command of Peru, in the absence of his excellency, the vice king D. JOSE LA SERNA, wounded and taken prisoner in the battle fought this day, after having taken the advices of the generals and chiefs, re-united after the bloody battle of Ayacucho, &c. &c. has thought it convenient to propose and to regulate with the general of division, Antonio Jose de Sucre, commanding in chief the united army of Peru, the conditions contained in the following articles:—

*First*—The territory, garrisoned by the Spanish troops in Peru, as far as the Desaguadero, shall be delivered to the united liberating army, with the parks of artillery, chests, and all the military magazines.

*Answer*—Granted: and will also be included in the delivery all the remainder of the Spanish army, the

baggages and horses, the garrisons remaining in any part of the territory, and other forces and articles belonging to the Spanish government.

*Second*—Every individual belonging to the Spanish army will be at liberty to return to his country, and his passage will be defrayed by the state of Peru—meanwhile he shall be treated with due consideration, and will receive, at least, one half of his pay, according to his grade, during his stay in the territory.

*Answer*—Granted: but the government of Peru will only grant the half pay according to proportionate regulations for the transportation. Those who will return to Spain, will not carry arms against America, during the war of the independence; and no one will go into any part of America occupied by the Spanish armies.

*Third*—Any individual belonging to the Spanish army, wishing to enlist in the army of Peru, will enjoy his former grade.

*Answer*—Granted.

*Fourth*—No one shall be accountable for his former opinions, nor for his particular services in the king's cause, nor those known as smugglers: in this particular they will be entitled to the rights of all the articles of this treaty:

*Answer*—Granted: if, by their conduct, they do not disturb the public order, and if they conform to the laws.

*Fifth*—Any inhabitant of Peru, either European or American, ecclesiastic or merchant, land-owner or workman, wishing to remove to another country, will be at liberty so to do by virtue of this convention, and to take with him his family and property—he will be protected by the state until his departure, and if he prefers to remain, he will be considered a Peruvian.

*Answer*—Granted: with regard to the inhabitants of the country to be delivered, and agreeably to the conditions mentioned in the preceding article.

*Sixth*—The state of Peru will also respect the property of the Spaniards who may be absent from the territory—they will be at liberty, for the period of three years, to dispose of their property, which will be considered in the same point of view as that of Americans, unwilling to go to the peninsula, although they may have property in that country.

*Answer*—Granted: as in the preceding article, provided the conduct of these individuals will, in no way, be hostile to the cause of the freedom and independence of America—in the event of which, the government of Peru reserves to itself the privilege acting freely and discretionary.

*Seventh*—The term of one year will be granted to all the interested parties, in order to avail themselves of the stipulations embraced in the fifth article—their property will be subjected to the ordinary duties, but that of individuals belonging to the army to be free of duties.

*Answer*—Granted.

*Eighth*—The state of Peru will acknowledge the debts contracted by the administration of the Spanish government in the territory thereof to the present day.

*Answer*—The congress of Peru will decide with regard to this article what will be most convenient to the interests of the republic.

*Ninth*—All the individuals employed in public offices, will be continued therein if it be their desire; otherwise, those preferring to leave the country will be comprehended under the articles 2d and 5th.

*Answer*—Those of the meritorious will be continued in their offices if the government should think proper.

*Tenth*—Every individual belonging to the army, or in the government's employ, who may wish to be crazed from the rolls and to remain in the country,

will be at liberty so to do: and in that case their persons will be respected.

*Answer*—Granted.

*Eleventh*—The town of Callao will be delivered to the united liberating army, and its garrison will be included in the articles of this treaty.

*Answer*—Granted: but the town of Callao, with all her colors and military articles, shall be delivered to the liberator, and be subject to his disposal on or before twenty days.

*Twelfth*—Superior officers of both armies will be sent to the provinces for the purpose of delivering and receiving the archives, magazines, appurtenances, and the troops, deposited in and stationed at, the different garrisons.—

*Answer*—Granted: the same formalities will be observed at the delivery of Callao. The provinces will be delivered to the independent authorities in fifteen days, and the places the most remote in all the present month.

*Thirteenth*—The vessels of war and merchantmen in the ports of Peru, will be allowed the term of six months, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, to get their stores and provisions on board, to enable them to depart from the Pacific.—

*Answer*—Granted: but the ships of war will only be permitted to make preparations for their voyage, without committing any act of hostility, either *there* or on quitting the Pacific—they being obliged to leave all the seas of America without touching at any port of Chili, or any other port in America, which may be occupied by the Spaniards.

*Fourteenth*—Passports will be granted to the ships of war and merchantmen for their uninterrupted navigation from the Pacific to their ports in Europe.

*Answer*—Granted: Agreeably to the preceding article.

*Fifteenth*—All the chiefs and officers made prisoners at the battle of this day, will be set at liberty from this moment, as well as the prisoners taken in anterior actions by either of the armies.

*Answer*—Granted: and the wounded will be taken care of until they shall be able to dispose of themselves.

*Sixteenth*—The generals, chiefs and officers will retain the use of their uniforms and their swords—and will also retain in their service such assistants as correspond with their rank, and their servants.

*Answer*—Granted: but, during their stay in the territory, they will submit to the laws of the country.

*Seventeenth*—To those individuals of the army who may have come to the determination, with regard to their future destination, agreeably to this treaty, leave will be granted them to re-unite with their families their other interests, and to remove to the place they may have chosen; in which case they will be furnished with passports so that they may not be molested in any of the independent states until their arrival at their places of destination.

*Answer*—Granted.

*Eighteenth*—Any doubt that may arise in the stipulations of the articles of the present treaty, will be interpreted in favor of the individuals of the Spanish army.

*Answer*—Granted: this stipulation will depend on the good faith of the contracting parties.

And having concluded and ratified this treaty, which is hereby approved, there will be made four copies of the same, two of which will remain in the power of each of the parties whose signatures are hereto affixed, &c.

Delivered and signed, with our hands, on the field of Ayacucho, the 9th of December, 1824.

JOSE CANTERAC.  
ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

## Inaugural Address.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the president elect, accompanied by the president of the United States, and escorted by a considerable body of gentlemen, composed of strangers and citizens, and the military of the District, repaired to the capitol, where he was received by the committee of arrangement of the senate, and conducted into the senate chamber; from whence he proceeded, with the senate, to the hall of the house of representatives, attended by the heads of departments, the marshal of the District of Columbia, and the gentlemen selected as his associates, for the officers of the day, and the mayors of the three corporations of the District.

The president of the senate, with the secretary of the senate, were placed on the right of the chair; the ex-president on his right, and the speaker of the house of representatives, with the clerk of that house, on his left; the heads of departments were seated on the right, and the foreign ministers, with their suits, on the left of the chair.

The judges of the supreme court occupied a table in front of the chair.

The senate filled the seats immediately in front; members of congress, including the judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, with their officers, and such persons as, by the standing rules of congress, are admitted to seats within the chambers, occupied seats on the floor. Officers, civil, military and naval, were also admitted in the lobbies and upon the floor of the hall.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

On being sworn into office, as president of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1825.

In compliance with an usage, coeval with the existence of our federal constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of a religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me, in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the executive magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men, who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of

the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country, so dear to us all, it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years, since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the executive functions in their various relations, to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the judiciary has expounded the constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of jubilee since the first formation of our union has just elapsed; that of the declaration of our independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this constitution. Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve. A territory, bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea. New states have been admitted to the union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation. Treaties of peace, amity and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth. The people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen—the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean. The dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists. Liberty and law have marched, hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost, little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have more than once appeared to threaten the dissolution of the union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various, founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions, which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to

me, to observe that the great result of this experiment upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five-and-twenty years, during which, the policy of the union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our federal government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon earth.—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—That the general government of the union, and the separate governments of the states, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters, uncontrolled within their respective spheres, uncontrolled by encroachments upon each other.—That the firmest security of peace, is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war.—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation.—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate.—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation, union, are articles of faith upon which we are all agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies, to be erected upon the ruins of the union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished.—Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements

of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends; and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory.—Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and, therefore, perhaps, more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve, alike and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual state in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation, in that of the union. Whatever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the state governments.—Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign powers, is, of the resort of this general government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the state governments is the inviolable duty of that of the union: the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices every where too commonly extertained against distant strangers, are wory away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed by the composition and functions of the great national councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole union is knit together by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the federal constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty, in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honour of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the legislature, have been—To cherish peace while preparing for defensive war—To yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—To cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed—To discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt—To reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force—To improve the organization and discipline of the army—To provide and sustain a school of military science—To extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation—To promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and—To proceed in the great system of internal improvements within the limits of the constitutional power of the union. Under the pledge of these promises, made

by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent, among the surviving warriors of the revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditures of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognised, and recommended, by example and by council, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications and the increase of the navy—towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves—in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind—in exploring the interior regions of the union, and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the union; that in which the beneficent action of its government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first national road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the general government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I

am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the legislative councils; to the assistance of the executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective state governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence, I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

## Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

February 25. The president communicated a report from the secretary of the treasury, on the memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of New York, with a report from the collector of the port of New York, showing the difficulties that arise in the discharge of his duties in relation to drawbacks. The report was read.

Mr. Chandler, from the committee on the militia, to whom was referred the report of the secretary of war, together with an abstract of infantry tactics, submitted the following resolution. He observed, they had been at great expense in furnishing the militia with arms, and were of opinion they should be furnished with the means to make use of them, for the benefit of the country. It was now too late in the session to bring in a bill for the purpose, and it was the object of the resolution to obtain sufficient information to act on it at the ensuing session.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be directed to advertise, for three months, in the National Intelligencer, that he will receive, at any time before the first day of December next, sealed proposals for printing 40,000 copies of the abstract of infantry tactics, which was reported to the senate by the secretary of war, on the 3d day of February instant, to be delivered at the war department, bound in boards, and that he, the secretary, will state, in his advertisement, as near as may be, the size of the work, the number of pages and plates, which it will contain, and report such proposals as he may receive, to the senate, in the first week of the next session of congress.

The resolution was read, considered, and agreed to.

The senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. Lverie in the chair), to consider the act authorizing the occupation of the Oregon river.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment, providing an additional paymaster, and extending the time allowed for the officers to send in their accounts; which was agreed to; and then, (on account of the temporary absence of the chairman of the committee), the bill was laid on the table.

The senate then, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill making an appropriation to appoint commissioners to treat with the Chippewa Indians, for the right of discovering and working certain copper mines supposed to be on the south side of lake Superior.

Mr. Dickerson made a few remarks against the bill, to whom Mr. Benton replied, and in the course of his argument, read the following letter from Henry R. Schoolcraft:

Sault Ste. Marie, July 29, 1824.

Sir: Having on a former occasion been requested to communicate such information as I possessed respecting the existence of copper on the shores of lake Superior, I now take the liberty to transmit to you,

through the intervention of his excellency, governor Cass, specimens of an ore of this metal taken from a solid vein, recently discovered in the region referred to. The precise locality of this vein, is the extremity of the great peninsula of Keweenaw, which stretches from the southern shore of the lake, and is distant about two hundred and twenty-five miles from this post.

A deep bay washes the eastern side of this peninsula, receiving a small river, whose transverse direction nearly isolates this prominent point of land from the main shore; and thus forming a route of communication for travelling canoes, which saves a circuitous navigation of ninety miles, and is interrupted only by a portage of two hundred and seventy-five rods. This is the channel pursued by the expedition through the upper lakes in 1820; and we were, consequently, precluded from making any personal observations upon the extremity of that long projection of the shore. Heavy barges, however, such as are usually employed in the fur trade, are unable to pass this portage, and compelled to keep the shore of the lake. In this voyage they pass a small bay and point of rock, known to the traders under the name of *La Roche Verd*, which is, in fact, an open vein of copper ore; of the kind and quality of which, you will be enabled to judge from the specimens transmitted.

The gentleman whom I employed to visit this locality, (Mr. George Johnston, an intelligent trader), left this place early in the month of May last, and has returned within a short time. He reports, that the vein of ore is about one fathom in width, rising with a broken, hackly surface, out of the water, and that it extends in a straight line through the rock, inland, dipping a little in its course; which is distinctly marked by its green color, strongly contrasted with the adjacent rocks.

He further represents, that this part of the lake is accessible to vessels of considerable burthen, whose anchorage is sheltered by an island, where they may lie in safety from the prevailing north-west winds.

No experiment has been made to determine the richness of the ore. It appears, from external characters, to be the compact malachite of authors, which is stated generally to yield, at the mines of Cornwall and Saxony, from 56 to 70 per cent. of copper, the remainder being chiefly carbonic acid and water. It is consequently among the number of those ores of copper, which are profitably wrought in the large way.

It may be pertinent to add to the foregoing remarks, that I have succeeded, in the course of the present season, in procuring from lake Superior, a mass of native copper, weighing forty-two pounds, which is very pure and malleable, and contains small points of native silver. This mass is from the banks of the Ontonagon; but is no part of the great mass well known to exist upon that metalliferous stream.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great regard, your most obedient servant,  
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,  
U. S. agent for Indian affairs.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, secretary of war.

After a few remarks by Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. and Findlay, it was passed to a third reading—ayes 23.

The senate, then, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the establishment of a navy yard and depot, at or near Pennsylvania.

After Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. had explained the advantages of the measure proposed, and the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Hayne, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill, as amended, authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the house. Yeas 19, nays 11.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the house. Yeas 23, nays 6.

The senate then proceeded to consider the resolution of the house of representatives disagreeing to the amendment made by the senate to the appropriation bill for certain fortifications for the year 1825, providing for the formation of a school of practice for the light artillery at Fortress Monroe. It was decided that the senate do insist on their amendment—ayes 21, noes 11.

A number of private bills were passed to a third reading, &c. Adjourned.

February 26. Several engrossed bills were passed and sent to the house for concurrence.

The senate receded from their amendment to the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications: providing for a school of practice for the light artillery at Fortress Monroe.

The senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. Mills, in the chair), the consideration of the bill for the occupation of the Oregon river.

After considerable discussion, during which Mr. Barbour advocated the policy of the measure, and Mr. Dickerson opposed it, the bill was laid on the table—ayes 19, noes 17.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate of the United States:

Just before the termination of the last session, an act, entitled "an act concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida," which was then proposed, was presented to me, with many others, and approved, and, as I thought, signed. It appeared, however, after the adjournment, that the evidence of such approbation had not been attached to it. Whether the act may be considered in force under such circumstances, is a point on which it belongs not to me to decide. To remove all doubt on the subject, I submit to the consideration of congress, the propriety of passing a declaratory act to that effect. JAMES MONROE.

February 26, 1825.

The senate then passed an hour in the consideration of executive business; after which, various acts, brought over from the house, severally received their first reading.

The senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to consider the bill granting the consent of congress to the act of the legislature of Alabama, authorizing the imposition of duties on vessels, for the improvement of the port of Mobile.

When, after some remarks from Messrs. Lloyd, King, Brown, Smith and Holmes, the senate adjourned.

February 25. The following message was received from the president of the United States:

I communicate, herewith, to both houses of congress, copies of the treaties between the United States and the Quapaw nation of Indians, concluded at Harrington's, in the territory of Arkansas, on the 15th day of November last; and, between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians, concluded at the city of Washington on the 26th day of January last; which have been duly ratified. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 25th February, 1825.

A variety of bills from the house received their second reading and were severally referred.

Mr. Hayne submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, by the senate of the United States, That congress possesses no power to appropriate the public land of the United States "to constitute and form a fund to aid the emancipation of slaves," within any of the United States, or "to aid the removal of such slaves;" and that to constitute such a fund, or "to pledge the faith of the United States," for the appropriation thereof towards these objects, would be a departure from the conditions and spirit of the compact between the several states; and that such measures would be dangerous to the safety of the states holding slaves, and be calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the nation.

A large number of bills were taken up, in committee of the whole, and severally discussed; and, having been engrossed for a third reading, were subsequently read a third time, passed and sent to the house for concurrence.

The senate, at 4 o'clock, having got through the whole of their own bills, spent a short time in the consideration of executive business; and then adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M.

Evening session.

At 6 o'clock the senate re-assembled, and spent about 2 hours in the reception, reading, and referring to committees, of the bills received from the other house to-day for concurrence; and then

After the consideration of executive business, Adjourned.

March 1. The following bills, from the other house, were taken up in committee of the whole, discussed, and severally passed to a third reading, viz:

The bill further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost or destroyed by the enemy;

The bill to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms and military stores;

The bill for altering the time of holding the district court of the United States in the eastern district of Louisiana;

The bill to extend the time for issuing military land warrants to the soldiers of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Benton moved that the senate resume the consideration of the bill to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia, (or Oregon) river.

Mr. Chandler opposed, and Messrs. Benton and Tallot supported the motion: the senate refused to take up the bill, 16 to 22.

The senate took up the bill from the other house "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office establishment."

Some amendments were made, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hayne renewed the motion to take up the "Oregon bill"—much debate followed. Mr. Lowrie moved to lay it on the table, which was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Branch, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, King, of Alab. Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Benton, Boulogny, Cobb, Hayne, Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Thomas—14.

The president of the senate communicated the following letter from the president elect of the United States:

To the president of the senate of the United States:

SIR: I ask the favor of you to inform the honorable senate of the United States that I propose to take the oath, prescribed by the constitution, to the president of the United States, before he enters on the execution of his office, on Friday, the fourth instant, at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the house of representatives.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The letter was read; and

The senate adjourned to 6, P. M.

Evening session. Pursuant to adjournment, the president of the senate resumed the chair.

The president communicated a report from the secretary of the treasury, with an abstract of official emoluments and expenditures for the year 1824, of the officers of customs, which was read.

In compliance with a resolution, offered by Mr. Mills, Messrs. Mills, Van Buren and Eaton were ap-



pointed a committee "to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the reception of the president, on the occasion of his inauguration.

The senate took up, as in committee of the whole, the bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

A considerable time was spent in the discussion of the details of this bill, which was participated in by Messrs. *Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Cobb, Chandler, Dickerson, Van Buren, Brown, Johnson, of Ken. and Talbot.*

On the question, shall the amendment be engrossed, and the bill read a third time? It was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Barbour, Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Cobb, Clayton, D'Wolf, Eaton, Elliott, Goodley, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alab. Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Mills, Noble, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams—31.*

NAYS—Messrs. *Brown, Chandler, Dickerson, Mason, Huggins, Talbot—6.*

The senate concurred in the amendments made by the house of representatives, to the bill for the prevention of piracy in the West Indies.

Several bills were taken up, as in committee of the whole, and, having been discussed, were ordered to a third reading.

After the consideration of executive business, at 11 o'clock, the senate adjourned.

March 2. Mr. *Nible* submitted the resolutions of the general assembly of Indiana, respecting the emancipation of slaves, and colonization of people of color within the United States.

After the consideration and disposition of a number of bills, among which was passed the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to direct the completion of entrance for drawbacks after a period of twenty days, the senate proceeded to the election of printer, when *Gales & Seaton*, having received twenty five votes, were declared duly elected.

The senate proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the state of Ohio.

And, after debate, it was ordered to lie on the table; as was also the bill for arming the militia in the District of Columbia.

After the consideration of executive business, the senate adjourned till six o'clock, P. M.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 24. The following is a copy of a bill which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company," be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company, that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof in the district of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no farther.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, should the state of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it, by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to any other point within the territory of the district of Columbia, on application to the president of the United States, by the executive of the state, the president is authorized and empowered to depute three skillful commissioners of the U. States' corps of engineers, to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal, as may affect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the state aforesaid, will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report to the president of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment thereupon; which report shall be submitted to the congress of the United States, at their session next ensuing the date thereof, for their decision thereon: and if congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed, as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon."

An engrossed bill, authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of Virginia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Friday, Feb. 25. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of war, transmitting a report of the second auditor, made under a law to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; which was laid on the table.

Mr. *Cambreleg*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the importation of foreign distilled spirits in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons; which was twice read.

Mr. *Cambreleg* explained the reasons for introducing this bill—the state of our trade with South America, and the obstacles to it arising from the present law on this subject.

Mr. *Trimble*, of Ky. opposed the bill, as leading to frauds on the revenue; and took a view of the course of legislation hitherto pursued in relation to our revenue laws—he deprecated any further relaxation of the system.

Mr. *Cambreleg* replied. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to authorize the register, or enrolment and license, to be issued in the name of the president or secretary of any incorporated company owning a steam-boat or vessel; which was twice read.

Mr. *Newton* moved that it be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. He briefly explained its object, and the motion was agreed to.

An engrossed bill to confirm the act of the general assembly of Maryland, confirming an act of the general assembly of Virginia, to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, was read a third time, and the question being, shall this bill pass?

Mr. *Cocke* demanded that it be taken by yeas and nays, which was ordered.

The question was then put, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Abbot, Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Ten. Allison, Bailey, Bartlett, Bartley, Blair, Brent, Buchanan, Call, Camberling, Campbell, of Ohio, Canady, Canfield, Crafts, Cubbins, Cutburt, Durfee, Eddy, Edwards, of N. C. Ellis, Findlay, Forsyth, Fuller, Gattin, Gurley, Harris, Harvey, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Herkimer, Hobart, Houston, Isaacs, Jennings, Johnson, of Va. J. T. Johnson, Kent, Kubber, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Little, Longfellow, McArthur, McDuffie, McKim, McKee, McKim, McLan, of Ohio, Marvin, Matt. A. Matson, Mercer, Metraff, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Moore, of Alab. Neale, Newton, O'Brien, Olin, Outlaw, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of Penn. Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Rice, Ross, Saunders, Seaford, Scott, Sharpe, Sibbey, Slozer, Alexander Smyth, Wm. Smith, Stanfield, Sterling, J. Stephenson, Sprunt, Storrs, Swan, Talarico, Taylor, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Tomlinson, Trimble, Udree, Vance, of N. C. Vance, of Ohio, Van Ness, Vinton, Weyer, Webster, Whipple, Whitman, Whittier, Williams, of Va. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wolf, Wood, Wright—112.*

NAYS—Messrs. *Allen, of Mass. Barber, of Con. P. P. Barbour, Brown, Burleigh, Cady, Clark, Cocke, Collins, Conner, Culpeper, Day, Dwyer, Ford, of Con. Foster, of N. Y. Frost, Gist, Hagerman, Hoak, Jenkins, Letchford, Litchfield, Long, Martindale, Morgan, Keblema, Arthur Smith, Spangler, A. Stevenson, Standard, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Geo. Tyler, Wilson, of S. C.—34.*

So the bill was passed; its title was altered to read as follows: "An act confirming an act of the legisla-

ture of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and an act of the state of Maryland, confirming the same;" and then it was sent to the senate.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed. The committee of the whole on the post office bill, having obtained leave to sit again, the bill was taken up; and, after having received sundry amendments, was reported to the house. The amendments reported by the committee were agreed to in the house; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The senate's amendment to the bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company, was agreed to by the house.

The senate having returned the appropriation bill for fortifications and insisted on its amendment, inserting an appropriation for a school of practice in light artillery, it was moved by Mr. *McLane*, of Delaware, that this house recede from its disagreement to the senate's amendment.

The yeas and nays were called for, but refused.

The question being put on receding, it was negatively, by a large majority.

It was then moved that this house adhere to its disagreement, and carried.

And then the house adjourned.

[Many private bills were passed or otherwise attended to this day, and much other business transacted, which will sufficiently appear in future details.]

*Saturday, Feb. 26.* Mr. *Plumer*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill, giving the consent of congress to a certain act of the legislative council of Florida; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After several bills were reported, the house proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bills considered yesterday; all of which were passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

A message was received from the president of the United States, corresponding with that which is recited at large in the proceedings of the senate.

The message was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Another message was also received from the president, communicating copies of the treaties with the Quapaw and Choctaw nations of Indians; which was laid on the table.

Also a third message, enclosing a report of the secretary of state, with documents, on the subject of the capture and detention of American fishermen, in the Bay of Fugdy; which was laid on the table.

A large number of bills, for the relief of individuals, were read, passed, rejected, &c. and then the house adjourned.

*Monday, Feb. 28.* After the usual business of the morning, such as the presentation of petitions, reports, &c. which were variously disposed of—

Mr. *Cook* moved that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill for the appointment of two additional commissioners, to lay out the continuation of the Cumberland road, and that they have leave to sit during the sitting of the house.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Mercer* laid on the table the following:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the slave trade, and its ultimate disunion as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

This resolve lies for one day of course.

Mr. *Conroy*, of Arkansas, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to cause a survey to be made of the obstructions in Red River, usually denominated Rafts, and cause an estimate of the expense necessary to remove the same, to be laid before congress at the next session.

This resolution, after being modified, so that the

officers of the army in the neighborhood be employed on this subject, was laid on the table.

Mr. *Hemphill*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill, (above proposed by Mr. *Cook*) "supplementary to an act for the continuation of the Cumberland road;" which was twice read, and ordered to a third reading to-day—ayes 86, noes 33.

The engrossed bills which passed through committees of the whole on Saturday, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

After other business, on motion of Mr. *McLane*, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Tomlinson* in the chair, on the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock, bearing an interest of 4½ per cent. for a certain stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent.; which bill, after a slight amendment, on motion of Mr. *Ingham*, was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A number of private bills were next taken up, passed, rejected, &c.

The house then took a recess until 6 o'clock this evening.

#### Evening session.

Several bills received their final reading, and one or two passed through committees; but, information having been received that the senate had adjourned, and of course that, according to the rule, no bill originating in this house could, if passed, be acted upon by the senate—

The house adjourned.

*Tuesday, March 1.* Many bills were reported by the different committees to whom they had been referred.

The several standing committees of the house were discharged from the further consideration of the business now before them, and not yet reported on.

Mr. *Hemphill* offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the clerk of this house be ordered to furnish each member of the house, and to each delegate of the territories, with a copy of the journal of the old congress, purchased by order of the house.

Decided in the affirmative.

Mr. *Trimble* laid on the table the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to report to this house at the next session of congress, whether any, and if any, what effect would be produced upon the revenue and commerce of the United States, by extending the time within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback, from one to two years; and what amount of duties ought to be retained to repay the disbursements of the treasury upon that branch of trade. And also, whether any additional government storerooms will be necessary, if the system of deposits, now applicable to wines, teas, and distilled spirits, should be extended to merchandise of every description.

Mr. *McDuffie* laid on the table the following:

*Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended, that the mode of voting for president and vice president shall be uniform, and that the people shall vote directly for the aforesaid officers by districts.

*Resolved*, That the constitution ought to be further amended, so as to prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon either branch of congress, by providing that, in case no person shall obtain the votes of a majority of said districts, the people shall proceed to choose the officers aforesaid, from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the said officers, respectively.

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare a joint resolution for amending the constitution, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. *Test*, of Indiana, presented certain resolutions of the legislature of the state of Indiana, upon the subject of providing for the gradual emancipation of the people of color held in servitude in the United States; which were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Cole* in the chair, on the bill from the senate for the suppression of piracy. The bill was read by sections, and gave rise to a debate which occupied the committee till four o'clock.

The result was, that the whole bill was stricken

out except that part which provides for the building of ten additional sloops of war. So amended, it was afterwards read a third time and passed, with its title altered so as to read, an act to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes:

At 4 o'clock the house adjourned to meet again at 6.

Mr. Storrs offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the post-master general be directed to communicate to this house, annually, at each session of congress, a statement of the amount of postage accruing in the preceding year, at each of the post offices in the several states and territories of the United States, classifying the said accounts of postage so accruing, by states and territories.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which lies on the table:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to prepare and report to this house, at the next session of congress, such a system as he may deem best calculated to produce all the effect desired by the infliction of imprisonment and hard labor for offences against the laws of the United States.

There being no quorum, an adjournment was moved, and negatived.

A quorum appearing—

On motion of Mr. Scott, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Herrick in the chair, on the bill authorizing the president of the United States, to cause a road to be marked out from Missouri to the confines of New Mexico; it was reported without amendment.

Mr. McDuffie objected to the bill, as being for internal improvement, and moved that it lie on the table. The motion was carried—ayes 68, noes 49.

After which many private bills were passed, &c.

Wednesday, March 2. On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the committee on military affairs, to whom had been referred the subject of the Massachusetts militia claims, were discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The resolution yesterday laid on the table by Mr. Trimble, calling on the secretary of the treasury to state his opinion of the probable effect of the warehousing system on the revenue, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Cambreleng, offered the following resolution, which lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be directed to communicate to congress, at its next session, if compatible with the public interest, such correspondence as may have taken place with Great Britain, relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Tucker offered the following, which lies on the table:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be required to ascertain the probable expense of extinguishing the Indian title to a portion of the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, that may be suitable for colonizing the free people of color, the best known route across the said mountains, and the probable cost of a road and military posts necessary to a safe communication with such colony, and to report thereon to the house at the next session of congress.

A number of bills, received from the senate, had their third reading and were passed.

Mr. McLane moved that the house consider the bill making further appropriations for the military service. The motion prevailed, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sharpe in the chair, on that bill.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, \$250,000 were appropriated as a contingent fund, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty with the Creek Indians, which provides for the extinguishment of their titles to lands in Georgia and Alabama, and for their removal to lands west of the Mississippi.

The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The house next went into committee of the whole on several private bills; which being disposed of, the bill concerning the copper mines on the south side of lake Superior, was taken up, and, after debate, rejected.

Mr. Nixon, from the committee on commerce, reported their disagreement to a bill from the senate, supplementary to "an act for enrolling and licensing

ships and vessels;" which report was concurred in by the house.

The bill from the senate to authorize the president of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico, yesterday laid on the table, was again taken up, ordered to a third reading, was read a third time, passed and returned to the senate.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Archer in the chair, on the bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of clerks of courts, of marshals and attorneys; which was reported—and, after debate, was recommitted to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-day.

The amendments of the senate to the following bills, were agreed to by the house, viz:

The bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;

The bill to reduce into one the several acts relating to the post office department;

The bill to lay out a road from Detroit to Chicago;

The bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars;

The bill to establish certain post roads and discontinue others;

The bill to alter the place of holding the district court of the United States in the southern district of New York.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to secure the accountability of public officers.

After several attempts to amend it, &c. and a quorum not being present, the house went into a recess until six o'clock.

Evening session. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was taken up and ordered to lie on the table—[rejected.]

Several resolves were offered and variously disposed of—which shall be noticed.

On motion of Mr. Call, the house, in committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, took up the bill establishing a navy yard at or near Pensacola.

A debate arose upon this bill, of considerable interest, in which Messrs. Call, Wood, of N. Y. Clay, and Tattall, took part, in which the bill was supported with great earnestness by Mr. Call and Mr. Tattall, and opposed by Mr. Bartlett. On motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was modified by an amendment, so as to authorize the secretary of the navy to locate the navy yard on any point in the Gulf of Mexico. In this form it was advocated by Mr. Wood and Mr. Clay, and having been reported, it was ordered to a third reading—and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate for concurrence in the amendment.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS, &c.

In the senate, on Wednesday evening, a number of private bills were disposed of, with other business pertaining to the close of the session.

Thursday morning was chiefly spent in the consideration of executive business. The senate adjourned to meet in the evening.

In the house of representatives, very little business was done, except the signing of bills, and receiving notices of the president's approbation thereof; particulars hereafter.

#### CHRONICLE.

Mr. Girardin. We accidentally omitted a notice of the decease of Louis H. Girardin, principal of Baltimore college, who departed this life on the 16th ult. He was one of the best and most amiable of men, an ornament of literature and science, and the

friend of humanity. His mild and interesting manners won the heart of every man that had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him; and, with his rich stores of learning, he was modest as a student.

Mrs. *Anderson*, lady of our minister at Bogota, the capital of the republic of Colombia, is deceased.

*Godfrey Ilega*, esq. who lately died at Philadelphia, left 53,000 dollars to different humane and charitable institutions, 50,500 dollars to several individuals, and the residue of his estate, valued at 200,000 dollars, to the society for propagating the gospel among the heathens. His former charitable donations are supposed to have amounted to \$100,000. Besides, he made ample provision for his relatives. His great fortune had been wholly acquired by his own industry and care.

The U. S. ship *John Adams*, capt. Dallas, bearing the broad pendant of com. Porter, has arrived at Norfolk—the com. being superseded in his command by capt. Warrington. The officers and crew of the ship are healthy, and she has not lost one person by disease or accident during her cruise.

The United States' schooner *Ferrett*, lieut. com. Bell, was lost about 20 miles west of Matanzas, by being struck with a white squall and capsized. Lieut. com. McKeever, of the Sea Gull, being informed of the event, hastened to the wreck, and succeeded in saving all the officers and crew, except five men, who were drowned—soon after which the vessel went down.

*Com. Rodgers*. The mayor and citizens of Norfolk recently gave a splendid public dinner to the veteran chief of the navy; and, in turn, the mayor and other public authorities, and many of the citizens, dined with him on board of his ship, the North Carolina.

*Com. Hull*. By way of Carthagen, we learn that the frigate *United States*, commodore Hull, and ship *Peacock*, lieut. com. Kennon, were at Callao, on the 23d of December last; at which place also the *Dolphin* was immediately expected. Officers and crews all well.

MR. OWEN, of New Lanark, during the last week, delivered, in the hall of the house of representatives, a lecture on his system for the improvement of society. The auditors were very numerous and respectable.

*Massachusetts*. Both of the political parties in this state, have resolved to support Levi Lincoln, for the office of governor, and Marcus Morton, for that of lieutenant governor, of that commonwealth, at the ensuing election. They are of the "republican school."

*Rochester, N. Y.* has a population of 4274—in 1829, it was 2700; and 9 or 10 years before, the site of the village was a part of the wilderness.

*Longevity*. The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says—The following deaths have occurred at the poor-house during the last two months, and the facts which they disclose ought to be sufficient to correct the erroneous impressions that many abroad have entertained of the unhealthiness of the town of Petersburg.

Sarah Carter, aged	112 years, white.
John Cary,	119 do. colored.
Lydia, his wife,	105 do. do.
Ann Millery,	95 do. do.
Betty Bell,	100 do. do.

Total, 522

A colored person, name not recollected, about 90 or 95; and other instances of the death of persons of advanced age, have occurred within a few years past, but we have no data to enable us to be minute in the statement of particulars. *John Cary* has fre-

quently, in conversation with some of our most respectable citizens, observed that he was an old man when he first came to Petersburg, and well recollects that at that time the most part of what is now the business part of the town was considered as plantation ground and grown over with trees. He and his wife lived together about 70 or 75 years. The united ages above are 522—their average ages about 105.

*Robins*. A Petersburg, Va. paper, of the 15th ult. says—Yesterday morning a man appeared at our market with a sack bag filled with *Robins*. He stated that on Saturday evening last, immense flocks of these birds appeared at the mouth of Appomattox river, and as night approached, alighting on the trees in the vicinity, people were enabled, with the aid of torch lights, to kill some thousands of them. The person, above mentioned, after ascending one tree, took more than 700 with his own hands.

*Seneca Indians*. This little band of Indians, under the protection of the state, are in considerable trouble at the progress of learning and civilization, which, at different periods the state has been desirous of affording them. Red Jacket, the chief, is a hard character. Not long ago he wrote a letter to governor Clinton, complaining of the ministers, whom he designated as Black Coats. The following memorial, written by Red Jacket, was presented to the assembly.

[N. York Nat. Ad.]

To the governor of the council fire at Albany.

Brother—About three years ago, our friends of the great council fire at Albany, wrote down in their book that the priests of white people should no longer reside on our lands, and told their officers to move them off whenever we complained. This was to us good news, and made our hearts glad. These priests had a long time troubled us, and made us bad friends and bad neighbors. After much difficulty we removed them from our lands; and for a short time have been quiet, and our minds easy. But we are now told that the priests have asked liberty to return; and that our friends of the great council fire are about to blot from their book the law which they made, and leave their poor red-brethren once more a prey to hungry priests.

Brother, listen to what we say, these men do us no good. They deceive every body. They deny the Great Spirit, which we, and our fathers before us, have looked upon as our creator. They disturb us in our worship; tell our children they must not believe like our fathers and mothers, and they tell us many things that we do not understand and cannot believe; they tell us we must be like white people—but they are lazy and wont work, nor do they teach our young men to do so. The habits of our women are worse than they were before these men came amongst us: and our young men drink more whiskey. We are willing to be taught to read and write, and work, but not by people who have done us so much injury. Brother, we wish you to lay before the council fire the wishes of your red brethren. We ask our brothers not to blot out the law which has made us peaceable and happy, and not to force a strange religion upon us. We ask to be let alone, and, like the white people, to worship the great spirit as we think it best. We shall then be happy in filling the little space in life which is left us, and shall go down to our fathers in peace.

Signed by Red Jacket, Green Blanket, Big Kettle, Robert Bob, Twenty Canoes, Sen. Twenty Canoes, Jr. Captain Snow, Two Guns, Dextor, Barefoot, Broadhead, Chief Warrior, Black Chief, Corn Planter, Elk Hunter, Bear Hunter, Fish Hook, John Sky, Blue Sky, Hot Bread, Black Snake, &c.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 2—Vol. IV.] BALTIMORE, MARCH 12, 1825. [VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 704

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The present is, indeed, a season fruitful in interesting matter; and, whether for instant reading or future use, perhaps it never has been our good fortune to issue a number that more extensively fulfilled the design of the REGISTER than this; and, if we had had three times sixteen pages at command, the whole of them might have been occupied: but the omitted articles are generally such that their interest will not be diminished by a little delay.

**THE NEW PRESIDENT.** We had the pleasure, in the last REGISTER, promptly to lay before our readers the inaugural address of Mr. Adams. It is before the nation, and the people will pronounce their judgment upon it. We think it may be successfully compared with that of either of his illustrious predecessors; and it presents to us a distinct view of the great features with which he designs to mark the course of his administration. In another page will be found an account of the inauguration.

**IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS** by the president and senate: *Henry Clay*, of Kentucky, to be secretary of state. *Richard Rush*, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury.

*James Barbour*, of Virginia, secretary of war. *Alex. H. Everett*, of Mass. minister to Spain. *Joel R. Poinsett*, of South Carolina, (and a representative in congress), to be minister to Mexico.

Mr. Southard remains secretary of the navy and Mr. Wirt attorney general. Mr. S. will be acting secretary of the treasury until the arrival of Mr. Rush. Mr. Crauford resigned the place on the 3rd instant, though it is understood that a continuance in it was tendered to him by Mr. Adams.

Lieut. col. *Roger Jones* has been appointed adjutant general of the army of the United States. This office had been vacant three years, and its duties were discharged, for the time being, by major C. J. Nourse.

[A list of other appointments made shall be inserted in our next.]

The senate yesterday, (says the National Journal of the 9th instant), removed the injunction of secrecy from so much of their proceedings as relates to the question taken on confirming the nomination of Mr. CLAY to the office of secretary of state; and, on a reference to the executive journal, we find the vote there recorded to be twenty-seven in favor of confirming, and fourteen opposed to it.

On the question, "Will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Henry Clay?"—

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—Messrs.

Barton, of Missouri,  
Bell, of New Hampshire,  
Benton, of Missouri,  
Bouquigny, of Louisiana,  
Chandler, of Maine,  
Chase, of Vermont,  
Clayton, of Delaware,  
D'Wolf, of Rhode Island,  
Dickerson, of New Jersey,  
Edwards, of Connecticut,  
Gustilard, of South Carolina,  
Harrison, of Ohio,  
Hendricks, of Indiana,  
Holmes, of Maine,

Johnson, of Louisiana,  
Kane, of Illinois,  
King, of Alabama,  
Knight, of Rhode Island,  
Lloyd, of Maryland,  
Lloyd, of Massachusetts,  
Mills, of Massachusetts,  
Rowan, of Kentucky,  
Ruggles, of Ohio,  
Seymour, of Vermont,  
Smith, of Maryland,  
Van Buren, of New York,  
Van Dyke, of Delaware—27.

Those who voted in the negative, were—Messrs.

Berrian, of Georgia,  
Branch, of North Carolina,  
Cobb, of Georgia,  
Eaton, of Tennessee,  
Findlay, of Pennsylvania,  
Hayne, of South Carolina,  
Holmes, of Mississippi,

Jackson, of Tennessee,  
McLain, of New Jersey,  
Macon, of North Carolina,  
Marks, of Pennsylvania,  
Tazewell, of Virginia,  
Thomas, of Illinois,  
Williams, of Mississippi—14.

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Mr. Noble, of Indiana, who came in after the vote was taken, we understand, requested permission to have his vote recorded in the affirmative; but the senate decided it not to be in order.\*

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, were absent.

Four states, viz: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and Alabama, have but one member in the senate at present.

Of the eighteen votes from the nine western states, five only, (two from Tennessee, two from Mississippi, and one from Illinois), were given against Mr. Clay.

[Messrs. Clay and Barbour entered upon the discharge of their duties, in the departments of state and of war, on the 9th instant.]

**NAVAL PROMOTIONS.** The following is a list of promotions in the navy, confirmed by the senate of the United States last week, viz:

To be captains—Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. E. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George C. Read, Henry E. Ballard.

To be masters commandant—Lawrence Kearney, Foxall A. Parker, Edward R. McCall, Daniel Turner, David Conner, John Gallagher, Thomas H. Stevens.

**SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION.** The most important decision made by the senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the convention lately formed with the government of Colombia, in relation to the African slave trade. The injunction of secrecy having been removed by the senate, from that part of their proceedings which relates to this convention, we shall be enabled to give a full account of them. At present, we can only state, that, the first article of the treaty, (giving the mutual right of search, on the seas and coasts of Africa and the West Indies), was stricken out by a vote of 28 to 12, as follows:

For the article: Messrs. Barton, Benton, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Jackson, Knight, Mills, Seymour, Van Dyke—12.

Against the article: Messrs. Bell, Berrian, Bouquigny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Gaillard, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, of Me. Holmes, of Miss. Johnston, of Louisiana, Kane, King, of Alabama, Lloyd, of Maryland, Lloyd, of Massachusetts, Macon, Noble, Rowan, Ruggles, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams—28.

The treaty was then rejected, *non. con.*

[Nat. Int. March 10.

\*Mr. Noble has published a note setting forth the cause of his momentary absence from the chamber, of the senate, and adds—"Upon returning to the senate, and in a very short time, the vote had been taken, and the result declared. I applied to the senate to vote, and the members were willing that I should, but for a rule of the senate, forbidding that, after the result was declared no member should vote. I stated to the senate, then in secret session, that if I had been present, and as I now declare, that I would have given my vote in favor of the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Clay. In giving my vote, I should have been governed by two considerations: First, his distinguished talents; and, secondly, that I would not oppose an administration, at the very commencement, for party purposes. I impute no such motives to others."

GEORGIA. The following letter from the United States' commissioners to governor Troup, dated Indian Springs, Feb. 13, 1825, so far determines a matter of great interest and feeling to the people of Georgia:

SIR: Your express has this moment reached us and delivered your communication, covering the proceedings of congress, upon the Indian question. We are happy to inform you that the "long agony is over," and that we concluded a treaty, yesterday, with what we consider the nation, for nearly the whole country. We enclose you a copy, also despatches for the government. These last are addressed to your care, to secure their certain transmission by to-morrow's mail. The original treaty will be conveyed by our secretary to Washington city by the stage leaving Wilkes on Thursday next. We are still in time for ratification by the present senate, and beg to offer you our sincere congratulations upon the more than successful issue of a negotiation, in which you have been an ardent co-worker.

With great consideration and respect,

(Signed)

DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL,  
JAMES MERRIWETHER.

*His excellency C. M. Troup.*

The land ceded to the state of Georgia, by this treaty, is said to embrace all the territory within the limits of Georgia, belonging to the Creeks. The quantity of land is believed to be between four and five millions of acres, one-third of which is stated to be good land. The price given is \$400,000, and an equal quantity of land west of the Mississippi, to which the Indians are to remove in eighteen months.

[*Repub.*]

[The treaty above alluded to, being promptly laid before the senate of the United States, has been duly ratified.]

NEW YORK. The decree of the chancellor, on refusing an injunction to prevent the steam boat Olive Branch from navigating the Hudson river, has been affirmed by the senate and the judges, sitting as a court of errors. Particulars hereafter.

THE NEW REPUBLICS. The British king's speech, (see next column), renders the course which the government of that country has resolved to pursue, in respect to the new American republics, no longer doubtful. We have on hand a considerable quantity of interesting items of foreign news, which are excluded for the want of room. There is no matter in them, however, that is immediately important.

A CROWN REFUSED. The New York Mercantile Advertiser says it has learned, from a respectable source, that, since the liberator Bolivar arrived in Peru, a deputation from the kings of France and Spain has waited upon him, with an invitation to assume the supreme command in South America, and to put on a crown—those powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the governments composing the holy alliance. It is needless to add, that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the congress of Colombia—and, through that body, it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars.

HAYTI. The accounts which we have seen from the free people of color who left the United States to settle in Hayti, are very satisfactory. The government appears to have realized every promise made by Mr. Granville, and about 270 of the émigrants are located at Samana, where land has been given to them, on which some are already at work to improve, and are much encouraged to be industrious. The mechanics seem to do excellently well in the towns; and there is every prospect that the condition of

those who are sober and discreet will be greatly ameliorated, at an early day.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

London, February 3. This day parliament assembled for the despatch of business, and, as the state of his majesty's health was not such as rendered it advisable for him to undergo the fatigue of opening the session in person, the royal speech was delivered by the lords commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

The lords commissioners took their seats on the woolsack at half past two, when the house of commons being summoned to attend, the speaker, accompanied by a great many members, appeared below the bar.

The lord chancellor having read the commission by which their lordships were appointed to represent his majesty on the occasion, the noble and learned lord then proceeded to deliver the following speech:

"My lords and gentlemen: We are commanded by his majesty to express to you the gratification which his majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were, at the same time, in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of his majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the united kingdom.

It is, therefore, more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and retard the course of national improvement.

His majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His majesty further recommends to you, the renewal of the inquiries, instituted last session, into the state of Ireland.

His majesty has seen, with regret, the interruption of tranquility in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations, against that state, unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces, already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the house of commons—His majesty has directed us to inform you; that the estimates of the year will be, forthwith, laid before you.

The state of his majesty's Indian possessions, and circumstances connected with other parts of his majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation, in his military establishment, indispensable. His majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense, arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition, and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give addi-

tional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

*My lords and gentlemen*—His majesty commands us to inform you, that his majesty continues to receive from his allies, and, generally, from all princes and states, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his majesty, and with each other, and that it is his majesty's constant endeavor to preserve the general tranquility.

The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, between the emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the united kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his majesty and the king of Sweden; a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object, which was negotiated last year between his majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his majesty's name, his majesty has taken measures for confirming, by treaties, the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as those treaties shall be completed, his majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity: nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His majesty recommends to you to persevere, (as circumstance may allow), in the removal of similar restrictions—and his majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon his majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes, in no less degree, to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

## The Inauguration.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, OF MARCH 5.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the avenues to the capitol presented a lively and animated scene. Groups of citizens, hastening to the great theatre of expectation, were to be seen in all directions; carriages were rolling to and fro, and ever and anon the sound of the drum and trumpet, at a distance, gave notice that the military were in motion and repairing to their different parade grounds. The crowd, at the doors of the capitol, began to accumulate about nine o'clock, and, although ladies were allowed the privilege of their sex in being admitted to seats reserved for them in the lobbies of the house of representatives, they had to attain the envied station at no small sacrifice, and the gentlemen who led and guarded them were obliged, in some instances, almost literally to fight their way to the doors.

Towards 12 o'clock, the military, consisting of general and staff officers and the volunteer companies

of the 1st and 2d legion, received the PRESIDENT at his residence, with his predecessor, and several officers of the government. The cavalry led the way, and the procession moved in very handsome array, with the music of the several corps, to the capitol, attended by thousands of citizens. The president was attended on horseback by the marshal, with his assistants for the day, distinguished by blue badges, &c. On arriving at the capitol, the president, with his escort, was received by the marine corps, under the command of colonel Henderson, stationed in line in front of the capitol, whose excellent band of music saluted the presidents on their entrance into the capitol.

Within the hall, the sofas between the columns, the entire space of the circular lobby without, the bar, the spacious promenade in the rear of the speaker's chair, and the three outer rows of the member's seats, were all occupied with a splendid array of beauty and fashion. On the left, the diplomatic corps, in the costume of their respective courts, occupied the places assigned them, on the innermost range of seats, immediately before the steps which lead to the chair. The officers of our own army and navy were seen dispersed among the groups of ladies, exhibiting that most appropriate and interesting of associations, valor guarding beauty. Chairs were placed in front of the clerk's table, on the semicircle within the member's seats, for the judges of the supreme court. The hour of twelve arrived, and expectation was on tiptoe—the march of the troops, announced by the band of the marine corps, was heard without, and many a waving plume and graceful head within beat time to the martial sounds. The galleries, though filled to overflowing, were remarkable for the stillness and decorum which, (with a very few exceptions), prevailed.

At twenty minutes past twelve, the marshals made their appearance in blue scarves, succeeded by the officers of both houses of congress, who introduced the president elect. He was followed by the venerable ex-president and family, by the judges of the supreme court, in their robes of office, and the members of the senate, preceded by the vice-president, with a number of members of the house of representatives. Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascended the steps to the speaker's chair, and took his seat. The chief justice was placed in front of the clerk's table, having before him another table, on the floor of the hall, on the opposite side of which sat the remaining judges, with their faces towards the chair. Silence having been proclaimed, and the doors of the hall closed, Mr. Adams rose and read, with a clear and deliberate articulation, the address. The time occupied by the delivery of this address, was about forty minutes. As soon as the last sentence was pronounced, a general plaudit, commencing in the galleries, but extending, in a degree, throughout the whole assembly, continued for some minutes. The president elect then descended from the chair, and placing himself on the right hand of the judges' table, received, from the chief justice, a volume of the laws of the United States, from which he read, in a loud and clear voice, the oath of office: at the close of which, the plaudits were repeated, mingled with cheers from the spectators who filled the galleries, and immediately followed by the discharge of a salute of artillery.

The congratulations which then poured in from every side, occupied the hands, and could not but reach the heart of the president. The meeting between him and his venerated predecessor had in it something peculiarly affecting. General Jackson, we were pleased to observe, was among the earliest of those who took the hand of the president, and their looks and deportment toward each other were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit, which can

see no merit in a rival, and feel no joy in the honor of a competitor. Shortly after one o'clock, the procession commenced leaving the hall; but it was nearly an hour before the clustering groups which had crowded every seat and avenue completely retired.

The president was then escorted back as he came, and, on his arrival at his residence, received the compliments and respects of a great number of gentlemen and ladies who called upon him, who also generally paid their respects at the mansion occupied by the ex president.

Of the several inaugurations which we have seen, that of yesterday was most nearly approached by the second inauguration of Mr. Madison, as president of the United States.

So far the "Intelligencer." The following paragraphs, from the "National Journal," furnish some other matters worthy of note—

"At an early hour yesterday morning, our city presented an unusual scene of bustle. There had been a great influx of strangers in the course of Thursday, in order to witness a scene, the entire grandeur of which consists in its simplicity, and the variety of associations to which it naturally gives birth. Whatever of splendor belongs to it is entirely intrinsic; there is no external show, no borrowed grandeur, none of the tinsling, nor glitter, nor circumstance of artificial pomp; yet its effect throws into the deepest shade the most magnificent spectacles which are dependent only on their gorgeousness for the interest which they create."

"By 12 o'clock, the hall was completely thronged, every avenue to the chair being crowded so as to produce the greatest personal inconvenience to the individuals by whom they were filled. About that time, the sound of military music announced the approach to the capitol of the procession by which the president and president elect were escorted; and, in a few minutes afterwards, the doors were thrown open, and the procession entered the hall of the representatives. The rush at this moment was tremendous, and the doors were, for security, closed so rapidly, as to exclude many of the senators, representatives and citizens, who had remained in the senate."

"On this interesting occasion, Mr. Adams acquitted himself so as to command the respect of all. Clothed in a complete suit of domestic manufactures, his appearance was such as the imagination would conceive of the chief magistrate of a republic, just beginning to feel the extent of its own resources, and the importance of its own character. In the delivery of his address he was visibly and considerably agitated; while the emphatic distinctness and propriety of his manner, produced a powerful effect upon his auditors. His compliment to the wise administration of Mr. Monroe was as just as it was eloquent. That virtuous citizen retires from his high office followed by the love and gratitude of a nation, to whose prosperity he has so greatly contributed. The mantle of his wisdom will fall on his successor: and may he also fulfil the high duties of this important station so as, like him, to promote the public good; and, like him, to merit and receive the public gratitude!"

There was an "inauguration ball" in the evening—a very splendid affair, and very numerously attended. Among those present were the president and vice president, the ex-president, Mr. Monroe, a number of the foreign ministers, with many of our own civil, military and naval officers.

### Letter from General Jackson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Sir—The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and, although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views

and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

This letter will be read with the deepest interest by the American people. It breathes the language of the purest patriotism, of the most perfect devotion to the rights, the interests, and the republican institutions of our country. It is a manly, temperate, but convincing vindication of the character and public services of one of the greatest men and purest patriots that this, or any other country, has ever produced.

The PEOPLE are the sovereigns of this country. They have established, by their blood and treasure, a government founded in knowledge and virtue, which has for its basis the *representative system*. How far general Jackson, in his public career, has acknowledged and respected its maxims and principles, let the actions of his past life, and his pure and unsullied conduct, during the recent election, testify.

If the people are interested in whatever relates to the conduct of their civil rulers, they are equally concerned for the reputation of one of their brightest ornaments in war—one of their strongest advocates in peace. One, who has never drawn his sword but to add laurels to his country, nor his pen but to illustrate the value of her happy institutions.

SAML SWARTWOUT.

[COPY.]

Washington City, 23d February, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR—Yesterday I received your communication, advertising to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, a "military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained, that it could meet the object which was, doubtless, intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary—such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "military chieftain" has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but the vote with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "military chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that, early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of major general of militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the west, when 3000 went with me to the field to support her eagles. If this constitutes me a "military chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal



aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a military chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "military chieftains," and denounced therefore? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardor of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for, my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged, by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "military chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I incurred neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course, "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "military chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit, it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that, by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it, even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would, in preference, refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of president; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking, through art or management, to entice any representative in congress, from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me, no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner, either before the people or congress, interfered, in the slightest degree, with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have, in times past, done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of men, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least, in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life: and have seen some men too, making the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the senate of the union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.  
To Sam'l Swarthout, New York.

### Mr. Kremer's Address.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

To the electors of the ninth congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania.

You are fully aware, fellow-citizens, of the occurrence which took place in the house of representatives, relative to certain charges against Mr. Clay, contained in a letter of mine which was published in the *Columbian Observer*, of Philadelphia. I need not repeat the reasons which finally induced me to decline submitting to the jurisdiction of a committee of the house of representatives, and of my preference to appeal, through you, to the great tribunal of public opinion. I now propose to redeem the pledge I have heretofore made, by establishing the truth of the allegations, contained in my letter, against Henry Clay. And while, on the one hand, I feel a deep sense of the responsibility under which I act, I cannot but feel, at the same time, profoundly impressed with gratitude to an over-ruling Providence, that it has fallen to my lot to be the humble instrument of exposing to the view of an injured people, one of the most daring and dangerous conspiracies against their rights and liberties that has ever been attempted since the foundation of this government.

That you may the more distinctly perceive the grounds upon which I proceeded in making up the opinion I expressed in the letter which appeared in the *Columbian Observer*, and which subsequent events have strengthened and confirmed, I will give you a view of the actual position which Mr. Clay occupied in the presidential contest, in reference both to his principles and personal predilection; and a brief history of his deportment here, from the meeting of congress until he published his determination to support John Quincy Adams. And I will here take occasion to premise, that no person can reasonably complain of the harshness or severity of the sentence of condemnation that shall be awarded against him by his own avowed and acknowledged principles; and yet such, you will perceive, is the foundation of the judgment you are called upon to pronounce against Mr. Clay. You may say to him, with strict propriety, "out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

It is a political fact, and of general notoriety, that Mr. Clay has uniformly and invariably recognized, ever since he commenced his course in congress, as a fundamental principle, the right of the people to instruct their representatives, and the correspond-

ing obligation of the representative to obey, not only the instructions, but the known will of his constituents, however ascertained. In a speech which he delivered, in the year 1817, on the proposition to repeal the celebrated compensation law, he used the following words: "I care not how I ascertain the will of my constituents, or what is the evidence of it; it is sufficient for me that I know it. In all questions of expediency, that will is the rule of my conduct." Such is the principle to which Mr. Clay declares his allegiance. It remains to be inquired, whether he has not violated that allegiance. As soon as it became doubtful whether Mr. Clay would be returned to the house of representatives, as one of the three highest candidates for the presidency, the inquiry naturally arose, who was the second choice of those western states that had given him their electoral votes? Upon this question, I believe, there was no difference of opinion—all admitted that Jackson would be preferred to either of the other candidates, by an overwhelming majority. As to Kentucky, especially, there was no semblance of a doubt expressed. The gentlemen from that state admitted that, in a contest with Mr. Adams before the people, general Jackson would receive ten votes to his one. In confirmation of this opinion, the legislature of that state, by a vote almost seven to one, had passed resolutions instructing their representatives in congress, to vote for general Jackson. Those who opposed these resolutions in the Kentucky legislature, acted upon the avowed ground, that the opinion of the people of Kentucky was so notoriously in favor of general Jackson, that such instructions were unnecessary; and that it was a reflection on the principles and integrity of their members here to suppose, for a moment, that they would vote against them.

All accounts concurred, and still concur, in establishing this to be the general sentiment of the western states. Neither Mr. Clay nor his friends have ventured to deny it: the fact is incontrovertible. What, then, is the position which Mr. Clay occupied, in the presidential contest, in reference to his avowed principles? He was a representative from Kentucky, and constitutionally bound, by principle, to vote in conformity with the will of his constituents; and yet, knowing that the wishes, not only of his own constituents, but of almost all those who supported him in the west, were in favor of general Jackson, and in a peculiar manner against Mr. Adams, he pursued a course in direct opposition to those wishes. He sinned against light and knowledge, and stands self-condemned by his own principles. He has not only violated what I believe, but what he has solemnly admitted, to be the principles of the constitution and the rights of the people. But what was the position he occupied as regards his personal predilections? It is notorious, that, through the whole of the canvass for the presidency, until some time after the meeting of congress, Mr. Clay assumed a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams. For the last eight years he had spoken of him, not only in terms of disrespect, but even of contempt and ridicule. At the commencement of Mr. Monroe's administration, he had fixed an envious eye upon the state department, as he believed and known by many, then in public life: That appointment, however, could not be obtained; but the department of war was offered to him, which he declined accepting, and has frequently given, as a reason for so doing, that he could not serve under an apostate federalist.

In the course of the canvass, pamphlets and essays, of great labor and ability, have been published by his friends in Kentucky, with a view to expose the conduct of Mr. Adams in the negotiations at Ghent, and to prove the tendency of that conduct

was to sacrifice the interests of the western states to the eastern fishing privileges. In addition to all this, Mr. Clay's pretended friends here, and those, too, who have since joined him in voting for Mr. Adams, had admitted, that, in canvassing for Mr. Clay before the people of Kentucky, they had urged the argument, that, if Mr. Clay was not presented to congress, as one of the three from whom a choice should be made, Adams would certainly be elected. Thus holding up Mr. Adams as the most odious of all the candidates, a sort of bug-bear, to frighten the people into the support of Mr. Clay. All these facts are well known, and I challenge Mr. Clay to contradict them—a hundred witnesses would rise up to confront him if he should—his own "conscience," that flexible and delusive guide, which he "interrogates," on all great occasions, even that would confront him.

In determining to support Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay not only abandoned his constituents, and violated those fundamental principles by which he had admitted himself to be bound to them, but he threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of the man denounced by him as peculiarly hostile to the interest of the west, and of whose pretensions to the presidency he had spoken, in all places and upon all occasions, in language of contempt.

Having thus shown the position occupied by Mr. Clay, in the presidential election, as regards both his avowed political principles and his avowed political antipathies, I shall proceed to give you a brief history of his department here since the meeting of congress—so far as that department is calculated to explain the transaction, which is the subject of this communication. But here let me premise, that candor and openness had marked, in a peculiar manner, the character and deportment of the members from the west—and none more so than Mr. Clay.

Upon this occasion, however, he enveloped himself in profound mystery from the beginning of the session until the 24th of January, when, all at once, it was announced that five western states had determined to vote for Mr. Adams, and that he would be elected and Mr. Clay be secretary of state. The question naturally suggested itself, Why this strange reserve and mystery on the part of Mr. Clay? The presidential election had been long before the nation—the three prominent candidates had been as long known to him—the state of public opinion in relation to them was also known to him. What then was it that he desired further to know, before he made up his opinion as to the course he should pursue? The very fact of his holding back his opinion, when it was evident that so much depended upon his course, gave just ground to suspect that he was waiting to see whether he could not make some political arrangements that would serve to promote his present and future elevation. But the conduct pursued by Mr. Clay, in relation to his friends, was still more strongly calculated to create this unfavorable impression as to his motives.

It was known that some of those friends, who afterwards voted for Adams, when they first came to Washington, yielding to the will of their constituents, and the natural inclination of their own minds, had declared they would vote for gen. Jackson, in preference to Mr. Adams. It was also circulated, and will not be denied, that Mr. Clay had put a check upon this disposition of his friends to come out frankly with their sentiments, and prevailed upon such of them, as he could control, (those who finally voted for Adams), to remain uncommitted. What, I ask, could have been the motive of Mr. Clay, in persuading his friends to remain uncommitted? Without the disclosures which time has since made, was it not natural that such conduct should excite strong sus-

ficians as to his views and motives? But he did not stop here; after he had made firm this first position of his, by inducing his friends to remain uncommitted, he ventured upon another advance, and prevailed upon them to come to the preliminary agreement that they would all go together, before they should determine on the candidate they would finally support. Nothing could be more artful, nothing more characteristic, of the designs which were soon after developed, than this management on the part of Mr. Clay. By prevailing on a majority of the representatives of five western states to agree that they would all go together, two important points were accomplished. In the first place it gave their representatives a sort of artificial courage to go in opposition to the will of their constituents. So important was it, in this point of view, that it is an undoubted fact, that one, at least, of the western members, (the sole representative of a state), was induced to vote for Mr. Adams by this consideration alone, according to his own declaration, and contrary to his previous determination to vote for general Jackson. In the second place, this preliminary determination of the friends of Mr. Clay, that they would go together, demonstrated to the competing candidates, the extent of the power which was in the hands of Mr. Clay; and taken in connection with the fact, that they remained uncommitted, almost amounted to an invitation to come and make a bid. What other possible motive could Mr. Clay have in bringing his friends to that determination?

If this argument is properly examined and analyzed, it will be found pregnant with inferences, illustrative of the conduct and motives of Mr. Clay. But, in order that it may be more fully understood, I will advert, for a moment, to another piece of evidence, which naturally falls into this part of my narrative. After the close of the last session of congress, some of the friends of Mr. Clay, no doubt with his knowledge and approbation, published in the National Intelligencer, an address, in which they declare their determination "to adhere to him to the end, under all circumstances," urging his friends throughout the union to adhere firmly together, stating, as an inducement for such adherence, "that, if they could not elect him, they could, by acting together, control the event." The fact is undoubted, that some of his friends in congress have declared "that they would hold the balance in their hands, and could thereby control the arrangements of the new administration." Take these circumstances in connection with the agreement made by the five western states to go together, and what is the unavoidable inference? What does that agreement imply, but that the parties to it were actuated by some common motive and common impulse? What this common motive and common impulse were, will be obvious, by considering *who they were* that made the arrangement. It was the friends of Mr. Clay that entered into the compact. Mr. Clay was the only connecting link which united them; and it was Mr. Clay that prevailed upon them to come to the understanding. In the midst of all these circumstances, so well calculated to excite alarming suspicions in my mind, that there was something "rotten in the state of Denmark," I was warned, by a member of the house of representatives, that the friends of Adams had made overtures to those of Clay, proposing to make Clay secretary of state, if they would aid in the election of Adams; and that we were in great danger of being defeated in the election of Jackson, unless we would consent to fight them with their own weapons. I soon after met Mr. Francis Johnson, of Ken. the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Clay, who had previously often told me that Jackson was his choice next to Clay, and on one occasion had assured me, that Kentucky would come out strong for Jackson. Upon my inquiring of

him, at this moment, as to the disposition of Kentucky, he, for the first time, seemed to hesitate, and observed "that Kentucky is not dead yet;" alluding, (as I understood), to Mr. Clay's exclusion from the house: adding, "that we yet hold the balance in our hands." "That, if Jackson should be elected, it is said Adams will remain secretary of state; and, in that case, nothing could be done for Kentucky; and we wish to know, if we aid in electing Jackson, what the friends of Jackson will do for Kentucky." A member of congress, from Tennessee, came up at this moment, and, though he did not hear all the conversation, yet well remembers the concluding remark made by Mr. Johnson.

Both of us replied to him, in substance, that Jackson's friends could give no pledges; that he must be elected on principle, or not at all. I added that Kentucky would be rewarded by the honor of having aided to elevate the choice of the nation to the presidential chair.

Here let it be borne in mind, that persons disposed to practice such an outrage, would not themselves consent to be seen in it. Mr. Clay would, of course, seek, rather through his friends than by himself, to feel, and sift, and ascertain, in the most distant and private manner, what could be done at such a time and under such circumstances: The conduct and actions of his intimate friends are to be considered illustrative of his own views and wishes, because a subject in which his political sagacity might, perhaps, have a tendency to restrain him.

A very active friend of Mr. Clay's did, in substance, say to a friend of gen. Jackson's, that "Mr. Clay could expect nothing from the administration of Jackson; for, if elected, there was no doubt De Witt Clinton and Calhoun would be his principal advisers." Mr. Storrs, of New York, also the devoted friend of Mr. Clay, previously to the consummation of the arrangement, by which Clay's friends were to support Adams, was the decided advocate of Jackson and violently opposed to Adams: repeatedly, within the hearing of members, he declared his determination, under no circumstances, to vote for Adams. He, on one occasion, observed, that "it was not possible for Mr. Adams to obtain the vote of New York, unless the friends of Crawford should vote for him; but," added he, "let them do it if they dare." Yet, as soon as Mr. Clay made his arrangements to support Mr. Adams, Mr. Storrs changed his ground and became an active partizan in the same cause. Mr. Scott, of Missouri, was known to be openly and decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams. After it was reported that Clay had induced certain states to join in the support of Mr. Adams, Mr. Scott stated to two of the friends of Jackson, that "it was reported that Clay and his friends had held a meeting and determined on supporting Adams; that he did not believe it; but if they had, without letting him know it, he would be damned if he would not kick up; that he was one of Clay's best friends; but that he would not be sold like a sheep in the shambles; that he was neither to be bargained for nor sold; that he would vote for whom he pleased; that he was more friendly to Jackson than to Adams; and that, Clay out of the way, his people were in favor of Jackson."

But, independent of this evidence in support of the declarations contained in my letter, the appointment of secretary of state has actually been offered to Mr. Clay, and he has had the extraordinary boldness to brave public opinion by accepting the offer. "Whom God intends to destroy He first deprives of understanding." Surely Mr. Clay must have been compelled by some fatal madness to take this step, which

I have certificates in my possession to prove all these statements.

lays open the motives of his conduct, and gives the seal of truth to the charges I have made against him. Not only by his own words, but by his own acts, does he stand convicted. It is a matter well worthy of consideration, whether it is not against the spirit of the constitution, for any member of congress to accept an appointment under a president for whom he has voted. But whatever doubt may be entertained upon this question, there can be none, that any high minded and honorable man, if placed in the situation and circumstances of Mr. Clay, would not only have promptly refused the appointment, but would have shrunk from it as from the contact of pollution.

There is demonstration in the very statement of the case. What is it? Mr. Clay, always avowing that the popular will imposed a constitutional obligation of obedience upon the representative, and standing forth, on all occasions, as the champion of the interests of the west, after nearly two months of dubious silence and mysterious concealment, on the presidential election, with other circumstances, indicating that he was waiting for a political bargain or arrangement, and after every advance made to the friends of gen. Jackson had been rejected, prevails upon the representatives, not only of his own state, but of four other western states, against the known and admitted will of their constituents, to give their support to Mr. Adams, of whose political capacity he had habitually spoken with contempt, and whom he had denounced as being more adverse to the interests of the west than any other candidate: And, as a consummation of this most unnatural coalition, and in violation of every sentiment of delicacy, Mr. Clay accepts of the office of prime minister, under the man whom he had actually made president. Yes, my fellow-citizens, it is a melancholy fact, that Mr. Clay has made Mr. Adams president, in direct opposition to the known will of the American people—an act of daring and desperate usurpation, which is only exceeded by the yielding compliance with which he receives the reward of this treachery to his own principles and abandonment of duty to his constituents.

Recurring to the specific charges of my letter, have I not redeemed my pledges, and made them good? I stated that "Henry Clay had transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams." Has not time disclosed the reality? Can any human being, acquainted with the circumstances, doubt that it was by the agency of Mr. Clay, and by that alone, that the members of five western states were induced, contrary to the wishes of their constituents, to vote for Mr. Adams? There is no part of the union where the people maintain the right to instruct their representatives, even in matters of legislation, with more jealous inflexibility, than in the western states. The doctrine is regarded as so sound, that no representative ever thinks of questioning it. And I will venture to say, there is not a member now in congress from the west, who has not repeatedly avowed it. Can it be believed then, that some twenty or thirty of the representatives of such a people, holding such principles, would have thought for a moment of voting for Mr. Adams who was known to be odious to the western people, and against Jackson, who was known to be their decided choice, if it had not been for the influence of Henry Clay? The thing is incredible. No, fellow citizens, Mr. Clay has to answer for the double sin of defeating the will of his constituents, and of sacrificing his friends at the shrine of his own unchastened ambition. He wilfully and artfully prevailed upon them to act as a party, acknowledging him as the head, and regarding his promotion as the primary object; and then, by his insidious devices, deluding them into the belief that the accomplishment of this party end, (his own elevation), was a justifiable motive of political action.

I also stated "that, as a consideration for this aban-

donment of duty to his constituents, it was said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay "was to be appointed secretary of state." This time has verified, to the very letter. He has been offered the appointment of secretary of state, and has agreed to accept it. It would, therefore, now be regarded as affected squeamishness in me, were I to say "it is believed" that the appointment of secretary of state is the consideration given for the support rendered by Mr. Clay to Mr. Adams. I entertain no doubt upon the subject; and, if it constituted a punishable offence, I believe the evidence would be sufficient to produce a conviction before any impartial jury in the United States.

But, fellow-citizens, I am not satisfied with proving merely the specific charges contained in my letter; I am desirous of convincing you, that the strong terms of reprobation in which I spoke of the course of conduct of the coalition, were not like those used in his very celebrated "card;" but is the language of a patriot, shocked at the corruption of the times, and at the degradation of his country. When I expressed the opinion, that men, professing democracy, had been found base enough to lay the axe to the very root of the tree of liberty; that a bargain had taken place, such as could be only equalled by the famous Burr conspiracy, of 1801, I stated what I had well considered, and am now fully prepared to demonstrate. I did not use courtly phrases; for, if I had possessed the most unlimited command of them, I should have disdained to use them on such an occasion. I considered it no time to crimp and starch my phraseology, when the fundamental principles of the constitution were about to be violated, and the will of the nation contemned, despised and defeated. I felt then, fellow-citizens, as I am sure you now feel, because I then foresaw what has since been realized. And what is it? An act of usurpation, (regarding the spirit and principles of the constitution), more daring and atrocious than that which was attempted by Aaron Burr, and which has consigned his name to infamy. What are the conceded and undisputed facts of the case?

If Mr. Clay had not been a candidate—if he had not divided and distracted the west—general Jackson, to say the least, would have received the electoral votes of Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, thirty-three in number, making his entire vote one hundred and thirty-two, being one more than a majority of the whole number. It is thus incontrovertible, that a majority of the people of the United States, and the people of fourteen states, out of twenty-four, which composed the union, preferred general Jackson, not only to Mr. Adams, but to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams; and that Mr. Clay, with no possible hope of success, was avowedly the instrument of preventing an election, by the people, and of bringing the question into the house of representatives. This fact cannot be too deeply impressed. The fact is no less true, that, in a single contest with Mr. Adams before the people of the United States, general Jackson would have obtained, at least, two-thirds of the electoral votes, and the vote of more than two-thirds of the states composing the union. With these palpable and undeniable facts staring him in the face, and a full knowledge that he had already prevented the will of the nation from being carried into effect, Mr. Clay induced a majority of the representatives of five states, against the known will of the people of these states, the known will of two-thirds of the people of the United States, and more than two-thirds of the states, to vote for John Quincy Adams. Is not this violating the sovereignty of the people; prostituting the highest official emblem of that sovereignty, and laying the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty? What was there in the famous Burr conspiracy to equal the daring atrocity of this? In the case of

Burr, it was not pretended that, in congress, more than two states voted against the will of their constituents. But, in this case, the representatives of five states, to say nothing of Maryland, voted evidently against the will of their constituents. In the case of Burr, he was sustained by party feelings, and a majority of the members who voted for him went in accordance with the states they represented. In this case, there was no party feeling to which Mr. Clay's opposition to general Jackson could be ascribed; and we must, therefore, set it down to his own selfish and ambitious views, which he has suffered to prevail over the will of the people, and the honor and happiness and tranquility of the nation. It cannot be disguised that Mr. Clay was principally governed by the calculation, that, if general Jackson should be now elected, his own prospects, as a western candidate, would be diminished; but that the election of Mr. Adams, through his support, would secure him the position of "their apparent," in the office of secretary of state, and the future support of Mr. Adams's friends in New England. These selfish and ambitious calculations were, no doubt, the basis of this unnatural, this "unholy coalition," between Adams and Clay. You are, therefore, called upon, by every consideration that can influence freemen, to disappoint these base calculations and vindicate your violated rights and tarnished sovereignty, by discarding from your confidence the parties to this conspiracy. By the reverence and feelings which you owe to the principles of the constitution—by your love of that liberty which was purchased and consecrated by the blood of your revolutionary ancestors—by the detestation with which you contemplate corrupt coalitions between political intriguers—by the indignation you must feel for your wrongs, and the regard you must feel for posterity—you are solemnly invoked to exterminate this sin from the land, by making an awful example of the perpetrators of the horrid deed. But let this be done in a manner that will, at the same time, vindicate your rights and maintain your dignity. Pay respect to the existing authorities, that good may be drawn out of evil. Do not follow the example set you, of vibrating the spirit of the constitution; but let your resolve be as fixed and unalterable as it is dignified and temperate: That, as your rights have been violated, and the sin of ingratitude fixed upon us in the person of Andrew Jackson, in his person will you vindicate those rights, and, by his elevation, wipe out that stain of foul ingratitude. Do not give your sanction to Mr. Clay's denunciation of general Jackson as "a military chieftain;" but let him know that the hero who saves the republic should not thereby incur the ban of proscription; and that there is yet virtue enough among you to prefer the unsuspected purity and unbending integrity of a patriot, hero and statesman, to the doubtful morality and desperate adventure of a "political gambler."

All that I have done in this business, has been done under a firm belief that my duty to you and my country required it at my hands. With feelings of gratitude for the many marks of confidence you have so frequently evidenced towards me, I remain your fellow-citizen,  
G. KREMER.

Washington, February 25, 1825.

MR. BRENT'S STATEMENT.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

[It appears that, previous to the publication of the annexed statement, a copy of it was sent to Mr. Kremer, by Mr. Brent, with a request that he would examine it, and, if he discovered any inaccuracies, suggest such alterations as he should deem necessary.]

I state, without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the house of representatives, on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication

respecting, "Mr. Kremer's card" to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare, at the fire-place, in the lobby of the house of representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as president, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he, (Mr. Kremer), was amongst the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his, (Mr. Kremer's), letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, of the house of representatives.

WM. BRENT, of Lou.

February 25, 1825.

I was present, and heard the observations, as above stated, in a conversation between Mr. Brent and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, of Md.

Mr. Digges, who was present when the conversation referred to took place, has affirmed the truth of Mr. Brent's statement, as follows:

In the National Journal, I perceive my name mentioned, as to a conversation which took place in the lobby of the house of representatives, between Mr. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Kremer, and I feel no hesitation in saying that Mr. Brent's statement, in the paper of this day, is substantially correct.

WILLIAM DUDLEY DIGGES.

March 1, 1825.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It seems pretty well agreed here on all hands, that Mr. George Kremer is not the writer of the address "To the electors of the 9th congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania," which appeared in the Washington City Gazette, of the 28th February, 1825, though it bears his signature.

My name has been unceremoniously introduced in it, imputing to me what I could not have said, for the purpose, if possible, of giving some color to the slanderous and unfounded imputations against Mr. Clay, and also for the purpose of implicating me in the alleged intrigues—impeaching the consistency of my conduct, and thereby to expose me, as guided by no other motive in the vote I gave for Mr. Adams, but the seeking an office for Mr. Clay.

While I disclaim all controversy with Mr. Kremer, I will be allowed to vindicate myself, and to declare that Mr. Clay is in no manner responsible for any thing that I may have said, or that may be ascribed to me—that, if I have, under the supposition of Mr. Kremer's being an honest, though a vain man, been so unfortunate as, at any time, to have listened to the effusions of his vanity or his zeal in behalf of general Jackson, that myself, and not Mr. Clay, is entitled to bear the consequences. And, if that production could be considered as emanating from Mr. Kremer alone, and was intended only for the consumption of his own constituents, I should take no notice of it; I should not interfere to dissuade them from giving the fullest credit to any and to every thing which his credulity, operated upon by designing men, might induce him to believe, or his malice might prompt him to say. But it need not be disguised, that my humble self has, in some degree incurred the displeasure of some of the friends of general Jackson, for having thought it my duty to vote for Mr. Adams; and confident and boasted predictions of my political downfall have displayed the character of the revenge they hope for; and to effect this end, may be one cause why my name has been selected, and thus connected with, and involved in, the foul charges against Mr. Clay.

It will be admitted, that many of general Jackson's friends spoke to me about the election, and urged va-

vious arguments why Kentucky ought to support their candidate. The importunities at times of some, induced me to speak what I felt, when it was especially urged that Kentucky ought to support the general, namely, that I knew of no reason why Kentucky should support him; that she was just as free to select as any other state; and, in my opinion, she had nothing to expect from him, more than the others; and at some times gave my reasons for that opinion; and, to show the fallacy of the idea, that he entertained any partialities for Kentucky, I adverted to the general order he published after the battle of New-Orleans, in which he had cast the unmerited stigma of cowardice on the Kentuckians; and, although proved to the satisfaction of the world to be founded in error, that his magnanimity had never permitted him to correct it. I mentioned the terms in which I understood he had alluded to the name of gov. Shelby in his letter to Mr. Monroe, when that distinguished individual had been spoken of for the war department; I mentioned also his vote on the tariff in regard to some articles in which Kentucky, more than any other state, was interested, as illustrative, so far as the past could inform us, that he had neither regarded the fame or the interest of the state, when presented to his action—and, therefore, however well, as an individual, I might feel towards him, yet, that Kentucky, as a state, was under no peculiar obligations to him; and, I may have added, that I did not consider that he possessed fit and suitable qualifications for the great and diversified duties of the office, and that I did not believe that the interests of the west, or the union, would be promoted by his election, more than by the election of another. I have also mentioned, when conversing on the relations of gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams toward each other, that I had understood that they had always been intimate and friendly, and that gen. Jackson, it was thought, preferred Mr. Adams to either of the others; and that Mr. Adams, I was told, had said, that he would not serve in the cabinet of any one of the candidates, except general Jackson.

I recollect that, shortly after we received information that the legislature of Kentucky had passed a resolution requesting the delegation to vote for general Jackson, that Mr. Kremer came to me, in the house of representatives, and observed, in substance—that he could not meet “Kentucky as brothers, since the legislature has instructed you to vote for the general;” that he always knew Kentucky would do her duty—he always knew Kentucky would support the general—“Pennsylvania loves Kentucky”—Clay is a great favorite in Pennsylvania, and, if Kentucky helps us now to elect the general, as he knew she would, Pennsylvania would stick to Kentucky next time for Clay; and some other such forward silly observations. I acknowledge that I was not altogether pleased with the remarks, or the manner of Mr. Kremer, and replied to him, at no great length, but in a way, that, if he had either perception or sensibility, he could not well have misunderstood. This was probably the last conversation that Mr. Kremer had with me on the subject—I think so. But, whether this be the conversation pretended to be alluded to, or not, I cannot say. But, a word to the honorable member who is said to have been present and heard a part of the conversation, and who is said to have given a certificate, though I have not seen it. This member is Mr. Sanford, of Tennessee, who had, some time previous, taken me aside, (and I am not the only one of the Kentucky delegation that he corner'd on the subject), to persuade and influence me to vote for the general, by the force of his arguments and his views of the subject; at which time he dwelt very largely upon the good feelings of the people of Tennessee toward Mr. Clay; and was quite sure, if general Jackson was elected now, that nothing was clearer than that Mr. Clay would be president next; and many other things

now forgotten, tending to the conclusiveness of his views. This Mr. Sanford had, on the same morning, previous to my having the conversation with Mr. Kremer above-mentioned, (I think it was the same morning, but cannot be certain), met me in the lobby of the house of representatives, and accosted me very smilingly, and said, “I am very much obliged to the legislature of Kentucky, for instructing you all to vote for the general;” and I think, though I will not be positive, added nearly the same words presently after used by Mr. Kremer, that he could now meet us as brothers. The reply I made him, he is at liberty to tell, provided he does not do as has been done with my observations to Mr. Kremer. I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Sanford will remember what passed between him and myself upon the subject of his certificate, in the presence of Mr. Crafts, of Vermont; and if ever Mr. Kremer and himself made the reply to me, as stated, all I say, can say, is, that it was done, as the story is related of the overseer abusing his employer—after I was out of hearing.

I think it not unlikely that the conversations I have related, which were held with various persons, and those mentioned with Mr. Kremer and Mr. Sanford, have been seized upon, by the author of that address, and distorted and converted into the language ascribed to me. It is very clear to me that I did not say to Mr. Kremer, that gen. Jackson was my choice next to Mr. Clay; nor that I told him that Kentucky would come out strong for the general; nor that gen. Jackson, if elected, would make Mr. Adams secretary of state; nor could I have wished to have known of him what the friends of gen. Jackson would do for Kentucky; for, really, I should suppose, that no man, who is acquainted with Mr. Kremer, would ever have thought of going to him to make a bargain, or to obtain a promise or understanding about any office in the gift of a president. Such an idea may be held out at a distance, where Mr. K. is only known as a member of congress, but never can gain credit where he is known as a man.

I remember that it was often said, by members, and, perhaps, by friends of each of the candidates, that Mr. Clay, and his friends, “held the balance in their hands;” and it may have been said by some, that Kentucky “held the balance in her hands;”—but to this opinion I did not then, nor do I yet, subscribe.

Instead of the common salutation of “how are you this morning?” Mr. Kremer's ordinary expression was, to me, “how is Kentucky to-day?” And, it is probable that, at some time, I may have answered, “she is not dead yet;” but never in relation to Mr. Clay's exclusion from the house. But supposing that I was to admit, what it is represented I said to Mr. K. upon the inquiry stated—what could be made of it against me, considering and taking into view the time, the manner, and the person to whom said? The conversation is alleged to be introduced incidentally by Mr. Kremer himself; my reply is represented to be not secret, but open, and in the presence of a witness, who had been procured to be present, or, if they rather, who had accidentally come up. To those who know Mr. Kremer, the idea of a hoax would much more readily attach itself to such a conversation, than of intrigue; and the only part of the narrative that I can recognize as strictly true, is Mr. Kremer's introducing a conversation to me—for it is certainly very true, that he very often mentioned the subject of the election to me, but I never once, during the session, introduced the subject to him, or to Mr. Sanford, that I recollect of. How much credit is due to the statement, that a “member” told Mr. Kremer, that “Mr. Adam's friends had made overtures,” &c. which is made the prelude to the conversation said to have been had with me by Mr. Kremer, I shall leave to others to judge—for my own part, I do not believe it. I do not believe that any member ever seriously told him any

such thing; but, if any one had, and he had been desirous of ascertaining the truth, and of confining himself to it, it seems to me the most judicious and ready mode would have been to have pursued back the inquiry, until he found out who made the "overtures," and to whom they were made; but, to avoid and defeat investigation into the charges propagated, seems to be one part of the plan of operations.

It is admitted, that there was much free and familiar conversation among the members on the subject of the election. The friends of Mr. Clay having been deprived of their first choice, by the return of the other three candidates to the house of representatives, were the only members who had to make a second choice. The friends of each of the others were desirous of obtaining the suffrages for their favorite; and, therefore, I presume, it was, that the friends of Mr. Clay were more talked to by the other members, than the friends of either of the returned candidates. And, amidst all these conversations, innocently conceived, casually held, carelessly expressed, it would have been no matter of surprise if the designing and the unprincipled had, by distortion and misrepresentation, drawn into their service many more conversations than they have done. If they have made what they have exhibited out of my conversations, of reply to two men, what may they not be able to make from the careless and open conversations of all others? When these conspirators shall make this arithmetical calculation, it is not unlikely we shall see another address with the signature of "G. Kremer."

Whatever words I may have used, or whatever conversations I may have had, that I have ever, in any conversation, jocosely, carelessly, or seriously, sought to obtain a bargain, a promise, or an understanding for any office, of any kind, for Mr. Clay, is utterly false and unfounded.

As to my vote for Mr. Adams, I will be permitted to say, it was given with the sole view to the interests of my country, according to the best dictates of my judgment, without personal predilections for the one, or unfriendly feelings for the other; and without any view to office for Mr. Clay: nor, in giving this vote, am I chargeable with the violation of instructions. The legislature of Kentucky has never assumed the right of instructing the members of congress from that state. The legislature has exercised the right of instructing the senators in congress, on the ground of the rights of constituents; the legislature, in that case, are the electors, and to the electors is the elected responsible. But, as to members of the house of representatives, no such right ever has, or ever will be claimed by the legislature; for it is a right which belongs to the people, whose immediate representatives they are; to their constituents the representatives are alone responsible, and not to the representatives of the same people, exercising legislative powers in another department. This would be to transfer the power and control of the people over their representatives in congress to the legislature of the state, which the people never did, nor never will do. They will, as they ought to do, hold the controlling and corrective power in their own hands, and exercise it according to their own judgment and discretion.

The legislature have, as in the present case, requested the delegation—which request is assuredly entitled to great respect and consideration, on account of the very highly respectable and intelligent body from which it emanated—and that request did receive my most serious and respectful consideration; and I should have taken great pleasure in complying with it, if I had not considered a paramount duty required a different course. This is a matter, however, which belongs properly to my constituents and myself; and I can see no right, the writer of that address had to

interfere with the rights of my constituents, although to fix on me the charge of violating instructions has wholly failed. I always have been, and always shall be, in favor of the right of instruction, and shall be found to abide and defend that right as long as any one who is concerned in these complaints against me, which I am now compelled to defend.

But suppose the legislature had requested us to vote for Mr. Adams, and we had voted for the general; where would have been all this out-ery, abuse and slander? Would Mr. Kremer, his aids and abettors, have complained? Not they; and it is an old saying, that a rule that does not work both ways, is not a good one; so that, it is equally evident, that this conspiracy has originated in disappointed hopes in arriving at power; and one remark may be worthy of notice; that they who would use unfair means to obtain power, would not be over-scrupulous about the use of it afterwards. And I venture to suggest, as much noise as the friends of general Jackson have made about Mr. Clay, myself, and others of his friends, voting for Mr. Adams, connected with all their professions of fairness and purity of conduct, that the friends of the other two candidates fall very far short of the means used, to obtain our vote for the general. The friends of Mr. Clay were solicited, persuaded, entreated, tendered the most unfeigned assurances of friendship; letters it is believed, were written from here to Frankfort, to get up those instructions; letters were also written, it is believed, to some of the districts, to have the members instructed and pressed to vote for the general; letters, and paragraphs appeared in the prints in New York, Philadelphia and other places, denouncing Mr. Clay and his friends, if they should vote for Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford; and I may ask, what was not done that could be done, to control Mr. Clay and his friends, to lead or drive them into the support of the general? And, not having been able to accomplish their ends, the whole complaint is, that Mr. Clay and some of his friends voted for Mr. Adams, whereby Mr. Adams was elected on the first ballot, and thereby deprived the friends of the general of a further scuffle for the presidency, although it is quite evident, to many, he could not have been elected; and thereupon, to justify complaint, charges of corruption have been fabricated, and Mr. George Kremer selected to propagate them. It is a trite saying, that none are so ready to charge corruption upon others, as they who are corruptible themselves.

Mr. Kremer, in the respective publications bearing his signature, is made to be free and profuse in proclaiming his fairness, his political honesty, his great abhorrence to intrigue, management, conspiracies, &c. How far his professions accord with his acts, will be judged of; and, upon reading these declarations of purity and honesty, the old saying occurs to my mind, "that they who boast most of their fairness and honesty, are apt to have the least;" and in no case, perhaps, has that saying been better verified, than in the case where Mr. Kremer is the visible actor. The reading of the case appears to be as follows: A letter was written here, 25th January, was published in a Philadelphia print on 28th January, is sent to Mr. Clay; Mr. Clay's card is published in the Intelligencer, on the 31st January; on the 3d day of February, "another card" appears in that paper, signed "G. Kremer," neither owning nor denying that he was the author of the letter of the 25th January; but declares he is ready to prove all that is alleged against "H. Clay," (omitting his friends), and that he would "cry aloud and spare not;" this seemed pretty bold in the way of proof, but no notice is taken of the imputations cast on the author of that letter in the card of Mr. Clay. Mr. Kremer having thus resorted to some tribunal that could hear and determine, Mr. Clay applied to the house of repre-

representatives for an investigation. Mr. Kremer rose in his place and professed himself ready to make proof, and invited, if not challenged, investigation—the subject was submitted to the house, and the next day it was considered and debated; then, and not till then, was the investigation objected to. During the debate, Mr. Kremer, in the lobby of the house of representatives, declared, in presence of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, col. Little, of Maryland, and Mr. Digges, all gentlemen of the first respectability, that he had never charged Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, or with transferring, or that he could transfer, his friends; and that he was amongst the last men in the nation to make such a charge against him. [See the statement of this conversation published in the National Journal, of March 1st.] During the same day, and pending the same debate, within the walls of the same capitol of the union, the said Mr. G. Kremer told a gentleman, in the presence of Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, and former secretary of the navy, that he did not write the letter of the 25th January. Mr. Crowninshield, struck with this denial, observed, "what is that you say, Mr. Kremer? Do you say, you did not write that letter?" Mr. Kremer replied, "yes, I did not write it." Then, said Mr. Crowninshield, go, like an honest man, and make your peace, and don't lend yourself to others. This is substantially, if not literally, the conversation as related to me by Mr. Crowninshield, and which he has told to others openly and publicly.

After two motions to adjourn had failed, and one, at least, intended to afford Mr. Kremer an opportunity to explain and have the matter settled, the resolution of inquiry was passed by an overwhelming majority: on the day following, the committee were appointed by ballot. Mr. Kremer was notified, perhaps the following day, that the committee were ready to hear and receive the evidence. Mr. Kremer, the day after, declines appearing, (I think it was the day after the committee notified him of their readiness to proceed), constitutional scruples had arisen. He would appear only before his constituents, and there he would establish all. The address to his constituents appears, on the 25th February, in the Washington City Gazette. Quero—Is there any one of his constituents that takes that paper, except it be some printer? And yet Mr. Kremer would appear only before his constituents. Whether the publication of this address, at that particular time and place, was intended to produce any effect in either house of congress, on what was expected to be before them, I shall leave to others to judge.

There is one other circumstance, which I scarcely need advert to, to exculpate myself from the charges made against me, and that is, if Mr. Clay had wanted the office of secretary of state, there could have been no necessity for intrigue on the part of any one. His talents, acquirements, and popularity, are of themselves sufficient to have induced either of the candidates to have desired his services in that department.

The foregoing statement of facts and circumstances, together with the observations thereon, the correctness of the one and the justness of the other, I submit to the reader, with this remark, that all the charges, allegations and imputations against Mr. Clay, myself, and his friends, rest before the community, upon the single name of "George Kremer;" that, however well satisfied any one may feel, that there is some one at the bottom more skillful and designing than Mr. K. the wire-worker—yet there is no responsibility any where identified and pointed out but Mr. K. Some seem to think, that, although all this abuse and slander is carried on in the name of Mr. Kremer, the friend of general Jackson, and some of his friends, may be lending their countenance to the charges against Mr. Clay and his friends; yet there are other

interests intended to be subserved by it: but, whether it be so, or not, I shall not undertake to decide or suggest. My object is not to inculpate others, but to exculpate myself from the unwarranted and unjust attack made on me in the name of Mr. Kremer.

FR. JOHNSON.

Washington, 7th March, 1825.

## Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

March 2. (Evening session).—The committee appointed to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the reception of the president of the United States, on the occasion of his inauguration, reported, in part, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the senate inform the house of representatives, that the president elect of the United States, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, will take the oath of office required by the constitution, in the chamber of the house of representatives; and that he also inform the president elect, that the senate will be in session at that time.

A resolution was received from the house of representatives, to suspend the following joint rule for this day:

"No bill or resolution, that shall have passed the house of representatives and senate, shall be presented to the president of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session."

The resolution of the house was taken up and agreed to by the senate.

The bill granting the sanction of congress to an act of the legislature of Virginia, laying a tonnage duty on vessels coming to Petersburg, for the improvement of the Appomattox river, was, after some debate, passed to a third reading—ayes 21, noes 11, and was subsequently read a third time, and passed.

About forty private bills were passed and many others laid on the table—or rejected. The former will appear in the list of acts, if they have also passed the house of representatives.

March 3. The whole of the morning was spent in the consideration of executive business. A committee was appointed on their part to wait on the president and inform him, that the business of both houses was completed, and that they were ready to adjourn. Messrs. Smith and Macon were appointed the committee, and the senate adjourned till this evening, to transact other executive business.

[Among the business attended to, the senate advised and consented to the ratification of the general convention of peace, amity, navigation and commerce, recently concluded with the republic of Colombia, by our minister resident at Bogota: and also confirmed the promotion of eight or nine masters commandant to be post captains, and of seven or eight lieutenants to be masters commandant, in the navy.]

The senate having finished the business of the session, Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the senate be presented to the hon. John Gaillard, president of the senate pro tempore, for the ability, impartiality and integrity, he has evinced in discharging the arduous and important duties of his station.

Whereupon, Mr. Gaillard rose, and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen: The standing of this body in public estimation, and the character it has to sustain, can never fail to ensure to your presiding officers an exemption from much of those difficulties and embarrassments that are sometimes to be encountered by those who are called upon to preside over deliberative assemblies; and the experience which I have had of your liberality, furnishes abundant proof that they may always rely on your patient endurance and indulgent support. Actuated by an anxious desire to endeavor to meet your reasonable expectations, however I might fail in the attempt; and influenced, I trust, by no other consideration than such as would



lead to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties confided to me; the gratification I derive from this assurance of your satisfaction, is only to be surpassed by the profound respect and gratitude with which it is received. In the hope and expectation that most of us may again be assembled together at this place, under the same kind and friendly feelings which have heretofore prevailed within these walls; and with the prospect before us of soon being permitted to return to our homes, families and friends, and the associations connected with objects so dear and so interesting; the pleasure arising from the termination of our session would have been without alloy—but for the recollection that we shall then have to separate, and, from the vicissitudes attendant on human life and human affairs, perhaps forever, from many valuable associates, esteemed for their worth, respected for their virtues, endeared to us by long, social and friendly intercourse, and who will, I am persuaded, carry with them to their retirement, our respect, esteem, and regard.

I avail myself of this occasion to express to them and to all of you, gentlemen, in the utmost sincerity of heart, the high sense of gratitude which I feel for the many acts of kindness and of favor that you have bestowed on me: they have been such as can never be effaced from my memory, and they will ever be to me a source of proud and grateful recollections. Accept, I pray you, individually, as well as collectively, an affectionate farewell, and my best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Wednesday, March 2.* Mr. Hamilton, in moving that the committee on military affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the president's late message, urging on congress the immediate adjustment of the claim of Massachusetts for militia services during the late war, said he was authorized to say, that the committee, participating in the desire felt by the president, for the settlement of the claim in question, had submitted to the joint delegations from Massachusetts and Maine, a proposition to report immediately a short bill for the payment of so much of the claims as might be free from all constitutional objections; but these gentlemen, deeming such a course inexpedient, and that, from the indications of the house, it was not intended this session to discuss the subject, (from, he believed, an entire misapprehension on the part of the house, that this topic involved a long and perhaps unpleasant discussion), had declined accepting this partial measure, under a belief that it might ultimately be prejudicial, if any hope could have been entertained, that it would within the last ten days have been considered by the house. This state of things left the committee no other course than to move that they be discharged from the further consideration of the recent message of the president on the claims of Massachusetts for certain militia services rendered during the late war.

The committee were then discharged, agreeably to the motion of Mr. H.

*Thursday, March 3.* Very little business was done to-day, excepting the signing of bills, and receiving notices of the president's approbation thereof.

Mr. Forsyth laid upon the table the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That, while this house anxiously desires that the slave trade should be universally denounced as piracy, and, as such, should be detested and punished under the law of nations, it considers that it would be highly inexpedient to enter into engagements with any foreign power, by which all the merchant vessels of the United States would be exposed to the inconveniences of any regulation of search, from which any merchant vessels of that foreign power would be exempted.

The resolution lies on the table.

Mr. Forsyth also offered the following:

*Resolved,* That the purchase of land from the Indians occupying in the State of Georgia, is a peaceable extinguishment of their

title; and that a purchase should be made, if it can be effected on reasonable terms, although the residue of the tribe to which the said Indians may be attached should not join in the contract.

This resolution, also, was, on motion of the mover, ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Markley, of Penn. it was

*Resolved,* That the thanks of this house be presented to the hon. Henry Clay, for the able impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the chair during the present session of congress.

A few minutes after this vote, Mr. Clay, the speaker, having resumed the chair, addressed the house as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—For the honorable testimony which you have been pleased this day to express of my official conduct in this highly distinguished station, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgments. Near fourteen years, with but two comparatively short intervals, the arduous duties of the chair have been assigned to me. In that long period, of peace and of war, causes from without and within, of great public excitement, have occasionally divided our councils, disturbed our harmony, and threatened our safety. Happily, however, past dangers, which appeared to encompass us, were dispelled, as I anxiously hope those of the present will be, in a spirit of mutual forbearance, moderation and wisdom. The debates in this house, to which those causes gave rise, were sometimes ardent and animated: but, amidst all the heats and agitations produced by our temporary divisions, it has been my happy fortune to experience, in an unexampled degree, the kindness, the confidence, and the affectionate attachment of the members of the house.—Of the numerous decisions which I have been called upon to pronounce from this place, on questions often suddenly started, and of much difficulty, it has so happened, from the generous support given me, that not one of them has ever been reversed by the house. I advert to this fact, not in a vain spirit of exultation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude.

In retiring, perhaps forever, from a situation with which so large a portion of my life has been associated, I shall continually revert, during the remainder of it, with unceasing respect and gratitude, to this great theatre of our public action, and with the firm belief that the public interests and liberty of our beloved country will be safely guarded hereafter, as they have been heretofore, by enlightened patriotism.

Gentlemen: In returning to your respective families and constituents, I beg all of you, without exception, to carry with you my fervent prayers for the continuation of your lives, your health, and your happiness."

Mr. Norton offered the following resolution, which lies on the table:

"Whereas the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures has ever been considered the best means of developing the resources of a nation, and of giving to its navigation and commerce support, extension, activity, and duration; and whereas opening roads, and connecting, by canals, lakes, bays, and rivers, for purposes of intercourse and trade, have also been objects of primary importance to every enlightened government; and whereas the United States, when the fertility of their soil, the variety of their climates, the diversity of their productions, and the extent of their waters, and water courses, are taken into view, will derive the greatest advantages from a system judiciously formed, and carried into execution, with respect to internal improvements; and whereas nothing can tend to generate and perpetuate the affection of the citizens for their country, so much as the attention of the government thereof to whatever relates to their different interests, all which receiving, respectively, their portion of the solicitude and care

of the government, and flourishing under its operation, will increase the strength of this union, give to it stability and security, and, by diffusing knowledge, remove prejudices as to subjects, the importance of which, to be politically and rightly understood, should be fully understood: therefore,

*Resolved*, That a department, to be denominated the home department, should be established, for the purpose of superintending whatever may relate to the interests of agriculture and manufactures, the promotion of the progress of science and the arts, the intercourse and trade between the several states by roads and canals, and all other subjects and matters appertaining to the cognizance of such department."

Mr. Floyd required the question of consideration on the resolution, with a view to stamp it at once with the disapprobation of the house.

The question being taken on considering this resolve, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. called for the consideration of the resolve yesterday submitted by him, looking to the colonization of the free people of color beyond the Rocky Mountains; which motion the house refused vote to consider.

Mr. Webster said, that, as the attention of the house seemed not occupied for the moment, he would take the opportunity of making a remark on a subject, in relation to which he had, at the last session, created some expectation in the house, and perhaps in the country: he meant the question of a general bankrupt law. His relation to the house, as a member of the committee on the judiciary, had occasioned sundry resolutions upon that subject, and divers petitions to be brought to his attention. It would be remembered, that a majority of the committee at the last session had reported against the expediency of a general system of bankruptcy. Differing from the committee in that opinion, he had signified an attention of obtaining, if he might, an expression of the opinion of the house upon it, so soon as a matter, intimately connected with the question then pending, and still pending, before the supreme court, should be decided. It was well known that the state insolvent laws, so far as they applied to contracts entered into before the enactment of those laws, had been declared inoperative upon those contracts. The more general question remained to be decided, viz: whether such laws can constitutionally impair the validity of any contracts, whether precedent or subsequent. When he called the attention of the house to this subject at the close of the last session, it was expected that an earlier day would be fixed for the assembling of the court this year; and that, in consequence of such arrangement, the decision of this question might be had in season for the house to act on the subject, with a full knowledge of what the exigency required at the present session. That arrangement, however, was not carried into effect. The bill to execute it passed this house, but did not get through the senate, and, up to this moment, he had not learned that that tribunal had pronounced its judgment in the case. He thought that decision would naturally be thought important to enlighten useful and practical legislation; although, for one, he was not of opinion that its decision, either way, would remove the necessity of establishing a general system. He remained fully of opinion that, in a country so commercial, with so many states, having almost every degree and every kind of connection and intercourse among their citizens, true policy and just views of public utility required that so important a branch of commercial regulation as bankruptcy, ought to be uniform throughout all the states; and, of course, that it ought to be established under the authority of this government. For his part, entertaining this opinion, he should be disposed to give an earnest attention to the measure, and devote any portion of time and of labor to its preparation. when

ever it should appear to be the sentiment of the house that it ought to be adopted.

Soon after this, the house adjourned, *sine die*.

On the adjournment, the "National Intelligencer" remarks—The term of the eighteenth congress ceased yesterday, and that of the nineteenth commences this day. The close of the session was characterized by harmony and good feeling.

A few remnants of the later proceedings of congress will be found in the preceding columns. To the credit of this congress, it may be said, that, in the house of representatives, every report favorable to private petitioners was acted upon, and that the senate, although sitting for the purpose, the night before last, till near three o'clock, passed upon every bill before it. Many of the bills, it was true, were laid upon the table, and thus lost, on the last night of the session; but it was because of the physical impossibility of giving to them, at that period of the session, such consideration as was due to the principles involved in them.

And the "National Journal" observes—The eighteenth congress ranks high in regard to the moral and intellectual standing of its members. It has been adorned with the talents of Clay, Webster, the two Barbours, Tazewell, McLane, Stevenson, McDuffie, Randolph, Storrs, *cum multis aliiis*. The speeches of these men, on great legal and political questions, would reflect honor on the orators, legislators and philosophers of any age or country. It cannot, therefore, be matter of surprise, if, when all this sunlight of talent is suddenly removed from us, we should look with regret on the dark and cloudy chasm which it has left behind for us to gaze upon.

In closing the session, it will be seen that Mr. Clay has taken his final leave of the house of representatives. For about fourteen years, with but few intervals, he has filled the chair, with a dignity and correctness which could not be surpassed. In no one instance, has his decision as speaker been reversed by the house. His example will be a brilliant and sure guide to his successors in that elevated situation: and it will be a subject of sincere congratulation to the house, if those, who may come after him, should be able to approach him, in his perfect knowledge of all the rules and forms of the house, coupled with his efficient mode of giving to them due and competent effect.

#### IN THE SENATE.

Friday, March 4. At a special meeting of the senate of the United States, called by written notice from the president of the United States, held at the senate chamber of the capitol—

At about half past ten o'clock, the senate was called to order.

Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, rose and said, that the vice president, (Mr. Calhoun), being present, he proposed that Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, being the oldest senator now present, should administer to him the oath of office.

This being assented to—

The oath of office was accordingly administered to the vice president by the general; after which ceremony, he took the chair as president of the senate. A short time afterwards, he rose and addressed the senate as follows:

*Gentlemen of the senate:*

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow citizens.

To no other branch of the government has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that, while the other branches are confined, with few exceptions, to what may be considered

their appropriate powers, to this body, only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the government—legislative, executive, and judiciary. In its legislative character, it partakes, with the house of representatives, in all of the powers vested in congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills; in its executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; and, in its judiciary, it constitutes the court before which all officers of the government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while, from its peculiar character, as the representative of the states, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government, in no small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate, indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the senate were, probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new states have been added to the union, and twice that number of senators to the body; and, before the termination of the next four years, the original number of states and senators will be more than doubled.

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the constitution to the senate, must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the senate and its duties, and I shall strive, with a feeling of pride, (in the station, I trust, not reprehensible), to preserve the high character already attained by the senate for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it, if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

The address was attentively listened to, and respectfully received.

The credentials of the new members of the senate, and of those whose term commences this day by election, were read.

The following new members, to wit:

From Vermont,	Dudley Chase,
Pennsylvania,	William Marks,
Georgia,	John M. Berriac,
Kentucky,	John Rowan,
Ohio,	Wm. H. Harrison,
Indiana,	Wm. Hendricks,
Illinois,	Elias K. Kane,

appeared, and, the oath of office being administered to them by the vice president, took their seats.

The following members, also, re-elected for six years from this day, took the oath of office, viz: Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, Mr. Mason, of North Carolina, Mr. Gailiard, of South Carolina, Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Barton, of Missouri.

Some conversation took place on the case of Mr. Lannan, re-appointed by the governor in the recess of the legislature, the question being, whether a failure by the legislature to make a choice of a senator constitutes the contingency, in which a governor may appoint a senator—the language of the constitution being, "if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments," &c.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow, to which time the senate adjourned.

Saturday, March 5. The senate met at 11 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. it was

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that the senate are ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make.

Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. and Mason were appointed the committee.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Lloyd reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the president would make a communication to the senate in the course of this day.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the case of Mr. Lannan—it being on a motion, submitted yesterday by Mr. Seymour, that Mr. L. be sworn in and permitted to take his seat.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, made a short speech in support of the validity of Mr. L.'s credentials, and of his right to represent the state of Connecticut, pro tem. under them.

Mr. Tazewell took the opposite side of the question, and entered into an argument of considerable length, to show that the temporary appointment of Mr. L. by the governor of Connecticut, was, under the circumstances, unconstitutional, and that he was not entitled to a seat under that appointment.

Mr. Lannan desiring to reply to the arguments advanced against his right to a seat, and wishing all convenient time for reflection and preparation on a subject so important to his state, moved to postpone the question to Monday.

Some conversation ensued, on the part of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Smith, Mr. Holmes, of Me. Mr. Eaton, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Mason, Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. and Mr. Hayne, on the proper mode of proceeding, and on the rights of Mr. Lannan, previous to a decision, &c. by which it appeared to be the sense of the senate, that Mr. L.'s seat was vacant, until the pending question should be decided in his favor.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the subject was referred to a committee of three; and

Mr. Van Buren laid on the table a resolution admitting Mr. Lannan to the privilege of being heard at the bar of the senate, in support of his right to a seat, when the subject should be resumed.

A message was received, (of an executive nature), from the president of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Brent, of the department of state, when the doors of the senate were closed until near 3 o'clock, and then

The senate adjourned.

Monday, March 7. The senate met at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee appointed on the subject, made the following report:

The select committee, to whom was referred the credentials of appointment from and by the governor of Connecticut, beg leave to report:

That Mr. Lannan's term of service in the senate expired on the 2d of March. On the 4th, he presented to the senate a certificate, regularly and properly

authenticated, from Oliver Wolcott, governor of the state of Connecticut, setting forth that the president of the United States had desired the senate to convene on the 4th day of March, and had caused official notice of that fact to be communicated to him.

The certificate of appointment is dated the 9th of February, 1825, subsequent to the time of notification to him by the president. The certificate further recites that, at the time of its execution, the legislature of the state was not in session, and would not be until the month of May.

The committee have looked into the journals of the senate to discover if they could find any authority or decision by them on this question; and the following have been found recorded:

On the 27th day of April, 1797, William Cocks was appointed a senator from that state, by the governor of Tennessee, his term of service having expired on the 3d of the preceding March, and, on the 15th of May, took his seat and was qualified.

On the 3d of March, 1801, the seat of Uriah Tracy became vacant, the time for which he had been elected having expired. On the 20th of February, preceding, the governor of Connecticut re-appointed him a senator; and, in pursuance thereof, he was qualified and took his seat.

Joseph Anderson, a senator from Tennessee, was appointed by the governor a member of the senate, on the 6th of February, 1809, and, on the 4th of March after, took his seat, the period for which he had been elected having, on the preceding day, expired.

John Williams, of Tennessee, on the 20th of January, 1817, was appointed a senator in congress, to take his seat on the 4th of March, when the term for which he had been elected would expire. Mr. Williams appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

In none of these cases does it appear that there was any objection made, or question raised, except in 1801, in the case of Mr. Tracy, when the vote was 13 for, and 10 against the right of the member to take his seat. These are the only analogous cases the committee has been able to find.

By reference to the statute laws of Connecticut, the committee find that, in that state, there is a law upon this subject, which is in the following words: "Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation of this state in the senate of the United States, by the expiration of the term of service of a senator, or by resignation, or otherwise, the general assembly, if then in session, shall, by a concurrent vote of the senate and house of representatives, proceed to fill said vacancy by a new election; and in case such vacancy shall happen in the recess of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint some person to fill the same, until the next meeting of the general assembly."

[The committee consisted of Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, and Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia.]

The report being read—

The question was taken on the resolution submitted by Mr. Van Buren, on Saturday, (to permit Mr. Lanman to be heard on the subject), and it was agreed to.

Mr. Edwards offered a resolution to admit Mr. Lanman to be qualified, and to take his seat in the senate, pursuant to the credentials of the governor.

Mr. Lanman then rose, and, in a speech of about an hour, vindicated his right to a seat under the credentials of the executive of Connecticut, which he had received—and in reply to gentlemen who had opposed his right to a seat.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, made a few remarks explanatory of the precedents which were cited, and to

show why he thought himself precluded, by the constitution, from consenting that Mr. Lanman should take a seat under the credentials he presented.

Mr. Mills addressed several precedents to show that members had been, on former occasions, admitted to seats in the senate, under authority similar to that possessed now by Mr. Lanman, and in similar cases; and though he was not perfectly free from doubt on the question, he thought those precedents so weighty that he was in favor of admitting Mr. Lanman to his seat.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered, by Mr. Edwards, and it was decided the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Boutigny, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnston, of Lou. Kantr, Knight, Lloyd, of Mass. Mellissine, Mills, Noble, Rowan, Seymour, Thomas—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Berrian, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, King, of Alab. Lloyd, of Md. Marks, Mason, Ruggles, Smith, of Md. Tazewell, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—23.

The senate, therefore, decided that Mr. Lanman was not entitled to a seat.

Several messages, (of an executive nature), were received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Daniel Brent; and,

After spending some time in the consideration of executive business,

The senate adjourned.

The senate sat on the 8th and 9th with closed doors, as is customary when transacting executive business. On the 9th, having concluded the business of the extra session, the president retired, and Mr. Gaillard was elected president, *pro tempore*; and the senate adjourned *sine die*.

## CHRONICLE.

Gen. John Brooks, late governor of Massachusetts, has followed gov. Eustis to the tomb. He died on the 1st inst. in the 73d year of his age. He was a gallant soldier of the revolution, and much esteemed for his many good qualities.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, of King William county, Virginia, was lately killed by his slaves. They separated his body into several parts with an axe, and deposited them in different places. The slaves were arrested.

The ship *Washington*, of one thousand tons burthen, intended for the East India trade, was launched at New York on the anniversary of the birth-day of the hero whose name she bears. She is supposed to be one of the best built, as well as the most splendidly ornamented ships that belongs to the United States.

Great fire at St. Thomas. Captain Lane, arrived at Boston, furnishes the following account of a destructive fire at St. Thomas: "On the 12th February, a fire at St. Thomas laid about 4 or 500 houses in ashes, and about 100 stores, of all descriptions, in the west of the town. Property, to a large amount, was destroyed, and hundreds, who arose in the morning rich and independent, were, before noon, destitute, the fire being so rapid, with a strong gale, that little property was saved from its fury."

Private letters state, that about half the town was destroyed, and five hundred families rendered houseless. The destruction was arrested by the spirited exertions of the officers and crew of the U. States' schooner *Grampus*, and the Americans in the port. It was ascertained that the calamity was occasioned by a silly trick of a superstitious old woman to detect a theft.

Golden luck. A wood-chopper lately found twenty-nine golden guineas in the trunk of a tree which he felled in the woods near Utica. An augur hole had been bored into the tree, the gold deposited, plugged in, and the bark grown over the aperture.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ The excessive press of matter, indispensably necessary to be published and recorded in this work, will, for two or three weeks more, forbid the allowance of much room for miscellaneous articles of any other description: but, to attend to such things, is what we regard a primary duty—and, when the stock of them shall fail, or be reduced to a moderate quantity, we shall indulge in liberal political speculations on past events, and offer some prospective views as to the general state of our country and its government. At present there is not much stir in the "political world"—the stormy season has been succeeded by a calm; and time is, happily, allowed to examine the public proceedings and papers, and form a deliberate judgment on persons and things. We are, or, at least, of all others ought to be, a thinking people; and it is especially proper that, after some great excitement, (such as the late presidential election caused), we should settle down quietly and reflect on all that has happened. If we do this, there are few that will not find something to be proud of in the operation of the constitutional principles of our country, notwithstanding individual preferences may not have been gratified; and every one should remember that it is measures and not men, for which the citizens of this republic ought to contend—that the constitution was not formed for the benefit of those who might hold the offices created by it, but to promote the common good. We would not encourage indifference as to persons, because things depend on them; but, when the latter are rightly attended to or wrongfully brought about, it is self-duty to support or disapprove of them, no matter who the actors may be. There is, however, a disposition manifested by some to oppose without knowing, in truth, what they are opposed to, or even being able to conjecture on what point their opposition will fall. This is a disposition that ought to be repulsed. It is like that of the Athenian who voted for the banishment of Aristides, only because he was tired of hearing that good man called "the just."

☞ At length, we have room to insert an account of the late exhibit of domestic manufactures in the great rotundo of the capitol at Washington.

Though the exhibition was hastily proposed, the notice short, and the season of the year inconvenient for the transportation of articles, the quantity was very considerable; the quality exceeded the hopes of all who had not carefully observed the progress of domestic industry, as applied to manufactures of wool and cotton, iron and other metals, wood, &c. &c. and the prices of the goods were so reasonable as to astonish those unaccustomed to the use of American fabrics.

It is certainly true that our country, at large, is in a much better state than it was a few years ago; and, as our foreign trade has not become more profitable, the improvement must be ascribed to the successful operations of domestic employment, at all times the safest and the best. Our flour, beef, pork, &c. on the average, produce little more in foreign ports than their prices at home; and, though the price is low, ample proof is afforded of the value and extent of the domestic market, because that it has not fallen much lower. That this is owing to our manufactures, can hardly be doubted by any one—as well as this great result, that persons wishing to labor can now, very generally, earn a comfortable subsistence. Of late, we had many idle hands—now, we have comparatively few; and the difference of circumstances,

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brought about by the transfer of any considerable number of persons from the class of consumers to that of producers, must be too manifest to require any explanation. But, independent of the market which our manufacturers furnish for our farmers, there is another point of equal interest to our brethren of the south, the growers of cotton: It is believed that about 150,000 bales are annually consumed in our establishments. If this quantity were added to the amount exported, the reduction in its price abroad might be so great as to sink the general value in a sum nearly equal to that of the article used at home! The effect of excess and scarcity, on the prices of commodities, is well known—and the time is at hand when the cotton planters of the United States will be among the best and most decided friends of domestic manufactures. The farmers have long seen the necessity of them—and without them, at this time, the growers of grain would be doing a bad business, indeed.

GENERAL JACKSON arrived in Baltimore on Friday last week, and in the evening attended a ball given in honor of him, at Barnum's. On Saturday morning, he presented, by request, a stand of colors to the Forsyth company of Riflemen, a valuable and numerous corps—from twelve to two o'clock he received all such as were pleased to wait upon him, with his accustomed courtesy—the press of the people to take him by the hand was great; and a collation was provided in an adjoining room, of which many hundreds partook. In the evening he visited the theatre, where he was received with distinguished marks of respect. On the following morning he departed for his residence in Tennessee, being escorted, for some distance out of the city, by a number of gentlemen on horseback. The general's lady is with him, but considerably indisposed, though she received many ladies in her apartments during her stay.

Gov. CLINTON. The merchants of Pearl street, New-York, have presented to gov. Clinton two very splendid vases, weighing about 400 ounces each, ornamented with tablets and figures in bas relief, exhibiting scenes on the grand canal and allegorical illustrations of the progress of the arts and sciences; with inscriptions in honor of him as a "public benefactor." We shall copy a description of those vases as soon as we conveniently can.

MR. CRAWFORD left Washington on Friday, last week, for his residence in Georgia.

GEN. LAFAYETTE is now on a tour through the southern states. We intend to give and preserve a brief sketch of the attentions paid to him at various places. It is sufficient for the present to observe, that he is every where received with the same generous enthusiasm and earnest respect that distinguished our fellow-citizens of New York, and other places, when he first landed. The London "Globe" of the 20th January, remarking on the grant of our government to gen. Lafayette, states, that "there is no public act of the United States that can do more honor to the character of the American people, than this grateful offering to a man who, nearly 50 years ago, rendered them signal services."

The "Traveller" expresses similar sentiments. Indeed, we should suppose that the British people generally must be well satisfied with our proceedings in regard to our illustrious friend.

**AMERICAN GLASS.** There is now exhibiting at the store of Messrs. George Grundy & Sons, No. 3, South Calvert-street, Baltimore, a novel, curious and elegant specimen of American industry and talent, from the glass making establishment of Messrs. Bakewell, Page and Bakewell, of Pittsburg. It consists of cut-glass tumblers, in the bottom of each of which, by a very ingenious process, is imbedded an excellent likeness of some distinguished American citizen, as Adams, Jackson, Lafayette, &c. The likeness is formed of a composition having the appearance of silver, and, although presented in bold relief, every part of it is enclosed in the solid glass, and is, consequently, indelible.

**IRON.** The commissioners of the navy are prepared to receive proposals for the supply of flat, square, and bolt iron, necessary for the construction of the ten sloops of war, lately authorized to be built. It is all to be of American produce and manufacture. It appears that these vessels are to be finished with all convenient despatch.

**THE AMERICAN PRESS.** We lately made an attempt to relieve the character of the press from the sweeping denunciations of Mr. Forsyth, though not a little disposed to deprecate it ourselves, when we see paper after paper filled with servile copies from the London press of such loathsome stuff as that which related to *Fauntleroy*, the banker, and such as is now taking the rounds about *Keen*, the player, who, it has lately been discovered, had debauched the wife of his patron and friend. A volume of his disgusting letters is now publishing for the edification of the American people, with a full account of the trial, &c.

**THE NEW REPUBLICS.** From the *(Paris) Constitutionnel*, Jan. 10. The destinies of Europe and America are fast unfolding themselves. England which is at the head of civilization, solemnly recognizes the independence of Colombia, Mexico and Buenos Ayres. Leaning on the trident of Neptune, she braves the Holy Alliance, and defies the tempest that may be raised against her, her security and her policy being in harmony with the interests of her subjects. One of the most active interpreters of the thoughts of the ministers has made some very bitter and threatening remarks on the conduct of Great Britain; another and more independent paper, announces that the representatives of the Holy Alliance met yesterday, and that a note was sent to the English government. We learn too, that the British ministry are preparing for all events, and have demanded of Portugal what is to be expected from her; should Great Britain be opposed to the Holy Alliance? All this shows that the resolution of the cabinet of St. James is taken and irrevocable, and that even the chances of a general rupture cannot turn it from the line of policy it has adopted. What will the French ministry do under these circumstances? Shall we remain idle spectators of the dispute, as at the partition of Poland? We cannot believe this, and yet every thing which is now passing tends to make us fear that it will be so.

**THE AFRICAN COLONY.** Despatches have lately been received, at the office of the American Colonization society in this city, and also at the navy department, from the colony at Liberia, which are in the highest degree satisfactory. The colony is under good government, and is rapidly improving, as may be judged from some of the facts hereafter stated. The utmost respect has been paid to the instructions of the society, and the system prepared for the government of the colony has been cheerfully acquiesced in—receiving a consentaneous support from the people,

which is not a little promoted by the agency which the magistrates and council have in the deliberations of the agent, and in the administration of justice. The laws are very sparingly multiplied, but, when formed, are exactly enforced. A small uniformed military force is established for the preservation of police, &c. and the militia are periodically called out in the number requisite for sentries. Since the organization of the guard, there has not been a single instance of the public stores being pillaged, as had frequently happened before. Upon the whole, the reports present a picture of an excellent provincial government in successful operation.

Besides the public buildings and improvements, which are extensive, one store house, about a dozen frame houses, and nearly forty log buildings, have lately been built, or are building, all covered with shingles obtained in the settlement. Nearly every proprietor of lands, single women not excepted, has a dwelling well advanced, and several are nearly completed. Two houses of worship are building, the one by the Methodists, the other by the Baptists. There is a school for boys, another for girls, a third, an evening school, for adults.

The discovery of indigenous coffee on that coast, samples of which have been forwarded to the United States, is full of auspicious promise to the interest of the colony. Indigo bears full ten cuttings in the year, and its culture is extending.

The population of the colony is about 380; of whom about three-fourths are grown persons. Three only have died within the last six months, and those from old age, &c. Two marriages had taken place within the last four weeks.

These are a few of the particulars by the late arrival, which may be interesting to the friends of this undertaking, and to the public generally.—[*Nat. Int.*]

**MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.** The capital stock of the forty banks in Massachusetts amount to 14,500,000 00  
Cash due to depositors 6,207,509 06  
Bills in circulation amounting to 5,756,564 09  
\$26,264,073 15

Their resources are,  
Debts due them 21,257,338 76  
Specie 1,360,856 99  
Real estate 425,279 04  
Bank notes in state 881,197 92  
“ out of state 251,444 50  
Deposites in the vaults one  
of another 2,354,075 63  
26,530,192 64

Leaving a surplus in their favor of \$266,119 69  
Amount of bills in circulation of denominations less than five dollars, \$568,025. The average per centage of profits, (including dividends declared and the amount of reserved profits), have been 3½ per cent. and the dividends declared have averaged a fraction short of 2½ per cent. for the last six months.

**MARYLAND.** The following acts passed the legislature of this state at the late session.

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland.* That every citizen of this state professing the Jewish religion, and who shall hereafter be appointed to any office or public trust under the state of Maryland, shall, in addition to the oaths required to be taken by the constitution and the laws of the state, or of the United States, make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of reward and punishment, in the stead of the declaration now required by the constitution and form of government of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and

form of government, and every part of any law of this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as respects the sect of people aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be repealed and annulled on the conformation hereof.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the said constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to imprison any female for any debt contracted after the passage of this act: provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the issuing of the writ *ne exeat* in any case where the same may be now lawfully issued."—Passed 24th Feb. 1825.

VIRGINIA. The legislature has passed an act, during its present session, which requires the storekeeper of the penitentiary to deliver, *for the use of the colonists, at Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, to an agent, who may be authorized by the board of managers of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization society, such implements of husbandry, clothing and other necessary articles, manufactured at the penitentiary, as shall be specified by the said board, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars, to be estimated at the lowest cash price at which such articles are sold in the penitentiary store.* This mode of affording aid was suggested by the managers, in their memorial to the general assembly.

OHIO. The returns of the militia of this state show an aggregate of 99,865! Of infantry, there are 87,993 privates; of light infantry 2,340 do.; of riflemen 9,048 do.; of artillery 1,396 do.; of cavalry 2,346 do.; with all the proper general, field and staff, regimental and company officers.

ALABAMA. The charter of the Planter's and Merchants' bank, at Huntsville, in Mississippi, has been declared to be forfeited, by a proclamation of the governor, conformable to a provision in its charter, because it has refused to pay specie for its notes.

DUELLING. At the present, (or recent), session of the legislature of Missouri, a bill passed both houses "to prevent duelling," annexing to that offence the punishment of *whipping*. This bill the governor returned, with objections, at the same time expressing, in the following terms, his opinion regarding the practice itself:

"I am happy on this occasion to record my utter detestation and abhorrence of duelling. My duty to my neighbors, and to myself, would compel me, in my private as in my public capacity, to discountenance and put down, if possible, so barbarous and so impious a practice."

The bill, thus returned by the governor, was reconsidered and again passed in the senate by the requisite majority of two thirds of that body; but it failed to receive a like majority in the house of representatives, and it, therefore, has not become a law.

OF OUR PRESIDENTS. The Essex Register has the following paragraph, which surely contains a remarkable fact.

Of the five presidents of the United States, but one of them, John Adams, has had a son, and that son has been elected president in the life time of his father.

THE STEAM BOAT QUESTION IN NEW YORK. At 12 o'clock on Monday, the 28th Feb. (says the Commercial Advertiser), the court of errors, of New York, was opened, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of delivering its opinion upon an appeal by the North River steam boat company, from the decision of the chancellor, refusing an injunction to restrain the steam boat Olive Branch from navigating the Hudson River. Mr. Justice Woodworth read a long and elaborate opinion, in favor of reversing the decision of the chancellor, in which Mr. Justice Sutherland concurred. Chief Justice Savage took the other side of the question, and delivered a long and able opinion, recognizing, to the full extent, the doctrines maintained by the chancellor, and by the supreme court of the United States, of the right of all vessels sailing under a coasting license of the United States, to navigate the waters of any and every state in the union. The question was then taken, and the decision of the chancellor, refusing the injunction, affirmed by a vote of 22 to 9. Great anxiety was manifested to hear the opinions of the court in this case, and the lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators, and the senate chamber filled with gentlemen of the bar. The question is now finally at an end.

The court of errors is composed of the senate and certain of the judges. The yeas and nays on agreeing with the opinion of the chancellor, were as follows:

For affirming—Chief Justice Savage, Messrs. Bowman, Brayton, Burrows, Burt, Clark, Cramer, Dudley, Earll, Ellsworth, Gardiner, Keyes, Lefferts, Lynde, Mallory, McCall, McIntyre, Morgan, Redfield, Ward, Wooster, Wright—22.

For reversing—Judge Woodworth, Judge Sutherland, Messrs. Crary, Haight, Lake, McMichael, Nelson, Thorn, Wilkeson—9.

UPPER CANADA. This province is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. There are about 180,000 inhabitants; and the following are the returns of the census:—

"Upper Canada, (little more than thirty years ago an entire wilderness), from the best evidence that can be obtained, has now nearly 1,000,000 of acres of land under cultivation.

8,067 dwelling houses of a superior description to the common log houses of the country, (which, not being rateable, are not enumerated.)

396 merchants' shops, (exclusive of store houses.)

304 grist mills.

30,774 horses fit for service.

27,614 working oxen.

67,644 milch cows.

34,975 young horned cattle, from two to four years old.

469 carriages for pleasure.

The total valuation of assessed property in the province, on which the rate of *one penny* on the pound is collected for the public service, or rather for the service of the several districts, is L.1,969,074 13s. 1d.

CUBA. A Spanish fleet, consisting of two frigates and a sloop of war, with several transports, having on board from 2,000 to 2,500 troops, arrived at Havana from Spain, about the 18th ult. This reinforcement, it is hoped, will so strengthen the governor that he may feel himself enabled to act against the piratical inhabitants of the island.

MEXICO. The castle at Vera Cruz is yet possessed by the royalists. The American schooner Scott, which lately anchored near it, was fired upon from the forts of the city and destroyed. The late master of the Scott complains severely of the transaction.

It appears that the vessel belonged to New Orleans and was bound for the city of Vera Cruz.

The congress of this republic assembled under the new constitution in January last. It consists of two branches—a senate and a house of representatives. The business of the nation was attended to with regularity and harmony.

**THE BALTIC TRADE.** According to a statement published at Copenhagen, 10,500 vessels passed the Sound during the year 1824, viz: 51 French, 167 American, 35 Bremen, 756 Danish, 3,342 English, 29 Hamburg, 359 Hanoverian, 115 Lubeck, 556 Mecklenburgh, 400 Dutch, 711 Norwegian, 30 Oldenburgh, 2,080 Prussian, 6 Portuguese, 371 Russian, and 1304 Swedish.

Mr. KREMER passed through Baltimore, last week, on his way home; and, on Saturday, addressed the following to the editor of the "Morning Chronicle" for publication—

*Baltimore, March 12th, 1825.*

Mr. FRANCIS JOHNSON—

Sir: I have just read your letter to the public, published in the National Journal of the 10th. It is not my intention at this time, to analyze your long epistle; but briefly to state a few observations it naturally suggested to my mind—first, as to the time of its appearance; ten days after my letter was published, and seven days after the adjournment of congress—and after the members had nearly all left Washington as well as myself. This circumstance recalls to my mind the old adage of the mountain being in labor, and at length, bringing forth a mouse! For truly, your letter reminds me of a place on the Delaware, called "Point no point," which, at a distance, has all appearance of a point, but when you approach, there is no point at all. It also appears clear, that it is your intention to direct the public attention from your favorite, H. Clay, and myself, by engaging me in a controversy before the public with yourself. This I shall decline; not from any personal considerations, but from a sense of public duty. My contest is with H. Clay—Why does he not come forth and defend himself? He knows he cannot; and, therefore, prefers transferring the contest to you, his humble instrument.

I again repeat, that whatever I have said, either as regards yourself, or H. Clay, it is in my power to prove, by certificates of the most respectable members of congress; your letter rests on statements of your own, uncorroborated by any individual—that's enough for me.

You say, I did not write my letter; now, sir, pray what has that to do with the main question? Is it of any importance who wrote it? The public are only interested in knowing that the charges, therein contained, are true.

The ingenuity of man has not yet been able to invent any light which conveys all the property of daylight; nor has the art of man, yet been able to make falsehood appear like truth. My letter carries with it, like a mathematical demonstration, all the marks of truth; and I believe, without any additional evidence, will stand the test of time, scrutiny and talent. In your communication, there is scarcely any thing, that I am willing to admit as true.

One thing at parting—let me assure you, that I can prove, by more than twenty, your avowed preference for Jackson—Clay being out of view.

Geo. KREMER.

PRESENT OF CLOTH TO THE LATE PRESIDENT MONROE.  
*Washington, February 26, 1825.*

Sir: The manufacturers now assembled in this city, being desirous to evince their feelings of regard to you, as one of the founders of the independence of our country, who has, through a long and useful life,

been devoted to its best interests, beg, through us, their committee, to ask your kind acceptance of a piece of cloth, of domestic manufacture, for a suit of clothes; and to offer to you their sincerest wishes for your future happiness.

REDWOOD FISHER,  
W. R. DICKINSON,  
WM. TILESTON,  
JAMES SHEPHERD,  
JAMES SYKES,  
JAMES WOLCOTT, jun.

*To the honorable James Monroe,  
president of the United States.*

*Washington, March 1st, 1825.*

I accept, with pleasure, the piece of cloth which you have been so kind as to present to me, on the part of the manufacturers lately convened in this city.

I consider it a strong evidence of the rapid advance which has been made, and great perfection which has been attained, in this important branch of national industry. The generous sentiments which you have been so kind as to express in favor of my conduct through a long course of public service, and in the most difficult conjunctures of my country, command my most grateful acknowledgments.

For yourselves, personally, accept the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

JAMES MONROE.

*To Messrs. Redwood Fisher, W. R. Dickinson,  
William Tileston, James Shepherd, James  
Sykes, James Wolcott, jun.*

GEN. JACKSON. The following correspondence took place on the presentation of a piece of cloth to the general:

*Washington, March 2, 1825.*

DEAR SIR: Messrs. Peter H. and Abraham H. Schenck, proprietors in the Glenham manufacturing establishment in Dutchess county, state of New York, have forwarded to my care, to be presented to you, with a kind expression of their good wishes, a suit of clothes from a superior and highly finished cloth, manufactured at their establishment. Holding sir, in high estimation your character and public services; and feeling towards you great personal regard, they have desired me to be the organ of presenting this evidence of the improvement of the manufactures of our country, and of the sincere regard which they entertain for you.

It affords me, sir, much satisfaction to have the honor of presenting to you, in the name of the enterprising and highly respectable manufacturers, this specimen of their skill, and humble token of their esteem, and to unite with them in tendering to you my sincere wishes for your future health and prosperity.

I am, sir, with profound respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

HECTOR CRAIG.

*The hon. Andrew Jackson.*

*Washington, March 2, 1825.*

Sir: I cannot accept the very flattering present of Messrs. P. H. & A. H. Schenck, presented through you, without soliciting that you will tender to them my very grateful acknowledgments for their politeness, and for the kind feelings which, in their behalf, you are pleased to express.

To me it is a matter of proud pleasure to witness the march of our country to the perfection of those arts without which she can never attain complete independence. During the last war, the melancholy spectacle was afforded of our utter inability, by virtue of our own resources, to clothe either our soldiers or our ships: our dependence was upon our enemies for a supply of articles essential to the maintenance of our rights and our liberty. I trust those times will never again recur; and looking to the active zeal with which, under the guidance of patriotic citizens, our domestic enterprise is pro-



gressing, I am sure that, in any future conflicts, the means of waging successfully our defence, will be found to exist amongst ourselves. There is nothing I more cordially desire; nothing that this country, next to the perpetuation of her liberties, should more sincerely wish for. Our resources fairly brought into operation, with the brave yeomanry our country every where affords, we need not fear for the perpetuation of our liberties and independence.

Permit me, if you please, to reciprocate the friendly wishes you have expressed for my future health and happiness.

With great respect and regard, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

*The hon. Hector Craig.*

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, March 5th, 1825.

*Mr. Editor:* Being precluded, by extreme indisposition, from appearing at the late ceremony of the inauguration of the president of the United States, and thus displaying, personally, as well as officially, my respect, not only for him, but for the great republic over which he is to preside, I have deemed it proper to transmit to you, for publication, a translation of a note to Mr. Adams, developing my sentiments towards him and his country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CANAZ.

*The editor of the National Journal.*

*Most excellent sir:* Since the infirm state of my health has prevented me from having the singular honor of being present at the inauguration of your excellency to the presidential chair of this republic, it is, at least, permitted me, now, to express the sincere and respectful sentiments with which, in the name of the republic of Central America, I felicitate your excellency, and, at the same time, congratulate myself on your elevation.

Your excellency has had the happiness to mark the course of your political career by the observance of a wise conduct, and by a most exact execution of the various employments you have filled, and it is thus that you have merited the most glorious and satisfactory reward that a mortal could desire; thus it is that a people, free, enlightened, powerful and sovereign, have summoned you to preside over their future destinies.

Therefore, most excellent sir, if the people of the union have solid grounds for hoping that the present administration, guided by your experienced hand, will continue the rapid progress with which the nation has advanced to the most brilliant prosperity, the other republics of America, have not less powerful reasons for anticipating that amicable relations will unite them, every day, more firmly with the United States; that the generous interest manifested thus far, by this republic, towards those new establishments in the south, formed by its example, will gradually increase; and that its policy will be so directed towards them all, that the American continent will present to the universe the spectacle, hitherto unseen, of nations, forming several governments, indissolubly united, at the same time, by the ties of justice, of peace and of friendship, most intimate and sincere. May Heaven confirm these pleasing hopes, and, for that purpose, prolong the life of your excellency many years.

With the most profound respect and consideration, your very obedient servant,

ANTONIO JOSE CANAZ.  
*To his excellency John Quincy Adams,  
president of the United States.*

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT

Department of war, Feb. 28, 1825.

*To the hon. the secretary of war:*

Sir—In a few days, the connection which now exists between the undersigned officers, attached to the

department of war, and charged with its several branches, and you, as its head, will be dissolved. Although you have been elevated, by the voice of the people, to the second office in their gift, the undersigned cannot but regret the separation.

From the situations which they have the honor to fill, the undersigned have had full and frequent opportunities of witnessing the extraordinary zeal with which you have been constantly animated for the promotion of the public welfare. The undersigned deem it unnecessary to enumerate your measures—they are before the nation, and are your best eulogy. The public are now reaping, and will, it is hoped, long continue to reap, the beneficial effects resulting from them. The degree of perfection to which you have carried the several branches of this department, is believed to be without parallel. You have realized every thing in its organization that could be accomplished, under existing arrangements, for the security and honor of the government, and the convenience and satisfaction of the public.

This brief testimonial to your public services, as secretary of war, the undersigned are led to offer, from considerations of duty to themselves—but they would not be just to their feelings were they to omit to add the assurance of their profound respect for your personal character and private virtues. From these have proceeded the harmonious interchanges which have made the burden of the details, with which the undersigned are charged, comparatively light.

Impressed with such sentiments for your public and private excellencies, the undersigned respectfully tender to you, on the eve of your separation from them, their best wishes for your prosperity and happiness: you will carry with you their prayers, that you may long live to adorn the nation, whose honor has been the theme of your eloquence, and to whose prosperity you have so largely contributed.

JACOB BROWN,

ALEX. MACOMB, Maj. gen. and C. Eng.

J. ROBERDEAU, Lt. col. top. eng.

THOS. S. JESOP, Bg. gen. and Q. M. G.

Geo. GIBSON, Col. and com. gen. sub.

N. TOWSON, Paymaster general,

Ch. J. NOCKHE, Act. adj. general,

JOSEPH LOVELL, Surgeon general,

Geo. BONFORD, Lt. col. on ord. duty,

C. VANDEVENTER, Chief clerk.

THOS. L. MCKENNEY, Off. lnd. affairs,

J. L. EDWARDS, Pension office,

WM. L. STEUART, Bounty land office.

Washington, March 3, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: I ought not to disguise that your communication of the 28th ultimo, making known, in the kindest terms, your approbation of my official conduct in the administration of the war department, has deeply affected me. About to retire from an important station, which I have filled for more than seven years, I am consoled with the reflection, that those who, from their station, are most capable of forming a correct judgment, have borne such ample testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which its duties have been discharged.

Believing that the utility of a military establishment depended much more on organization and science, than on numbers, my efforts have been directed to give to ours the best possible organization, and the highest degree of science, to which, I have endeavored to add the most exact accountability and rigid responsibility in the disbursements, as being indispensable to the morality and efficiency of the army. In these efforts I have ever met with a zealous and enlightened co-operation on your part; and if they have, in any degree, been crowned with success, to your lot, a large portion of the public approbation must be ascribed.

On the eve of a painful separation, permit me, gentlemen, to add my ardent wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness. I trust that you may long continue your useful labors in the cause of your country; and that you may largely share in her confidence and esteem, which, next to an approving conscience, is the highest reward for public services.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Maj. gen. Brown,  
 Alex. Macomb, Maj. gen. and chief engineer,  
 J. Roberdeau, Lt. col. top. eng.  
 Thos. S. Jesup, Brig. gen. and Q. M. general,  
 Geo. Gibson, Col. and com. gen. of subsist.  
 N. Tousson, Paymaster general,  
 Charles J. Nourse, Act. adj. general,  
 Joseph Lovell, Sur. general,  
 Geo. Bemford, Lt. col. on ord. duty,  
 C. Vandewater, Chief clerk,  
 Thos. L. McKenney, Office Ind. affairs,  
 J. L. Edwards, Pension office,  
 Wm. M. Stewart, Bounty land office.

**WHITE PERSONS AMONG THE INDIANS.** Letter from Governor Cass, dated Detroit, January 7, 1825.

Some of the surviving relatives of lieutenant Adams, who disappeared at the battle of Queens-town, in 1812, induced by statements which have made their appearance in many of the public prints, to believe that several American prisoners are yet held in captivity by the Indians about lake Superior, have offered a reward for his discovery and restoration. Similar hopes having been excited in other instances, since the late war, it is proper, in order to prevent the disappointment which must inevitably ensue, to caution those who are interested from placing any reliance upon these statements.

It is impossible that any white man should be forcibly detained in captivity by any of the Indian tribes upon this frontier. The territory has been traversed in every direction, and our military stations, Indian agencies, and trading posts, are scattered through the whole country. The Indians would be as sensible as we should to such a gross violation of our rights, and the fact could not be concealed a week. Powerful motives would operate upon many of them, which would lead to a disclosure.

Besides, no adequate reason can exist for the detention of captives, under present circumstances. Our citizens who were taken in action during the late war, were too far advanced in life to forget the attachments which bound them to their country, and to submit willingly to adoption into Indian families. Such an adoption, or the advantages which could be expected from their labor, could alone operate to induce the Indians to detain them, and, in either event, persons thus situated must enjoy such a share of personal liberty as would enable them, at any time, to escape to a place of discovery, if not of security.

Perhaps one or two persons may yet remain with the Indians, who were taken in very early life, and before the treaty of Greenville. But they were so young as to have been secreted at the execution of that treaty, and not delivered to general Wayne, agreeably to his requisition.

Two persons, thus situated, have made their appearance since the late war, one of whom, Tanner, is now in public employment, as an interpreter, at Michilimackinac, and the other, Johnston, has returned to his Indian connections, and utterly refuses to visit the surviving friends of his family. Both of these men were as free as any other persons to range the forests, and to visit our settlements. And, if there are any others, they are equally free, and are attached to the Indians, by long intercourse, language and manners, and, in all probability, by still stronger ties.

LEWIS CASS.

**CARD.** Being desirous to make a collection of minerals which may become the basis of a great national cabinet, to be deposited in the capitol at Washington, the subscriber would be obliged to members of congress, and men of science, if they would lend him their aid in accomplishing his undertaking, which is intended solely for the public good. He wishes to form such a cabinet as may exhibit the geology and mineral wealth of his country, and, for this purpose, when the collection is sufficiently large, it is his intention to arrange it into different compartments according to states, so that the mineralogical productions of each state may be at once discovered, and their localities known. Donations of minerals, with the names of the places in which they were found, and sent or brought by persons coming to the seat of government, will be thankfully received.

Geo. WATTERSTON,  
 Librarian cong. lib.

**GALVANISM.** A late New York paper says—We yesterday witnessed, at a lecture of professor McNevens on galvanism, a most extraordinary occurrence and one worth recording.

A cat, previously strangled until life appeared extinct, was laid on the table. Its neck was not dislocated nor the animal heat sensibly diminished, but it was motionless and apparently lifeless. One of the wires leading from the poles of the battery was introduced into the rectum, the other repeatedly applied to the mouth. The cat was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, which were renewed at each application, the eyes also opened and shut. In about one minute the animal stretched out its paw and began to respire; it soon breathed strongly, and in ten minutes walked about the room. From the complete success of this experiment we may justly infer, that were this powerful agent speedily applied, in cases of suspended animation, the most happy results would ensue.

**BROAD TAILED SHEEP.** On board the brig Charles and Ellen, from Smyrna, arrived at New York, is a broad tailed sheep of the Caramania breed, which was presented to captain Gerry by the Greek Admiral Tombazo. This is the animal which produces the long wool, used in making camlets. He has a large fleece probably of more than twenty pounds weight, which reaches almost to the ground; is of an uncommon size, and a remarkably fine animal. We understand that these sheep are highly prized in the east, and that a single one often commands a very great price. It will be considered an interesting trait in the history of this animal, that it was taken in one of the Turkish ships captured by admiral Tombazo.

[N. Y. Daily Adt.

**COTTON GOODS.** From the *American Sentinel*. The following table exhibits the amount of cotton goods in square yards, exported from Liverpool, within the last four years—by which it appears that the exports to South America has been almost trebled in that period, and, in the year 1824, nearly one third of all the cotton goods exported from Liverpool, have been to that country—this increase of trade will, in some measure, account for the determination of the British government to recognize the independence of South America.

	N. America.	S. America.	Europe.	Other parts.	Total.
1821,	3,994,000	23,394,000	44,802,000	16,672,000	118,002,000
1822,	34,839,000	46,080,000	69,458,000	18,044,000	148,446,000
1823,	41,443,000	47,995,000	58,059,000	22,804,000	170,006,000
1824,	43,489,000	67,065,000	68,000,000	29,948,000	208,511,000

**"FREIGHTS OF CANALS."** The committee on the subject of taxes, from the legislature of New York, have reported that, "it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the law for the assessment and collection of

taxes" as probably "taxes will, in a short time, be entirely dispensed with." What a comment upon the doctrine of internal improvement.

**PROJECTED ROADS IN MEXICO.** One of the most singular spectacles presented to the world in the present age, is the influence extended by wealthy individuals of Great Britain to some of the new states, which are rising so fast in physical strength and moral improvement. The French have repeatedly accused their own government of inactivity and short-sightedness in permitting the British ministry to seize the favorable moment for declaring themselves the friends of Colombia, the provinces of La Plata, and more recently of Greece; and truly the advantages which they promise to the nations who act towards them with judgment and promptitude are great and important. Since the revolution in the Mexican government, which, about a year ago, left the control of the state in the hands of the natives, and thus secured the country against the interference of Ferdinand, the English, as well as our own countrymen, have been very active in forming connections with the people, and have not only loaned them large sums of money, but are introducing many great improvements, calculated to bring into action the natural sources of wealth with which that country so wonderfully abounds.

The house of Barclay, Herring, Richardson & Co. of London, have largely embarked in Mexican connections, and their agents, Messrs. Manning & Marshall, reside permanently in the capital of that country. The following is a brief statement of their operations:—

"The house of Messrs. Barclay, Herring, Richardson and Co." the agents remark, "have identified themselves with the fate of this republic, by the advances they have made, on its account, of five hundred thousand dollars to the treasury, at the most urgent and important juncture, of two millions and a half to defray the expense of ships and munitions of war, of five millions for the formation of the great mining company, and of an additional sum, subsequently offered on the 19th and 29th of May, when the country was imminently threatened by the designs of Iturbide against this country."

The same house, through their agents, have lately proposed the construction of a great and most valuable national work, which will form a fine counterpart to the road proposed to the congress of the United States, from Arkansas to Santa Fe. The agents have had a correspondence with the government on the subject, which is published in the Mexican Sun. It is the repairing or rather the renovation of the road from the capital to Vera Cruz, which, it is well known, has been left in a most miserable condition. They propose to choose some new routes, by which a firmer soil will be obtained, as well as many circuits avoided, and great advantages furnished, by the lake of Tazoco. The road is to be made convenient for carriages; and will prove of the highest importance to the commerce of the interior states of Michoacan, Queretara, Guanajuato and Jalisco, as well as that of Mexico, and the principal ports on the Gulf, Vera Cruz and Alvarado. It is proposed, also, to open a cross road to Puebla, which will avoid the circuit of the great Salt Lake, and the places that become miry when the water rises. To show the advantages the company expect from the execution of this plan, they offer, when it shall have been executed, to manage the courier department, between Mexico and Vera Cruz, at an abatement of one quarter of its present expenses, and to carry flour to the coast for the price of two dollars a barrel.

Thus, the same plan for the introduction of internal improvements, is likely to be adopted in Mexico, which the Colombian government has some time

since put in practice; and we may expect to see the country derive from them those advantages which they are calculated to bestow; and to find her new system of government established and improved by the physical and moral effects they can scarcely fail to produce. (Daily Advertiser.)

**THE ISRAELITES.** The pope has lately issued an edict for the conversion of the Jews of which the following is an extract:—"In order the better to spread the light of the gospel amongst the Israelites, the measures taken during the time, of pope Clement VIII to compel Jews to attend Catholic sermons, and which was only interrupted by the recent political events to which Italy has been a prey, are re-established from the date of 1st March last." The edict afterwards orders "300 Jews to attend sermon every Saturday evening, and that, according to their turn, their shall be amongst them 100 individuals aged from 12 to 13 years, and 50 girls and women of the same age. Each time that a Jew misses sermon, when it is his turn to attend, he shall pay a fine of 5 paoli; no excuse will be admitted, if the oldest Jews do not denounce the defaulters, they shall be fined 30 souci.

**CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON.** During the year ending 14th December, 1824, the total number of christenings in the whole parishes, within and without the walls, and in Westminster, was 23,705; the total number of burials was 20,227; being a decrease of the burials, in those of the year, of 350. The mortality has been—of those under two years of age, 6,476; between two and five, 2,103; between five, and twenty, about 170, of an average from twenty up to seventy, 1,300 to 1,750; ninety to a hundred and three, 1; one hundred and seven, 1.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 14, 1825.**

Whereas, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the congress of the United States, of which the 3d, 4th and 5th sections, are in the words following, viz:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a subscription, to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock, of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose, books shall be opened at the treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above-mentioned description of stock, as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided, by law, for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, that all subscription, by such transfer of stock, shall be considered as a part of the said twelve millions of dollars, authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing and interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at

any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: Provided, that no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate; nor until after, at least, six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause to be re-transferred, to the respective subscribers, the several sums, by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates, of four and one-half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock, which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are, also, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums, out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the treasury of the United States and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the said sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,  
Acting secretary of the treasury.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** Files of London papers, to the evening of the 14th of February, have been received at New-York.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* A Liverpool paper says 75,536 *hds.* tobacco were imported into England from the United States, during the year ending 30th Sept. last; being 23,473 *hds.* less than the importation of the preceding year. For the same period, the cotton imported amounted to 143,307,560 *lbs.*—30,413,710 *lbs.* less than in 1823.

The English government had determined to send another expedition to explore the source of the Niger. It is to be commanded by capt. Laing, who served under sir Charles McCarthy, in the campaign against the Ashantees.

General Mina had been dangerously ill with a spasmodic affection, but was recovering. He is greatly esteemed in London.

A divorce has taken place between Mr. Baring and his wife. This is mentioned here because the father of the latter was Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia.

The number of persons executed in London, during the last year, was only 11, being less than was ever known for the same period. In 1820, there were 43 executions. In the seven last years, the total number was 176.

The affairs of Ireland were occupying much of the attention of parliament; but it does not appear that any particular course to relieve the condition of the people, had been resolved on; but an intention was manifested to put down the "Catholic Association," as being illegal. But the object of the association is seemingly no more than to petition for a redress of grievances!

*France.* Count Montholon has recovered, as the executor of Napoleon, by a verdict, 3,245,500*f.* from La Pitte, the celebrated banker, which that gentleman had acknowledged to be in his hands; but which the French government had restricted him from paying over before.

The Etoile says, that 100 members of the chambers of peers, and 100 of that of the deputies, to be selected by lot, will accompany the king to his coronation at Rheims, there being no means of accommodating the whole of the two chambers at that august ceremony.

The London papers give us to understand that the French minister, M. Villele, has addressed a note to the Spanish ministry, advising that they shall yield to necessity, and acknowledge the independence of the trans-Atlantic states—saying that any further delay can only tend to irritate the states interested, &c.

It is said that negotiations are about to be opened between the court of France and that of Rome, for obtaining the dispensations relative to *religious marriages.*

The king has been pleased to grant a pension of 2,000 francs to the descendants of the celebrated Corneille.

The 6th of January was celebrated by a dinner, given in Paris, by the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana.

*France and the holy alliance.* It is stated from Paris, that at the solemn reception at court of the extraordinary ambassador from Russia, Charles X. expressed his sentiments very plainly as to the recognition by England of the Spanish colonies. His majesty declared formally to the ambassador, that France would not consent to this recognition; that she would remain firmly attached to the principles of the holy alliance, and use all efforts to make them triumph. It having been, however, subsequently learned that the court of Berlin had some intention of following the example of England, this discourse of the king was not sent for publication to the *Moniteur*, and, of course, no other journal dare publish it. Another account adds, that this reply had embarrassed M. de Villele, and that it was not only withheld from the *Moniteur*, but that special messengers were despatched to London, Vienna and Berlin, to "excuse its extravagance." The London Courier remarks that the first part of the story is probable—the latter part absurd.

The Paris *Quotidienne* declares that Spain is about to declare war with England, supported by Russia; the ambassador of that power at Madrid, having proposed to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain!

*Netherlands.* It is stated, as if on authority, that the king has announced to the British government his determination to join in a recognition of the independence of Mexico, &c.

A Brussels paper, of February 11, says—"A decree of his majesty, of the 7th of this month, orders a collection to be made throughout the king-

dom, from house to house, for the relief of the victims of the inundations of the 3d, 4th and 5th of this month."

The ravages of the inundations referred to, were very extensive. Many lives have been lost and much property destroyed. By the rupture of the dyke of Ooterend only, one hundred mills and manufactories were swept away.

**Spain.** A Madrid article of the 3d Feb. states, that a brother of the minister, Zea, had departed from that city, for St. Petersburg, with a view to negotiate a treaty with the emperor of Russia, relative to the South American provinces.

Ferdinand was constantly occupied with devising projects to root out the constitutionalists. Among other decrees, issued with that object, was one to regulate the size and right of wearing mustachios; another, prohibiting the carrying meat in blankets, especially, by soldiers; and a third, prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which, even the ladies were not excepted. It is admitted, on all hands, that, unless Spain is assisted by the "holy alliance," it is utterly impossible in her to succeed in any attempt to recover her former possessions in South America.

It is stated that the French minister at Madrid has succeeded in his object of defeating the design of re-establishing the inquisition. It is said that the king has resolved to establish a regular ministry. Hitherto, all his affairs seem to have been attended to in a *pro tempore* manner.

**Portugal.** Lisbon is the theatre of a great deal of petty political intrigues between the partizans of the queen and the government of her husband. But they do not appear to amount to much, and will not have any considerable effect on the "balance of power" in Europe!

**The Sicilies.** The king of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand I. died on the 4th January, and bequeathed his throne to his eldest son, Francis, duke of Calabria.

**Greece.** Reports prevailed sometime ago, that the Greeks were distracted by civil contentions, and there appears to have been some foundation for them—but the latest advices assure us there "is really a government in Greece," and that the whole energies of the nation will be exerted for the common defence and general welfare. The great Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of.

It is stated, that the Turkish garrison in Patras has been reduced to such an extremity, as to have proposed terms of capitulation—and the hostages that were given, on the occasion, are named. It is probable that this important place is, at least, in the hands of the Greeks.

It is said that "Omer Vrione, the Turkish commander in Albania, apprehensive of the treachery of the Divan, who, under the pretext of promoting him, are endeavoring to get him into their power, has opened negotiations with prince Maurocordato; an armistice had been agreed to, and it was expected that the Pacha would declare himself independent. The instant he does so, a signal will be given for the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. Every Pacha, remote from Constantinople, will, at once, raise himself from subjection to sovereignty. The wily viceroy of Egypt will be among the foremost to seize the golden opportunity for which he has so long been watching and dissembling. The Austrian Observer, the consistent and persevering friend of the Mahometans, asserts that they are resolved upon making their campaign with more vigor than ever. Their resolution may be very good, but we suspect their power will begin not a little to fail them. Every effort, it seems, however, will be made to call into the field a great levy of the Turkish forces. The Sultan, with his own hand-writing, has summoned the Pachas of Widdien and Belgrade. Alarm has penetrated the Divan, and not without reason, for never

was the empire of Constantinople in a more critical state. It is fighting now, not for victory, but for life."

**Africa.** The Ashantees are laying waste the country adjacent to the English post at Cape Castle, and have caused great distress to the native allies of England.

**Cuba.** The "*Diario de la Havana*," of the 21th February, contains the decree of Ferdinand, dated Sarcedon, 1st of August, 1824, against secret societies.—This decree was put in force at Havana on the 25th February last, and is as follows:

"Article 1. All secret societies, whatever, of free masons, Carbonari, or others, are prohibited now and forever.

2. Those who belong or did belong to any lodge or other secret society, are to declare the same to the proper authorities—designate the lodge or lodges, denounce their associates, and give up their diplomas, jewels, &c. &c.

3. Those who continue to belong to said societies, and do not make the required declaration, are declared to be guilty of high treason;

6. The attestation of several witnesses to the same fact, shall be considered as full proof of the guilt of the accused.

4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, Point out the mode of proceeding against the offenders.

10. All persons, holding any office of trust or profit, under the government, shall, previous to their entering on the discharge of their respective duties, make oath and declare, that they do not, nor ever have belonged to any lodge, secret society, either of free masons or others, whatsoever; and that they deny the absurd principle that the people have the right of changing or altering the established forms of government.

11. The same formality shall be observed in regard to all universities, students, &c.

The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th articles relate to privileged persons, such as ecclesiastics, &c. none of whom are exempted from being obliged to declare what they may know, or suspect, of secret societies, and their members.

The "*Noticioso Mercantil*," of 5th instant, contains a decree, dated the preceding day, of general Francisco D. Vives, captain general of Cuba, establishing a military commission, whose duty it is to arrest and try all persons suspected of being unfriendly to the king or his government, or to be partizans of the constitution; or any person or persons belonging thereto, or who may be accused of seducing others to enter into any prohibited association or society. This decree is grounded on the royal decree of 13th Jan. 1824, issued by Ferdinand, "the more effectually to preserve his dominions in America from the horror and ruin with which they are menaced by the unloyal spirit of reform."

## The Susquehannah Canal.

The following correspondence, between the Pennsylvania delegation in congress and the [late] secretary of war, will interest many of our readers:

CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
February 16, 1825.

SIR: We have the honor to submit to you a paper received from some highly respectable citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to the improvement of the Susquehannah river, from Newtown, in the state of New York, to York Haven, in the state of Pennsylvania.

This river, as a means of internal communication between the northern frontier of the union and the Atlantic coast, is, undoubtedly, of great importance in a national point of view."

Whether the object can be but accomplished by

clearing the bed of the river, or whether it will be found necessary to make a canal navigation along its margin, cannot, perhaps, now be determined.

But surveys and levels, made by competent engineers, will have the effect of settling this important question.

Should it be deemed premature to commence any work, at this time, upon that river, yet it will be of great importance to have the opinions of skilful and scientific men as to the plan of improvement best adapted to promote the national interests in relation to the navigation of this important river.

We have further to remark, that the state of Pennsylvania is annually expending large sums of money upon the improvement of the Susquehannah. It is, therefore, on this account, peculiarly desirable, at an early period, to have the public mind directed to the most approved mode of accomplishing this great work upon such a plan as shall best comport with the interests of the nation.

We have the honor, sir, to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

<i>Samuel D. Ingham,</i>	<i>W. Forward,</i>
<i>Samuel McKean,</i>	<i>A. Thompson,</i>
<i>W. Cox Ellis,</i>	<i>Phil. S. Markley,</i>
<i>Geo. Wolf,</i>	<i>S. Edwards,</i>
<i>G. Kremer,</i>	<i>P. Furrelly,</i>
<i>James Allison,</i>	<i>James S. Mitchell,</i>
<i>Th. Patterson,</i>	<i>Samuel Breck,</i>
<i>Rob. Harris,</i>	<i>Daniel Udree,</i>
<i>John Findlay,</i>	<i>James Wilson,</i>
<i>Geo. Plumer,</i>	<i>Henry Wilson,</i>
<i>I. Wagar,</i>	<i>Joseph Hemphill.</i>

War department, March 2, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ult. written in behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, presenting to this department a circular, containing a copy of a resolution, adopted at a meeting held at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, relative to the improvement of the Susquehannah, and also the communication of the delegation from that state upon the same subject, I have had the honor to receive.

The subject is viewed by this department as one of national interest, and it would afford the department much satisfaction, were it in its power to furnish the aid requested, in making the surveys, levels, plans and estimates, connected with the proposed improvement of the navigation of the Susquehannah; but every officer of the engineer department is so engaged, that it is not practicable to dispose of one for this purpose during the present season.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

*Hon. Wm. C. Ellis, of the house of representatives.*

### Domestic Manufactures.

At a meeting of the artisans and manufacturers of the United States, and their representatives, who attended the exhibition in Washington City, held at Brown's hotel, the 26th of February—

WILLIAM TILESTON was called to the chair; and REDWOOD FISHER appointed secretary.

The objects of the meeting being stated, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the exhibition which has just closed was brought forward for the purpose of creating among the artists and manufacturers of the United States a just confidence in the importance of their individual exertions, as a mean of adding to the national wealth and prosperity, and to inculcate the advantages arising from an amicable co-operation, for the general benefit; and, further, with a view to disseminate a correct knowledge of the actually existing state of the progress made by the arts and manufactures of

our country, which, it is believed, cannot fail to promote inquiry, and must result in good feeling and support on the part of their fellow-citizens; for, although the present exhibition has been got up in the very short period of ninety days, yet it has been sufficient to show to the public, and to this meeting, that it requires nothing but timely notice, and a judicious spirit of emulation, on the part of the artists and manufacturers, to satisfy the most sceptical, that, at this early period, American industry and ingenuity is sufficient to furnish all the requisites for the ordinary purposes and comforts of life, and many luxuries. Therefore,

*Resolved,* That an exhibition of the manufactures and productions of the mechanic arts, shall be held in this city on the last Tuesday in November next; and that a like exhibition shall take place biennially thereafter.

*Resolved,* That a committee be now nominated to carry into effect the objects of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to use every diligence in disseminating them throughout the manufacturing districts of the union, and to recommend to the artists and manufacturers, co-operation in this measure.

*Resolved,* That the committee shall consist of the following named persons, viz:

<i>Massachusetts—Col. Amos Binney,</i>
<i>Connecticut—John R. Watkinson,</i>
<i>New York—Peter H. Schenk,</i>
<i>Pennsylvania—Redwood Fisher,</i>
<i>Rhode Island—David Wilkinson,</i>
<i>Maryland—William Meeteer,</i>
<i>Ohio—William R. Dickinson,</i>
<i>New Jersey—</i> Traverse,
<i>District of Columbia—Edgar Patterson:</i>

And that they be requested to publish a statement of all the correspondence and proceedings relating to the late exhibition, with a list of the various articles.

*Resolved,* That it is not expedient, at any future exhibition, for any one manufacturer to send any goods in quantities, it being desirable to have them in great varieties: not more, therefore, than two pieces, or items, of the same quality, of any article, can be admitted for exhibition.

*Resolved,* That the expenses of exhibition be levied, pro rata, upon the amount of the invoice, which it shall be the duty of each manufacturer or artist to furnish to the committee.

*Resolved,* That the committee, when assembled at Washington, shall adopt such further regulations as they shall deem necessary—to which all persons concerned shall conform, under penalty of having their wares excluded from the exhibition.

WM. TILESTON, Chairman.

Attest—REDWOOD FISHER, Sec'y.

Washington, Feb. 23d, 1825.

SIR: The committee appointed on behalf of the manufacturers, now assembled in this city, for the purpose of presenting specimens of domestic fabric goods, have the honor to inform the "committee of manufactures," that the various articles are now opened for public exhibition in the rotundo of the capitol; and they beg leave to invite the committee to a careful inspection of these specimens of domestic industry.

The several manufacturers will attend at the rotundo, and offer any explanations, and give any views upon this important subject, which the committee may deem necessary.

We are, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

<i>W. R. Dickinson,</i>	<i>Wm. Tileston,</i>
<i>Redwood Fisher,</i>	<i>James Wolcott, jun.</i>
<i>James Shepherd,</i>	<i>James Sykes.</i>

To the hon. Walter Forward, chairman  
of the "committee of manufactures."

*Goods exhibited in the capitol, Feb. 1895.*

Broad cloths and cassimeres, from Wells & Co. Steubenville, Ohio.  
 Samples of superbly fine merino wool, from the flocks of Alexander and J. McDowell, and W. K. Dickinson, Steubenville, Ohio.  
 Broad cloths and cassimeres; James Sykes, Baltimore, Maryland.  
 Ditto, ditto; James Shepherd & Co. Northampton, Massachusetts.  
 Ditto, ditto; Goodell manufacturing company, Milbury, Massachusetts.  
 Ditto, ditto; Wolcott woollen manufacturing Co. Southbridge, Massachusetts.  
 Ditto; Litchfield factory, Connecticut.  
 Ditto; Schenck & Brett, Glenham woollen factory, New York.  
 Ditto; William Taylor, Dutchess county, New York.  
 Flannels, assorted; Salisbury woollen manufacturing company, Massachusetts.  
 Ditto; Ware factory, Massachusetts.  
 Ditto; James Howarth & Co. Massachusetts.  
 Blankets; Edgar Patterson, District of Columbia, woollen factory.  
 Carpets; Steubenville factory, Ohio.  
 Ditto; Peter Romsen & Co. New York city.  
 Sea Island sheetings; Waltham factory, Massachusetts.  
 Ditto; Merrimack manufacturing company, Massachusetts.  
 Calicoes, assorted; Merrimack manufacturing company, Massachusetts.  
 Bleached shirtings; Union company, Maryland.  
 Shirtings, sheetings, ginghams; satin stripes, satteen, &c. &c. Philadelphia.  
 Striped ginghams and jeans; Mattowan factory, New York.  
 Cotton and linen duck; John Colt, Paterson, New Jersey.  
 Umbrellas, assorted; Martinez & Roe, New York city.  
 Brushes, assorted; Joseph K. Stapleton, Baltimore.  
 Cotton, satin, jeans, haircloth, suspenders, shuttles, comb-plates, &c.; George Dickinson, New York city.  
 Lace veils, shawls, dresses, trimmings, &c.; Boston and Ipswich lace company, Massachusetts.  
 Laces; Deau Walker, Medway, Massachusetts.  
 Printed silk handkerchiefs; New York dyeing and printing establishment.  
 Printed silk handkerchiefs, with a specimen of domestic raw silk; William Bryan, New York city.  
 Brushes and bellows; Eckstein, Philadelphia.  
 Osborne's water colors, in various cases; Daniel B. Smith, Philadelphia.  
 Machine paper; from Gilpin & Co. Brandywine, Delaware; specimen 450 feet long—can be made to any length.  
 Writing and medium paper; William Meeteer, Baltimore.  
 Paper, letter and foolscap; Andrew I. Allen, Boston, Massachusetts.  
 Hats; John M. Peck, Boston.  
 Hats; Ruff, Baltimore.  
 Hats; Philadelphia.  
 Coal grates, brass mounted; E. Hubbard, Baltimore.  
 Brass andirons, &c. &c.; ditto.  
 Grates, brass mounted; S. P. Monis, Philadelphia.  
 Wire fenders; Ebsworth, Baltimore.  
 Patent improved kitchen fire-place; Coppuck, Baltimore.  
 Printed oil cloths; McCauley, Philadelphia.\*

Printed oil cloths; Dennison, Baltimore.  
 Steel watch chains, ornaments, &c.; Keplinger, Baltimore.  
 Coach fringe and coach lace; Miller, Baltimore.  
 Coach laces, fringes and tassels; Henry Korn, Philadelphia.  
 Silk buttons and watch chains; Barnhard, Baltimore.  
 Spades, axes, shovels, hoes, &c.; Keizer, Crawford & Co. Baltimore.  
 One finely wrought saddle and bridle; Peachy, Baltimore.  
 One finely made mahogany secretary; Needles, Baltimore.  
 Two piano fortes; George Bacon, New-York.  
 One machine for cutting straw, upon improved principles; Baltimore.  
 One machine for destroying sawyers in rivers.  
 One mud machine.  
 Napkins of flax, with damask figure; made at the female hospitable society, Philadelphia.  
 Machine cards; David G. McCoy, Baltimore.  
 Patent retreating spring lancet; Williams, Rhode-Island.  
 Solid maleable iron, of excellent quality; Blackwell & McFarlane, New York.  
 Ladies' grass hats; Albany, New York.  
 Ditto, ditto; District of Columbia.  
 Waterloom Sea-Island shirting; by D'Wolf, Coventry, Rhode Island.  
 One superior coach; by Comyges, Baltimore.  
 Cotton duck; Charles Crook, jun. & Brothers, Baltimore.  
 A superb glass vase, diamond cut on diamond; from the Boston glass manufactory—produced by col. Binney.

*Washington city, February 25, 1895.*

GENTLEMEN: We have carefully inspected the different specimens of American manufactures to which you have invited our attention, and which are enumerated in the annexed schedule. Without attempting to distinguish the comparative excellence of each article, it is sufficient to state generally that the present exhibition has furnished the most gratifying evidence of the advances of American ingenuity and skill. While it proves that the most useful and important branches of manufacture have already attained to a very high degree of perfection in the United States, it must go far to remove any remaining prejudices against the *American system*.

We take the liberty of suggesting, that exhibitions of American manufactures, held annually in this city, and commencing at an earlier period of the session of congress, would no doubt be productive of important national benefits.

We are, respectfully yours, &c.

Walter Forward, R. C. Mallory,  
 J. C. Wright, Hector Craig,  
 Lewis Condit, Dudley Martin.

Messrs. W. R. Dickinson, Redwood Fisher,  
 James Shepherd, Wm. Tilston, James  
 Wolcott, jr., James Sykes.

### Appointments and Re-appointments

*By the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.*

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be secretary of state.  
 Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the treasury.

James Barbours, of Virginia, to be secretary for the department of war.

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain.

Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be charge d'affaires to the Netherlands.

\*The oil cloth on the hall of the president's house was made by Mr. McCauley, of Philadelphia; has been down upwards of nine years, and is now not half worn.

- Thomas Ludwell Lee Brent*, of Virginia, to be charge d'affaires at Lisbon.
- John M. Forbes*, of Massachusetts, to be charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres.
- William C. Sommerville*, of Virginia, to be charge d'affaires at Sweder.
- Condy Raguet*, of Pennsylvania, to be charge d'affaires at Brazil.
- William Miller*, of North Carolina, to be charge d'affaires to the central republic of America, Guatemala.
- Jeremy Robinson*, of Virginia, to be consul at Rio de Janeiro.
- Leonard Corning*, of New York, to be consul of the United States, at Maranham, in place of Jose del Santos Monteiro, removed.
- Joshua Pilcher*, of Missouri, to be consul of the U. States at Chihuahua, in New Mexico.
- Augustus Storrs*, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- James W. McGoffin*, to be consul of the U. States at Saltillo, in Mexico.
- Joseph W. Patterson*, to be a director of the bank of the United States, in the place of William Patterson.
- Lieut. col. Roger Jones*, to be adjutant general of the army.
- George Izard*, of Philadelphia, to be governor of the territory of Arkansas, in the place of James Miller, appointed collector at Salem, Massachusetts.
- William Henry Allen*, of Maryland, to be commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in Florida.
- Wm. P. Duval*, of Florida, to be governor of the territory of Florida, from the 17th day of April next, when his present commission expires.
- Joseph M. Hernandez*, *Edward R. Gibson*, *Abram Bellemly*, *John L. Daggett*, *Joseph B. Lancaster*, *John de la Riva*, *Joseph Norriago*, *Richard J. Compton*, *John M. Tone*, *Jacob Robinson*, *James Bright*, *James Dill*, and *Alexander Douglass*, to be members of the legislative council of Florida.
- William Reynolds*, of St. Augustine, to be keeper of the public archives in East Florida.
- Joseph E. Caro*, of Pensacola, to be keeper of the public archives in West Florida.
- John Vanter*, of Indiana, to be marshal of the U. States for the district of Indiana.
- Hugh Montgomery*, to be agent for the Cherokee Indians.
- Wm. McLellan*, to be agent for the Choctaw Indians.
- Thomas Carbery*, *Ezekiel McDaniel*, *Bernard Spalding*, and *Gustavus Higdon*, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, from the first of this month, their commissions having expired on that day.
- Thomas Voxel*, *Christopher Neale* and *William Minor*, to be justices of the peace for the county of Alexandria.
- Joseph Hull*, of Connecticut, to be navy agent for the port of Middletown.
- George Harrison*, of Pennsylvania, to be navy agent for the port of Philadelphia.
- James Riddle*, of Delaware, to be navy agent for the port of New Castle.
- James Beatty*, of Maryland, to be navy agent for the port of Baltimore.
- John Randall*, of Maryland, to be navy agent for the port of Annapolis.
- John P. Henry*, of Georgia, to be navy agent for the port of Savannah.
- REVENUE OFFICERS.**
- Russel Freeman*, of Massachusetts, to be collector of the revenue, for the port of New Bedford, in the place of John Haws, resigned.
- Joshua Hook* to be collector of the revenue for the district of Penobscot, Maine.
- Alexander Wolcott* to be collector of the revenue for the district of Middletown, Connecticut.
- Sylvester Garitt* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pawtucket, in the district of Newport, Rhode Island.
- Wm B. Barton* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Providence, Rhode Island.
- George Wheelright* to be collector of the port of Kennebunk, in Maine.
- Nathaniel Holland* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Cherrystone, Virginia.
- Robert Butler* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Smithfield, Virginia.
- Francis Hawkes* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Newbern, North Carolina.
- Enoch Sawyer* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Camden, North Carolina.
- James Holmes* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Sunbury, Georgia.
- John Barnes* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Georgetown, District of Columbia.
- Bathurst Dangerfield* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Alexandria, District of Columbia.
- John Randall* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Annapolis, Maryland.
- John Ferguson* to be naval officer for the port of N. York.
- Isaiah L. Green* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Barnstable Massachusetts.
- Deany McCobb* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Waldoborough, Maine.
- Joshua Prentiss* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Marblehead, Mass.
- Isabel W. Walworth* to be collector for the district of Cuyahoga, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Erie, in the state of Ohio.
- Wm. Emerson* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Lemuel Howel* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Burlington, New Jersey.
- Abraham Bishop* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of New Haven, Connecticut.
- Samuel Hait* to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Pearl River, Mississippi, vice Samuel White, resigned.
- Aaron Hackley, jr.* to be collector of the customs for the district of Oswegatchie, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Ogdensburgh, New York.
- Daniel Granger* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Saco, Maine.
- Joseph Treadwell* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Edenton, North Carolina.
- Addin Lewis* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Mobile, Alabama.
- John Willis* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Oxford, Maryland.
- Francis Cook* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wiscasset, Maine.
- Copeland Parker* to surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Norfolk, Va.
- John S. Tapscott* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Yocomico, Va.
- Thomas Foster* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Presque Isle, Pa.



*Thomas Coles* to be collector of the customs for the district of Providence, R. I.

*Peter Sully* to be collector of the customs for the district of Champlain, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Plattsburg, New York.

*Allen McLane* to be collector of the customs for the district of Delaware, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wilmington, Delaware.

*Wm. Lowry* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Baltimore.

*Nathaniel Phillips* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the ports of Warren and Barrington, Rhode Island.

*John Slocum* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Newport, R. I.

*Joseph Prentiss* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Suffolk, Va.

*John H. Peterson* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the ports of Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia.

*James H. Jervey* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Charleston, S. C.

*Oliver Champlain* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of New London, Conn.

*Thomas Callender* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wilmington, N. C.

*William Munson* to be surveyor for the district of New Haven, and inspector of the revenue for the several ports in the district of New Haven, Conn.

*Samuel Donworth* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Bristol R. I.

*Isaac Burdick* to be naval officer for the port of Newport, R. I.

*William Pinkney* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Key West, Thompson's Island.

*Hercules Cushman* to be inspector of the revenue for the port of Dighton.

*William Jones* to be naval officer for the port of Philadelphia.

*John R. Fox* to be inspector of the revenue for the port of Yorktown, Va.

*Adam Cook* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Fredericksburg, Va.

*Nathan Sage* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Oswego, N. Y.

*Beverly Chew* to be collector of the customs for the district of New Orleans.

*Eugene Sullivan* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of West Point, Va.

*Ezekiel G. Sherman* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue at Carter's Creek, Va.

*John Ennalls* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Vienna, Md.

*James Gibbon* to be collector of the customs for the districts of Richmond and Manchester, Va.

*Isaac Hley* to be collector of the customs at Portland and Falmouth, Maine.

*Henry Atkins* to be naval officer for the port of Salem, Mass.

*William Cross* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Newburyport, Mass.

*Robert Arnold* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Perth Amboy, N. J.

*Thomas Sarage* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of York, Maine.

*Thomas Durfee* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Tiverton, R. I.

*Joseph Aborn* to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Patuxet, R. I.

*George Hudson* to be collector of the customs at Snowhill, Md.

*Jona. Thompson* to be collector for the port of New York.

*Thomas Carter* to be naval officer for the port of Newburyport, Mass.

*Jesus Taylor* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Ocracoke, N. C.

*William P. Curtis* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Folly Landing, Va.

*John N. McIntosh* to be collector of the customs for the district of Brunswick, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Darien, Georgia.

*James Owen* to be collector of the customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.

*Janus Prince* to be collector of the customs for Newburyport.

*Zabdiel Simpson* to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Plymouth, Mass.

*James Miller* to be collector of the customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass.

#### LAND OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

*Bernard Pratte* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of St. Louis.

*Samuel Guehney* to be register of the land office at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

*John Badolet* to be register of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana.

*Samuel Stockly* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Steubenville, Ohio.

*John Herbert* to be receiver of public moneys at Conecuh C. H. Alabama.

*Wm. G. Parish* to be receiver of public moneys at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

*Wm. Lee D. Easing* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Vandalia, Illinois.

*Samuel R. Overton* to be register of the land office for West Florida.

*Beverly R. Grayson* to be register of the land office at Washington, Mississippi.

*Peyton S. Symmes* to be register of the land office at Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Joseph Wood* to be register of the land office at Marietta, Ohio.

*Jesse Spencer* to be register of the land office at Chillicothe, Ohio.

*Isaac Van Horne* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Zanesville, Ohio.

*Richard K. Call* to be receiver for the land office for West Florida.

*Edward Humphreys* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Kaskaskia.

*Guy W. Smith* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Palestine.

*John Hughes*, of Louisiana, to be register of the land office for the district of Ouachita, vice Daniel J. Sutton.

*Alexander Pope* to be register of the land office for the district of Cahawba.

*Wyllis Stillman* to be register of the land office for the district of Zanesville.

*Wm. Christie* to be register of the land office for the district of St. Louis.

*Henry Bay* to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Ouachita.

*Joseph Kitchell* to be register of the land office for the district of Palestine.

#### NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Navy department, 15th March, 1825.*

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the navy, with the advice and consent of the senate:

*Promotions*—Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George

C. Bead, Henry E. Ballard, masters commandant, to be captains.

Lawrence Kearny, Foxhall A. Parker, Edward R. McCall, Daniel Turner, David Conner, John Gallagher, Thomas Holdup Stevens, lieutenants, to be masters commandant, and to take rank in the order in which they are arranged.

George N. Hollins, passed midshipman, to be a lieutenant, to rank next after Louis M. Goldsborough.

Richard Smith, major by brevet, to be lieutenant-colonel of marines, by brevet.

William Anderson, captain, to be major of marines, by brevet.

Levi Twigg, John Harris, first lieutenants, to be captains of marines, by brevet.

Andrew Ross, William Bloodgood, second lieutenants, to be first lieutenants of marines.

William T. Bourne, to be a second lieutenant of marines, to take rank from the 5th August, 1824.

1824, July 10, Benajah Ticknor,

12, Mordecai Morgan,

13, Thomas J. Boyd,

14, John W. Peaco,

15, William Birchmore, surgeons mates,

to be surgeons, to take rank according to the dates in the margin.

#### Appointments.

1824, July, 3, Benjamin F. Bache,

10, Samuel Biddle,

12, Charles B. Jaudon,

13, Robert Meomber,

14, De Witt Birch,

15, Augustus A. Adee,

Nov. 14, John R. Chandler,

15, Thomas Dillard,

16, Augustin P. Beers,

17, Richard Kennon, to be surgeons

mates, to take rank according to the dates in the margin.

Garrett R. Barry, William P. Zantinger, Daniel M. F. Thornton, to be pursers

Revd. John McCarty, John W. Grier, John Addison, to be chaplains.

## Republic of Colombia.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE

Of the vice president of the republic of Colombia, acting as president, to the congress of 1825.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

From the supplement to the Gazette of Colombia.

"His catholic majesty, so far from relinquishing his old pretensions to the sovereignty of these countries, warned, as he has been, by justice, experience and the ruin of the Spanish nation, still retains his hostile views, nor is there the least prospect of reconciliation."

"Congress may remain satisfied that our means of defence are most abundant, and, whatever enterprise may be attempted by Spain, will only end in her disgrace, and add to the lustre of our arms."

"Our relations with the American governments are on the footing of friendship and good intelligence, that ought ever to exist between states maintaining the same cause. The assistance we have afford Peru has produced such an important change in that country, that her independence can no longer be matter of doubt."

"The government of Mexico has just presented a terrible example to the usurpers of the power of the people. The general Iturbide contemned the law which banished him, and entered the Mexican territory in a manner which alarmed the government. An act of congress declared him a traitor, and condemned him to die, which sentence was accomplished without the least disturbance. By this conduct, it

appears certain, that the Mexican government has advanced one step towards stability and happiness. Recent information, from that part of America, has acquainted us with the energetic and extraordinary measures which have been rendered necessary to be employed for the defence of independence against the views of Spain, and to recall those to a sense of duty who have treated the compact of union with contempt.

"The provinces of Guatemala preserve, without any opposition, the state of sovereignty, for which they declared by their spontaneous will. An accredited minister, on the part of that government, to this republic, resides in the capital. This affords a favorable opportunity for us to understand each other on points deeply interesting to both parties. The fixing the boundaries between Colombia and Guatemala, is a point of the utmost necessity at the present moment, for some strangers have pretended to speculate on the Mosquito Shore, and the interior boundary is entirely uncertain. The executive, according to the fundamental law of the 12th July, 1821, has claimed, as belonging to the republic, the whole of the Atlantic coast between Cape Gracias a Dios, and the river Chagres; deeming all colonies unlawful, that have not been planted with the permission of the government, and in virtue of the laws of Colombia."

"The agitated state in which Brazil has hitherto remained, has prevented our entering into relations of amity and good will with that government, with whom we ought also to settle the important question of boundaries."

"With the United States we maintain the most friendly and cordial relations. You will have before you in a short time, for your examination and approbation, the treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce, that the executive has concluded with the government of those states."

"Colombia will be proud of having been the first of the old Spanish American states that has presented itself to the world, united, by means of public treaties, with a nation pre-eminently favored by the genius of liberty. You will, likewise, receive for examination, the convention which has been settled with the same states, to put an end to the horrible slave trade; our laws have declared against that execrable commerce, and on this basis the executive regulated its conduct. The law of the 21st of July, of the 11th year, prohibits the introduction of slaves: The law regulating cruisers, declares all vessels found trafficking in slaves in the waters within the jurisdiction of the republic, to be lawful prizes; but as there are no punishments for the infraction of the law, and it being for the benefit of the human race, that the authority of the law regulating cruisers should be extended, it appears to the executive that this convention with the United States supplies this deficiency."

[The document then proceeds to notice the relations of the government with Great Britain, and states that the executive had deferred the *exequatur* to the commissions of the British consuls, on account of the ambiguous manner in which they were worded, but allowed them to remain on the footing of agents for commerce and seamen. The commissioners of his Britannic majesty had accepted this condition with pleasure, without having refuted the arguments on which the *exequatur* was deferred.]

"The executive of Hayti has despatched an accredited agent to this government, to propose the adjustment of a treaty of defensive alliance against the respective invaders of both territories. The language of liberty employed in the propositions of the agent, and the private services which the liberator received from the humane and sensible Petion, in the hour of calamity, have not misled the executive in the line of conduct it was his duty to adopt on so delicate a ne-

gottation. Hayti defended her independence against the pretensions of France, of which she was a part, and Colombia defended hers against those of Spain. A defensive alliance with Hayti would place us under the necessity of going to war with a nation against whom we have no cause of complaint, and whom we ought not unnecessarily to provoke."

After some further observations, the message adds—

"All these considerations have caused the executive to lay by the proposition of the Haytian agent, until the assembly of the plenipotentiaries of the American governments shall meet. Our allies and France will see, in this noble proceeding, the good faith and principles on which the policy of the Colombian government is founded, and France, in particular, will observe that we have acted in the most open manner, in the steps we have taken, to incline his most christian majesty in favor of the republic, and that we do not attribute to the French government the suspicious and insidious conduct observed by persons who came to Colombia in the frigate *Tarne*, whose voyage appears to have been undertaken to visit this country and observe the state of its affairs."

"The tranquility enjoyed by the republic has permitted the executive to provide for the propagation of the new mode of instruction; to augment the number of colleges; to establish new professorships, and to reform some colleges which were yet suffering from the old colonial system of education, and from the horrors of war," &c.

"In general, I am able to assure you, that the order and regularity of the progress of the constitutional rule, has suffered no alteration. The authorities respect the institutions, and the citizens enjoy the right freely to demand the fulfilment of the laws. It would, indeed, be a phenomenon, were a new born society to progress towards prosperity without encountering some obstacles, without some small oscillations. Colombia has yet to suffer from the wanderings of ignorance, and the effects of the incessant suggestions of its enemies, although it is true, that neither the one nor the other can prevent its reaching that point at which it must one day arrive. The disturbances of Pasto, which, it was feared, would be prolonged, from the nature of the country and the character of the people, have disappeared, and the government have been as indulgent as the public security would permit. The people desire to live in peace under the protection of the laws; and whilst they take upon themselves the task of preserving public order, and sustaining our institutions, the republic will enjoy internal peace, and the armed force will no longer have to attend to this duty."

"The commerce of the interior requires some regulations to repress the abuses of the sailors, and to favor navigation; and, as regards the external commerce on the coast inhabited by wandering tribes, some special laws are necessary to relieve the executive from the trouble and difficulties he has encountered on that head within the last few years. I ask of congress to pass a law prohibiting the granting of letters of naturalization to individuals of any nation with whom the republic is at war. This is one of the laws contained in the code of a nation who may call herself truly free, and on the utility of which it would be superfluous to expatiate."

"The poverty of the national treasury must exist, whilst the payment of the old debt falls on the annual ordinary rents, and whilst the system is continued of not fixing the public expenditure and properly covering it."

"I hope this legislature will extend its consideration to the uniform regulation of the decimal rents, to the reform of the law on direct contribution, and to the other objects which the executive will point out to you, in virtue of the permission which is conceded by the constitution."

"The various and disagreeable questions occasioned by the loan of March, 1822, have been settled to the satisfaction of those interested in it, and to the honor of the republic. The executive employed in this transaction the power conceded by the act of the 1st of July, 1823, the results of which will be speedily communicated to you."

"Congress may rest assured that the conduct we have pursued in this affair has received the approbation of the most respectable foreigners who have been able to comprehend all its difficulties."

"It is very important to the public prosperity, and to the national credit, to provide for funding the national debt. Every year new difficulties are added to those already accumulated on this subject. The debt embraces different epochs, different objects and creditors, which have not been properly classed.—Although, during the last session, one act on this subject was passed, you will agree, with the executive, that it is very imperfect."

"The army has continually given proofs of its obedience to the laws. Although within the republic there have been no enemies for it to contend with, it has remained on the war footing required by European politics."

"Our navy is receiving all the increase and strength that our present circumstances admit of. The Columbian flag is respected in every sea; and wherever it has fought against the Castilian flag, it has left a monument of our superiority."

"Naval schools have been formed in Carthagena and Guayaquil, as far as the limited means at the disposal of the executive admitted."

The message closes as follows:

"This is the present state of our republic, in every branch of its administration. Friendship and the best disposition with the American and foreign governments—regularities in treaties and conventions—order and tranquility in the interior—respect and submission to the laws—a free press—the increase of public education—well founded hopes of improving the national wealth—an army covered with glory, consecrated entirely to the cause of liberty and independence; and sufficient resources to meet any event, and to sustain its dignity, government and laws. It is for you to remove the obstacles that impede the rapid progress of this republic to happiness and prosperity, and reform those defects to which public opinion pointed out, and which you acknowledge to exist. If we cast our eyes back on the period when the code of laws was first published, and recollect what Colombia was then, we shall perceive, with agreeable surprise, that we have made a rapid stride, and conquered vast difficulties. This ought to animate us to prosecute our designs with the greatest zeal and patriotism. The executive firmly believes that these virtues exist in the legislative body; and you, I hope, will have sufficient confidence in me to believe, that I shall afford all the assistance that the experience of administration may have placed in my power; and above all, I shall be extremely punctual in the execution of your wise deliberations."

{Signed by FRANCISCO DE P. SANTANDER, and dated at Bogota, January 2, 1825.}

## Buenos Ayres.

We are indebted, (says the American), to our correspondents of the *Wilmingtonian* for a Buenos Ayres Argos extra, of the 16th December last, containing the message of the executive of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, to the representatives assembled at Buenos Ayres on the 15th of that month. From this document, a friend has kindly translated such parts as possess a general interest.

After congratulating the representatives of the nation on their being assembled to promote its happ-

ness, the address takes a rapid view of the misfortunes and embarrassments which the government has encountered and overcome. It advises them to pass such laws as will promote individual security; liberty of expressing opinions; inviolability of property, and particularly such resolutions as will encourage the emigration of foreigners, by opening to all the road to industry.

"The government of Buenos Ayres, (continues the message), has a right to expect that you will approve of the political system adopted to unite the different provinces. The laws that have been enacted for this purpose; the consolidation of the national debt; the creation of public credit; the different regulations concerning industry, all have already produced salutary effects, and there are great hopes that they will consolidate the national opinion, and that tranquility, so long sought for, will be, at last, firmly established."

"By the documents herewith presented to you, you will perceive that the government of Buenos Ayres has endeavored to cultivate a good understanding and sincere friendship with the continental nations who are engaged in the common cause. A minister plenipotentiary has been sent to the republic of Colombia. The situation of Peru, since her last misfortunes, rendered the appointment of another minister, near that government, indispensable. At present, it will be necessary, that these ministers be confirmed by the general power of the United Provinces.

"We have performed a great national duty to the republic of the United States of North America. This republic has solemnly recognized our independence. She has, at the same time, made an appeal to our national honor, supposing us capable of, singly, resisting the Spanish power—and she has constituted herself the guardian of the field of battle, by declaring she would not permit any foreign power to assist our foes. The neighboring empire of Brazil, offers a contrast with this noble republic, and is a deplorable exception to the general policy of the American nations. The province of Montevideo, separated from the rest by mean and low artifices, and retained in subjection by the force of arms, is a scandal, the more odious, as the usurpation is exercised under the appearance of legitimacy. The government of the provinces of Buenos Ayres has used every means with the court of Rio Janeiro, to remove these evils, that moderation could dictate; and, although she has yet been unsuccessful, she does not despair. Perhaps, the advice of powerful friends will induce her to listen to reason and ward off from the coasts of America the terrible necessity of war. The instability of some of the European powers and the malevolence of others, seem to threaten the new republics in this part of the world; but this proceeds from the violent position in which they are placed by a policy inconsistent with the true state of things. Kings can have no strength or power but that given by the perfection of social order. They well know its extent and advantages. But, frightened at the commotion that surrounds their thrones, they wish to place things in their former state, and paralyze the activity of the human reason. They wish that truth and error should unite themselves to strengthen their authority. From these principles have sprung the inexplicable doctrines which now torment the people of Europe, and for the propagation of which the holy alliance was formed. It is, therefore, difficult for them to recognize, as legitimate governments, whose origin is not obscure, and whose authority does not rest on miracles, but on the simple and natural rights of the people. Nevertheless, we have little to fear that the soldiers of the holy alliance will advance to this side

of the seas to establish the odious legitimacy of the catholic king.

"Great Britain, not bound by any ties to the allies, has adopted, towards the American states, a noble conduct, worthy of a people, the most civilized, the most free, and, therefore, the most powerful of Europe. The recognition of the independence of the republics will be the consequence of the principles she has proclaimed. You may be assured, gentlemen, that this important event, as far as relates to the provinces of Rio de la Plata, will principally depend on our shewing ourselves as a nation capable of maintaining the good institutions which we already possess."

The address then alludes to the act of the king of Spain, by which he annuls the convention made with the commissioners of Buenos Ayres, and concludes by saying—

"The absolute authority of Ferdinand is a curse to Spain, and his name is only made use of, on this side of the ocean, to serve the interests of a few military chiefs, who carry on the war on their own account in the interior provinces of Peru, as did the first adventurers who conquered that country."

The address then goes on to express a hope that the liberator, at the head of the Colombian warriors, will soon drive the enemy out of that country and restore peace and tranquility—it closes by saying—

"This is the situation of our affairs, in general, at this moment. Gentlemen, our hopes are well founded, and if they be accomplished, next year will see the close of the war, and the national existence of the provinces of Rio de la Plata firmly established."

## CHRONICLE.

*Died*, on the 8th inst. at Washington City, *Big Warrior*, principal chief of the Creek nation. He was a man of great talents as a savage warrior—a person of immense bodily powers, and it has been said of him that he was endowed with a mind as colossal as his body. Although he possessed not the advantages of education, or even of understanding but little of the English language, yet he has done much towards improving the condition of his people, and had great influence over them. During the late Indian wars, he had been uniformly friendly to the whites and fought for them in many battles.

— on the 17th Jan. ult. near Little Rock, Arkansas, gen. *William Lewis*, formerly of Kentucky, in the 58th year of his age. In the late war with Great Britain, while yet a citizen of Kentucky, he led the volunteer youth of his country to battle. It was he who commanded at the Raisin, on the ever memorable 18th of January. Much of the result of that brilliant achievement, which shed such imperishable lustre on the arms of the west, is justly ascribable to his military aptitude, and to his generalship. He fought in the subsequent engagement on the same field, but not as commander, on the disastrous 22d. It was his fate, with others of his compatriots, to be captured on that occasion, and confined for nearly two years, as a prisoner of war, within the walls of Quebec, which confinement and consequent exposure to the rigor of a northern climate, was doubtless the efficient cause of the rapid decline of his health and constitution.

*Intercourse with Santa Fe.* An advertisement in a Nashville paper says, that a company, to be composed of 100 men, would assemble, in the town of Jackson, (Tennessee), on the first of April next, "prepared to go out to the city of Santa Fe, on the Rio del Norte, in the province of Texas, for the purpose of selling goods to the inhabitants."

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**MR. CLAY.** The Richmond 'Whig' has a paragraph intimating that Mr. Clay is about to publish a vindication of his own conduct—and that some distinguished persons, [who are named], will be implicated as having formed a combination to injure him in the public esteem.

**MR. MONROE,** late president, left Washington on Wednesday last, for his farm in Loudon county, Va. Many persons attended to take an affectionate leave of him, and he was escorted to the line of the District by a troop of horse. All wish him happiness in his retirement, and desire that the remainder of his days may be as pleasant to himself, as his public life has been eminent.

**GEN. LAFAYETTE** arrived at Charleston on the 14th instant. He was received in the most handsome and affectionate manner. Col. Huger, who attempted his rescue from the castle of Olmutz, was at his side in the procession. Some of the particulars shall be given hereafter.

**COM. ROGERS.** The general order of this invaluable veteran will be read with great interest, and, no doubt, produce the happiest effects. The navy has suffered much in the public estimation from the imprudent conduct of too many of the officers, the frequency of courts martial, fatal quarrels, and wicked controversies.

**COM. PORTER.** It is understood that commodore Porter has requested a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct in regard to certain matters referred to in letters of Mr. Randall and Mr. Mountain, officially transmitted to congress at the last session, touching the transportation of specie, by vessels of the United States, &c. We have not heard when or where the court is to assemble. The Faxardo affair, which was made the foundation of his recall, is also to be investigated. See his instructions—page 55.

**MR. KREMER** has been publicly entertained at York and Harrisburg, Penn. through which he passed on his way home. At the latter place his own toast was—"The people of the United States, too wise to do or countenance wrong."

**TALLEYRAND.** This famous man is about to publish ten volumes of memoirs. If they are written with a strict regard to truth, and it shall be his good fortune to make the world believe him, they will, probably, be the most interesting and important of any thing of the sort that ever appeared; for he has long been a principal actor in the affairs of France and of Europe.

**THE INDIANS.** The delegations of Indians, led by colonel Menard, who visited Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of their friends from the east to the west of the Mississippi, left here on Monday morning last, after having secured the acquiescence of the government in their plan, and the adoption of measures to carry it into effect. An assemblage of Indians, on the east of the Mississippi, and who reside in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. is authorized to take place at Wapaghkennetta, in Ohio, where they are to be met by governor Cass, of Detroit, as commissioner.

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In connection with this general plan of removal and union, the Shawanese, formerly of Cape Gerardeau, have made arrangements to have lands assigned them west of the boundary of Missouri, in exchange for those once owned by them at Cape Gerardeau; and this tract has been assigned to general Clarke, of St. Louis. The just claims of those Indians, for improvements abandoned by them at Cape Gerardeau, and for injuries committed by the whites, are also directed to be settled.

We learn that if the meeting, which is to take place at Wapaghkennetta, results as the Indians themselves wish it may, that the removal of from twelve to fifteen tribes, and remnants of tribes, will be effected by it. *Journal.*

**THE CREEK INDIANS** are reported to be much agitated in consequence of the late treaty, ceding all the lands which they held within the limits of the state of Georgia, inserted in the present sheet. *Chesley McIntosh* is said to have been stabbed—and the life of his father, gen. McIntosh, threatened; and that the property of the latter was seized, &c. It is feared that a civil war will break out among them.

**THE SUPREME COURT** of the United States concluded its annual term on Monday last, after a session of six weeks—the time having arrived when the judges must separate to attend to their several circuits. Out of one hundred and sixty-four cases on the docket, thirty-eight, or more than one a-day, were argued and decided. This would seem to be doing business fast enough, when we reflect on the importance of the decisions of this tribunal—but, even now, it has matters sufficient a-head to occupy all the spare time of the judges for nearly five years to come; and it must be expected that the number of cases to be brought before them, will increase with the population and general business of the U. States. It appears absolutely necessary that a remedy should be applied to relieve the judges of this court of some part of their present duties, else justice must be, in effect, refused by delay.

A case of more than ordinary importance was argued in the supreme court at Washington, the 2d instant. It was a claim by the United States for certain negroes, seized on the coast Florida, by the revenue cutter, they then being in the piratical possession of certain individuals, nominally under the *Artigan* flag. The opposing claim was that of certain Spanish and Portuguese owners, who claimed them as slaves. The broad question then was, should they be retained by the United States and sent back to home and liberty, under the laws of these states, or given up to the Spanish and Portuguese claimants, to be retained as slaves. Mr. Key, of Georgetown, and the attorney general, Wirt, argued the case for the United States; and judge Berrian, of Georgia, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, for the claimants. A correspondent, of the Boston Patriot, who was present, says:—I never heard a more interesting case throughout; but Mr. Wirt's closing argument was worthy of all praise. His talents are an honor, not only to the profession and bar, of which he is a member, but to our country, and to its executive, in which he holds an important office.

On the 15th inst. Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the United States vs. Mulvey, vice consul of Spain—and the same vs. Sorrell, vice consul of Portugal, in be-

half of claimants of African negroes, part of the cargo of the Antelope. Decree reversed, and ordered that restitution be made to the Spanish claimants, in the proportion that ninety-three, instead of one hundred and sixty-six, bears to the whole number, and deducting from the apportionment thus made, the rateable loss, which ought to fall on the Spanish claimants, from death or otherwise. The residue of the slaves, after making this apportionment, to be delivered to the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD. *Fredericksburgh, March 16*—On the arrival of Mr. Crawford and family, on Friday night, at the landing on Potomac Creek, his friends and admirers in this place, desirous of testifying to him their regard for his character, sent to him a letter, inviting him to partake of a dinner, to be given on Saturday. To this letter, the following answer was returned:

"I have received, with the most lively sensibility, your letter, of this date, inviting me, on the part of the citizens of Fredericksburgh, to partake of a public dinner, as a testimony of their respect and regard. I have declined dining in public, ever since my first indisposition; and, although my health is now generally good, I adhere to a regimen which has been prescribed to me by my physicians, and which makes it inconvenient to dine at any other than a private table. I must, therefore, decline the invitation, which you have politely given me, and beg you to convey these sentiments to my fellow-citizens of Fredericksburgh.

I am, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

About fifty gentlemen, however, dined at the hotel at which Mr. C. stopped, and invited Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, to partake with them. Mr. Crawford's health was drank, and Mr. Cobb gave—

"The state of Virginia, always true to good principles."

After this toast was drank, Mr. Crawford, who, with his family, was in an adjacent apartment, joined the company. He was received with every mark of respect and distinction, and continued nearly two hours. He appeared much gratified, and conversed with freedom and ease with those around him, receiving, with much feeling, the greetings of the many who came to shake hands with him.

Being requested to give a toast, Mr. Crawford gave—Public education.

By John Tayloe Lomax, esq.—The statesman, who, in retirement, enjoys conscious rectitude and the respect of honest men.

By Mr. Cobb: General Jackson—his glory will perish only with his country.

NEW-YORK. The following resolutions were unanimously passed in the assembly of this state, a short time ago:

Whereas, James Monroe, the present chief magistrate of the nation, will soon retire from the high office which he now fills, and to which he has been twice called by the free voice of his country; and whereas, in the opinion of this house, an expression of its gratitude is due to the said James Monroe, as a public benefactor: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That this house entertains a grateful sense of the many highly important services which have been rendered to the republic by this distinguished individual.

*Resolved*, That his administration of the general government for eight years past, has been eminently calculated to promote the prosperity and honor of his country.

*Resolved*, That this house offers to the said James Monroe assurance of its high consideration and respect, and of its ardent wishes that he may long live to enjoy, with his fellow citizens, the blessings of that

liberty and independence, for the attainment of which he shed his blood, and for the perpetuation of which, he has so long and faithfully labored.

*Resolved*, That the honorable speaker of this house be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the said James Monroe, a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

VIRGINIA. The University of Virginia was opened on Monday, last week. The number of students in attendance is not stated—but it is supposed that there will soon be as many of them as can be conveniently accommodated.

LOUISIANA. We have mentioned that the seat of the government of this state was to be removed to Donaldsonville—but the whole matter has been deferred for four years.

BRITISH COMMERCE. At the anniversary dinner of the London Ship Owners' society, Mr. Canning remarked as follows: "For a long time the world seems to have been under an impression, that the cause of the great commercial prosperity of this country was to be attributed to some secret wrapped up within the island, and that it all, in a great measure, proceeded from some mysterious combination with which other nations were not conversant; and I do not see how these other nations are to be blamed, if they should adopt notions of this sort, though they are altogether false. But a period has lately commenced, when ministers have had it in their power to apply to the state of the country, the just maxims of profound philosophy; maxims which have enabled them to carry on their system in a plainer and more intelligible way: yet still I am not surprised that other countries should be, for a second time, deceived, and, not being aware of the principles on which we are acting, only conceive it to be another system of mysterious combination, and that the secret lies in some fraud which they had not yet arrived at the ingenuity of fathoming! At such a blunder as this I am not surprised; for, if it was difficult before to learn our secret, it must be still more so now, when we have to impress upon them the truth, that the only principle by which we are guided, is that which Providence has bestowed equally upon every country, and with which secret we have every wish that all nations should become acquainted, so that the stage for rivalry may be opened, which it is always necessary should be opened to insure success; and, whether it is opened by men first launching into adventure, or by veterans in the contest, it will always afford new opportunity for the boldness of enterprise, and bring along with it that irrepressible energy, and spirit of ambition beyond control, which will enable England to carry her commerce to the end of the world, and cater for the wants of all mankind."

Mr. Canning has not, in my opinion, furnished the "whole truth," as to the causes of the commercial prosperity of Great Britain. Her power at sea enables her to stretch her arms round the globe, and gives her neighborhood with the most distant nations. To secure these advantages and protect her trade, nearly all the great passes through the world of waters are in her possession—such as Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon. That this power has grown up to its present magnitude through the talent, industry and enterprise of the British people, there cannot be a doubt—but it is notorious that the people, on the other hand, whether at home or in the colonies, have been carefully protected by the power which they raised—and the domestic industry, in every possible case, has been rendered profitable by prohibitions and monopolies, as well as by force. The markets of the world have been, as it were, cannonaded, that they might be supplied from the Bri-

fish work-shops and manufactories; and power has generated power, until power is maintained without any sensible exertion of force. Britain has become the warehouse of the globe, as well as the banker of all nations; and supplies, even with specie, (which herself does not produce), the governments of the countries from which all the precious metals are drawn! The "secret" of British commercial prosperity is in the respect and attention that has been paid to the productive classes that they might earn money, notwithstanding it may have been that, by the imposition of taxes, the greater part of their profits, over and beyond a mean subsistence, has been gathered into the national treasury: and, to this day, though so much is said about the freedom of trade by their writers, the fact is, that *their own* trade is bolstered or supported every where by the exertion of physical force, or the more general operation of a system established to build up and maintain it. Instance her whole colonial code, and the simple circumstance that she will not receive *bread stuffs* from the United States in exchange for *calicoes*. If other nations had acted on her principles,—if each had, in like manner, encouraged their domestic industry—it is as clear as that the sun shines at meridian day, that Britain never could have arrived at her present ascendancy over the affairs of mankind. But, because other nations did not, her interests are present every where. They are to be found in the palaces of kings, as well as in the huts of Hottentots. The savage feels them as he roams through the trackless forest, and the very Arab, in his ocean of sand, is not insensible to them.

**LATE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.** We first met with the following letters in the Alexandria "Phoenix":  
Washington city, February 5, 1825.

Hon. T. H. Benton:

Dear sir—Notwithstanding the conversations we had on Thursday evening and on Friday, from which you might justly conclude that I would not vote for Mr. Adams, I am now inclined to think differently, and unless some other change in my mind takes place, I shall vote for him; I take the earliest opportunity to apprise you of this fact, that you may not commit yourself with friends on the subject. JOHN SCOTT.

ANSWER.

Senate chamber, February 8, 1825.

Sir—I received, on the morning of the 6th instant, your note of the 5th, in which you make known to me your intention to give the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams.

Sinister rumors, and some misgivings of my own, had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary development; but it was not until I had three times talked with you, face to face, that I could believe in the reality of an intention, so inconsistent with your previous conversations, so repugnant to your printed pledges, so amazing to your constituents, so fatal to yourself.

The vote which you intend thus to give is not your own. It belongs to the people of the state of Missouri. They are against Mr. Adams. I, in their name, do solemnly protest against your intention, and deny your moral power thus to bestow their vote.

You have been pleased to make a reference, in one of your conversations, to my personal wishes in this election. I now reiterate that I disdain and repel the appeal; and again remit you to the exalted tribunal of honor and duty.

For nine years we have been closely connected in our political course; at length the connection is dissolved, and dissolved under circumstances which denounce our everlasting separation.

For some expressions which you felt as unkind, in our conversations on Sunday, I ask your pardon and oblivion. I had a right to give you my opinion on a

point of public duty, but none to inflict a wound on your feelings, and, in this unexpected breaking of many ties, there is enough of unavoidable pain, without the gratuitous infliction of unkind words.

To-morrow is the day for your self-immolation. If you have an enemy, he may go and feed his eyes upon the scene, your former friend will shun the afflicting spectacle.

With sincere wishes for your personal welfare, I remain, &c.  
THOMAS H. BENTON.

**GENERAL JACKSON.** The following letters have recently appeared in one of the Kentucky newspapers:  
*House of representatives, February 22d, 1825.*

Sir: In a late number of the *Argus* of Western America, you are represented to have said at Lexington, on your way to this city, in November last, upon the authority of Mr. William T. Willis, that "forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politics of Kentucky." The undersigned having supported your election in the house of representatives, and believing you incapable of making the remark imputed to you, deem it their duty to afford you an opportunity of contradicting the report, if untrue, for the satisfaction of all, who, at any stage of the presidential contest, took an interest in your success.

With sentiments of respect, we are your most obedient servants.

ROBERT P. HENRY;  
T. P. MOORE,  
J. T. JOHNSON,  
C. A. WICKLIFF.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, senate chamber.

Washington city, February 22, 1825.

Gentlemen—Your letter of to-day is received, and has been read with something of surprise. I did not use the expression which you quote, "that forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politics of Kentucky," nor any expression like it. My stay at Lexington was a short one, and during the time, I have no recollection of speaking at all about the local affairs of your state. It is a subject about which I should not feel myself at liberty to interfere. As to Mr. Wm. T. Willis, I have no recollection of him, nor do I believe I ever had an acquaintance with him. It is scarcely possible that, sharing, as I did, the politeness and hospitality of the citizens of Lexington, I should venture to insult them by so unkind a remark. I did not; it has no resemblance of me; for, if so, then indeed might I be considered "a military chieftain," as has been charged.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Messrs. Robert P. Henry, T. P. Moore,  
J. T. Johnson, C. A. Wickliffe.

**MR. CLINTON.** It appears that the report given to the public, that gov. Clinton had been offered the mission to England, in place of Mr. Rush, was true. The following is his letter declining the appointment:  
*Albany, 25th February, 1825.*

Sir: I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me, by your communication of the 18th instant; and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit: But having recently accepted, from the people of this state, the highest office in their power, I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you, sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts, and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,  
DR. WITT CLINTON.

The hon. John Quincy Adams, Washington.

**COLOMBIA.** The New York Evening Post says, "letters are stated to have been received in that city, from Santa Martha, announcing the arrival there of a vessel with the British agent, empowered by his government to recognise the independence of the republic. An express was immediately despatched for Bogota with the gratifying intelligence.

In the British house of Commons, on the 3d of February, Mr. Canning said, in reference to the British recognition of South American independence—

"Do I pretend to conceal that by this step we have hurt many feelings—that we have run counter to many interests—that we have shocked many prejudices; that we have caused many regrets; that we have excited much anger and indignation? It is true that we have done so—I cannot deny it; but I still entertain the most sanguine hope, that all these feelings will explode themselves in words, and that we shall remain with our object gained, and at peace with all the world."

In the French chamber of deputies, on the 13th ult. Benjamin Constant adverted to this language of Mr. Canning, and remarked:

"Indeed, if the recognition may excite anger and indignation, we do not know how far that resentment may be carried. Unfortunately, we know by experience, we all know, that the anger of a distant power acts upon France to impel her against the countries in which a constitutional order of things is attempted. We know, and the minister of France, (M. de Villele) told it to us in this hall, that, in 1822, we made war upon Spain in order not to be obliged to wage hostilities on the banks of the Rhine."

**CUBA.** It appears that martial law was declared at Havana on the 5th instant—all newspapers from the United States are strictly examined before delivery—passengers, without passports, are immediately imprisoned—political discussions are prohibited, and freemasons and other persons, "suspected of being suspicious," are threatened with a voyage to Cadiz for trial. If the state of things is truly represented, we should apprehend that so much excitement cannot endure for any great length of time.

**VALUABLE PRIZE.** A letter from Havana, dated March 9, says—The Colombian sloop of war Bolivar, has captured the famous well armed ship Tarantula, of Cadiz, (which loaded the year before last at New York, with flour), mounting 16 or 18 heavy guns, with a crew of 120 picked men, having a cargo on board, it is said, of quicksilver, &c. worth nearly half a million of dollars.

The Tarantula having struck upon a key, the prize master had gone into Key West to refit; where he, in going in, struck upon the bar, and would have been lost, had it not been for the aid of a wrecker. This wrecker claims a heavy salvage, which can only be satisfied by a sale of the cargo and vessel, or so much of her cargo as will pay it. If this is done, I expect that the government of Cuba will prohibit all trade with that island, (Key West), as it will certainly give great offence here, there being, it is said, more than seventy owners here of her cargo, and many of them the most influential merchants of Havana.

**PENSION LIST OF THE UNITED STATES.** An official report made to congress from the war department, at the last session of congress, exhibits the following results:

Of half pay pensioners, the total number is 2,318, and the annual amount of money paid to them is 906,564 dollars.

Of revolutionary pensioners, the total number is 13,127, and the total amount annually paid on that list is 1,342,849 dollars.

Of invalid pensioners, the number is 3,743, and the amount annually paid to them is 297,000 dollars.

Of pensioners on half-pay for five years, (in lieu of bounty land), the number is 202, and the amount annually paid to them 9,876 dollars.

So that the total number of pensioners of the United States is 19,920, and the amount annually paid for pensions is 2,556,388 dollars.

#### GENERAL ORDERS, (NAVAL).

[United States' ship North Carolina,  
Off Cape Henry, 12th January, 1825.

SIR: The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insidiously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice, by them and others, of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversion, at tavern tables, in stage coaches, steam boats and other public places, have been carried to such an extent, for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calculated to produce immediate reform, and to save the character of the service, as well as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have, in consequence, to require of all officers who are now, or shall hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey, themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing on others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the navy of the United States, as I am determined, from this date, not to permit the slightest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted, to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not, on any account, to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong, or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that, for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN RODGERS,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the Mediterranean;  
and commanding officer of the U. S. navy.

CHAS. W. MORGAN, esq.

Capt. of the U. S. ship North Carolina.

#### PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, 8th March, 1825.

#### ORDERS—No. 20.

The following promotions and appointment in the army, have been made by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, since the publication of the register in January last.

#### PROMOTIONS.

1st Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Lemuel Gates, to be 1st lieut. 11th Feb. 1825, vice Evans, cashiered.

Brt. 2d Lieut. John N. Dillahunty, of the 4th artill. to be 2d lieut. 1st July, 1824.

2d Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Samuel McKenzie, to be 1st lieut. 20th Feb. 1825, vice Webber, resigned.



Br. 2d Lieut. Francis L. Jones, of the 4th art. to be 2d lieut. 1st July, 1824.

*4th Regiment of Artillery.*

2d Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury, to be 1st lieut. 1st March, 1825, vice Mead, resigned.

Br. 2d Lieut. George W. Long, of the 1st art. to be 2d lieut. 1st July, 1824.

*2d Regiment of Infantry.*

2d Lieut. Edmund B. Griswold, to be 1st lieut. 10th February, 1825, vice Harrison, deceased.

Br. 2d Lieut. William Bloodgood, of the 1st infantry, to be 2d lieut. 1st July, 1824.

George Bomford, lieut. colonel, 1st regiment of artillery, 9th February, 1815, to be colonel by brevet, to rank 9th February, 1825, for ten years faithful service in the same grade.

A. R. Wolley, major 6th regiment of infantry, 9th February, 1815, to be lieut. colonel by brevet, to rank 9th February, 1825, for ten years faithful service in same grade.

William Wade, captain of the 4th regiment of artillery, 9th February, 1815, to be major by brevet, to rank 9th February, 1825, for ten years faithful service in same grade.

R. E. De Russey, captain corps of engineers, 9th February, 1815, to be major by brevet, to rank 9th February, 1825, for ten years faithful service in same grade.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Cadet Richard Newman, to be 2d lieut. 7th regiment of infantry, 3d March, 1825.

The general in chief announces the foregoing promotions and appointment, and directs the officers promoted to report for duty accordingly. Those appointed have received special orders from this office.

By order of major general Brown:

CHR. J. NOBLE, *adj. general.*

#### NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

*Treasury Department,*

5d Auditor's office, 18th March, 1825.

Notice is hereby given, that, by an act of congress, passed on the 3d instant, entitled "an act further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen," the third auditor of the treasury is empowered to examine and adjust claims for buildings destroyed by the enemy during the late war, which, at the time of destruction, were occupied by order of any agent or officer of the United States, as places of deposit for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States; provided such claims shall have been presented to the late commissioner of claims before the 10th of April, 1818, and were not paid, nor finally rejected by him, and provided the same, and the evidence in support thereof, be exhibited to the said auditor within nine months from the time of passing the said act: and that, by the said act, it is declared, that no payment shall be made under its provisions, where the property destroyed was occupied under a contract with the owner, and at the risk of such owner; that the amount which shall appear to have been paid to the owners as rent for the use or occupation of their property, shall be deducted; and that, in case the whole amount of claims presented and allowed under it, shall exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the claimants respectively shall receive only their rateable proportion of that sum.

All persons, therefore, having claims such as are above designated, should transmit the same, with the evidence in their support, and of their having been so as aforesaid presented to the late commissioner of claims, to this office previous to the fourth day of

December next: and it is required that each claim should be accompanied by a deposition duly authenticated, from the owner of the building or buildings destroyed, declaring that the same was, or were not, occupied under a contract with the owner, and at the risk of the owner, and specifying the sum or sums of money received by the owner as rent for the use or occupation of the property, and the name or names of the officer or officers, or other person or persons, by whom such rent was paid.

PETER HAGNER, *5d Auditor.*

JOHN ENGLAND, *by the grace of God and with the approbation of the holy apostolical see, bishop of Charleston.*

To our beloved flock the Roman Catholics of the said diocese, especially to our venerable brethren the clergy—HEALTH AND BLESSING:

*Beloved Brethren*—The great object of religion is to sanctify man, and thus fit him for eternal happiness: but man is best sanctified in the moment when his passions are subdued, and he is most exposed to danger when they are excited. War is not only calamitous in its effects upon society, but is injurious to religion, by destroying charity and by exciting the passions. For the same reason, the mal-administration of government, by those to whom it has been committed, is injurious to religion, because it produces innumerable evils and excites the worst passions. Hence, it is the duty of a religious man, frequently to address himself to the Throne of Grace, to obtain from the Giver of every good gift, peace and good government for his country, that thereby our Heavenly Father might be induced to place him in such circumstances as would afford to him and to others, the fairest opportunity of walking uninterceptedly in the path of his commandments, and would procure for him and his fellow creatures those temporal comforts which it is lawful to seek, and to use with moderation.

Hence the sacred Scriptures, and the other records of religion, exhibit to us, from the earliest periods, the priest and the people uniting in their sacrifices and supplications to obtain from the eternal God the gifts of wisdom, fortitude and moderation, for the governors of the land; and of peace and plenty for its inhabitants. The apostolic injunctions teach us our obligation; the examples of the fathers and the spirit of the church, are perfectly consonant to the great principles which we derive from the acts and the expressions of our blessed Redeemer, and from those other venerable sources.

This, brethren, is, in our land, an interesting epoch. Our people have regulated that, at stated times, their chief magistrate shall lay down the power which he has received from them to exercise in their name for the public welfare. They have used their right: and exercised their power, in giving a successor in the presidential office to that excellent citizen who has, during a considerable time, discharged its duties so much to their satisfaction, to his own credit and to the prosperity of our confederated republics: and this successor is to be solemnly bound by oath to the proper performance of the duties of his high office on the fourth of next month.

Our faith teaches us, that the aid of the Most High is necessary to enable us not only to resist temptation and to practice virtue, but also to discharge, in a proper way, the obligations of our several special states in life; and the higher the state, the more arduous are its duties, the greater is the difficulty of their correct fulfilment, the more do we stand in need of the special grace of God for our aid. He who, by the desire of the people, holds an office for the public good, has a claim upon the people's exertion on his behalf.

It was not our province, beloved brethren, to have interfered with your right of freely acting in the selection of the citizen who was to fill the dignified chair of the president of the U. States: nor is it our province to express any sentiment upon the choice which had been made. But it is our duty to bow to the decision which the people have made according to the forms which our constitution has prescribed, and to believe that the preservation of that constitution is of more importance than the selection of any individual: and also, that, in such a government as ours, the ready and cheerful acquiescence of each, to the expressed will of the constitutional majority, is a solemn obligation. It is then our province to invite you to the performance of your religious duty: to assemble you together for the purpose of offering up the holy sacrifice of the mass and our united prayers, to beseech the eternal God, through the merits of our blessed Redeemer, his beloved son Jesus Christ, to bless the administration of the new president; to guide his councils by wisdom; to confirm them in fortitude; to endow them with moderation; to make them loved and useful at home, feared and respected abroad; and to grant to our republics peace, strength, union and prosperity; to fasten in bands of charity, not only our several states and territories, but also our several denominations of inhabitants, so that we may put away from amongst us every spirit of bitterness, contention and envy, and having but one heart and one soul, we may behold truth, preserve peace, and strengthen in our union, blessed by our God, and edifying the world, strenuously maintain and faithfully transmit to future generations, those valuable blessings of civil freedom and unrestricted right of religious worship of which we are generally partakers in this happy land.

Wherefore, we desire, that, on Friday, the fourth of March, the solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, shall be offered up in the several churches of this diocese, at the usual hour at which mass is celebrated on festivals, and that the prayers which we have appointed for the occasion, shall also be offered up at the same time to obtain from our merciful God the above blessings; and we invite the several congregations to assist thereat in a becoming and edifying manner, so that we may draw down upon our states the favor and protection of the Most High.

Given at Charleston, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

J. JOHN, Bishop of Charleston.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* The vast amount of surplus or unemployed capital in England, has given rise to a great variety of schemes for the purpose of investing it advantageously, and one of the late London papers contains a list of one hundred and fourteen new projects, requiring capital amounting to upwards of ninety-five millions pounds sterling, or more than four hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

*France.* The Paris liberal paper, *Constitutionnel*, says—"The ministerial journals are insulting Lafayette and the noble triumph offered to him in the United States. They cannot conceive how homage can be paid to a man from whom you have nothing to hope or fear."

Two strong wagons arrived at Dijon on the 2d ult. on their way to Paris from Marseilles, with an Egyptian sarcophagus, adorned within and without with hieroglyphics. This tomb weighs 19,000 lb. and its lid 11,000 lb. It is 8 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 4½ feet in height, and has been bought by the government.

*Italy.* Rome, Jan. 25. The number of pilgrims attracted by the jubilee is excessively small, especially, when compared with the former jubilees. Not to speak of the jubilees of 1500 and 1550, when, ac-

ording to contemporary writers, millions of pilgrims were reckoned, it is on record that, even in 1750, there were 1,300 present on the 24th Dec. at the opening of the holy gate; 8,400 arrived in Christmas week, to be present at the new year. This time, only 36 pilgrims arrived at the opening of the holy gate, and, in the first week, no more than 440 arrived. This fact is partly explained by the severity exercised by the police of each state in the examination of the pilgrims' passports.

*Germany.* A short time ago a young woman, named Dorothea Ceigher, was buried with military honors at Magdebourgh. She was only 18 years old, and had made the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The attestation which was given to her by her colonel, and the other officers, set forth that this heroine, who had been engaged in more than forty battles, was equally virtuous and intrepid.

*Sandwich Islands.* Letters from these Islands, received at Boston, confirm the late accounts of the existence of a civil war in those places where it was hoped the mild influence of the Christian faith would have perpetuated peace.

The *Whahoo* letters are to the 17th Sept. They inform, that, in consequence of the Island having been ceded to *Rhuo Rhuo*, [who died in England the last summer], and the occupation of it by *Kryakoo*, as regent for him, occasioned great discontent among the people of *Atooi*, who, on the 8th August, rose and attacked the fort with intention to seize on the arms, &c. deposited there. *George Tomarre*, [educated at the Cornwall school in Connecticut], headed the malcontents; but took his measures so badly, that he was defeated with the loss of a chief and 20 men. The regent, and the new governor, *Tamahamaha*, shut themselves up in the fort at first, and sent vessels to the windward islands for reinforcements and succor. When these arrived, they sallied out, and attacked the *Atooi* people in their entrenchments, beat them, and compelled *George*, with about 600 men, to retire to the mountains, whither he was pursued by the conquering troops, who were waging a war of extermination, and committing savage barbarities. The island was ruined; the houses had been destroyed, the lands laid waste, and the hills were covered with dead bodies. It was not expected that *George* could hold out a month.

*Colombia.* There are different accounts as to the state of things between France and Colombia, growing out of a demand made by the former for indemnities for French property taken on board of a Spanish vessel—but it appears that nothing decisive has taken place. The marquis Magnan, who arrived at Cartagena, in the frigate *Constantia*, had proceeded to Bogota, with documents said to be of "the greatest importance."

*Mexico.* A large quantity of dollars has arrived at Alvarado, from London, on account of the Mexican loan negotiated in England. The Mexican markets are glutted with British manufactures—to get the dollars back again.

## Rail Roads.

The British people appear to have run wild with projects to invest their surplus capital. Any bubble is grasped at that affords a prospect of income. The great prevailing notion is, that rail roads, travelled by wagons, driven or dragged by steam power, is a cheaper and more expeditious mode of transporting commodities than by the way of canals, and it is probable that the experiment will be extensively tried during the present year. The very great profit which many of the canals have yielded,\* pushed on this

\*The following statement will show the vast increase in the value of canal property: Old Birning-

speculation; and, indeed, from what we see stated on the subject, it appears very probable that certain rail roads might be made which would be as productive as most of the canals—if the facts stated about "resistance," "velocity," &c. are true. Several rail ways are already projected—such as from London to Manchester, and from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and the moneys subscribed with eagerness.

We intend to give some articles on this matter to shew what is going on; and shall begin with the following, as explanatory of the principles which are seemingly accepted in regard to it.

## CALCULATIONS ON RAIL ROADS.

"A horse, (says a British publication), will draw, on a well made road, one ton, in a cart weighing about 700 lbs. weight, at a rate of two miles an hour: on a rail-way, he will draw fifteen tons—which may be set down at thirty thousand pounds. On a canal, he will draw thirty tons in a boat, weighing fifteen tons or ninety thousand pounds—hence the difference is ten times, and on a canal thirty times, as much for the draft of a horse as on a well made road. The expense, then, of transporting commodities, by horse power, by rail-roads, is two-thirds less than on the best constructed road. With regard to the comparative value of rail-ways and of canals, the balance in favor is, as to horse power, three times as much as on a rail-way, to which, in the first place, may be set in opposition the original cost and subsequent repairs. Again, this calculation is made on the datum of two miles draught for the hour.

We have seen that a horse will draw about 90,000 lbs. at the rate of two miles an hour. If we increase the velocity of the boat, the resistance will also be increased, and with amazing rapidity. *The resistance of a fluid increases as the square of the velocity.* Since 90,000 lbs. therefore, is drawn at the rate of two miles an hour by one horse—

At 4 miles an hour it would require 4 horses,

6	do.	do.	9	do.
8	do.	do.	16	do.
12	do.	do.	36	do.

Or, at 4 miles an hour, the draught of one horse will be about

6	do.	do.	22,000	lbs.
8	do.	do.	10,000	do.
12	do.	do.	5,000	do.
			2,000	do.

This computation is made that the draught of a horse is the same at 2, 4, 6 and 8 miles an hour, but the strength diminishes with every increase of velocity—for, as the resistance of a fluid increases as the square of the velocity, the animal becomes proportionably exhausted in maintaining that velocity. On the other hand, resistance on a rail-way arises only from friction and the resistance of the atmosphere—the latter of which is too trifling to be made the subject of computation—the friction and resistance is proportionable only to the pressure, and entirely independent of velocity. This gives the rail-way an immense advantage over a canal—by increasing velocity on a rail-way, resistance is not increased. The very force impelling a body two miles an hour may be made to impel it ten or twelve. Apply to a body, to be moved on a rail-way, a force equal to the resistance, and it will not move—the smallest increase of force puts the carriage in motion, and if constantly an acting force like that of steam, it might be increased beyond any assignable limit.

ham canal, original cost per share, £140; present value, £2,840; annual dividend £100. Stafford and Worcester canal, original cost, £40; present value, £960; annual dividend, £40; Trent and Mersey canal, original cost, £200; present value, £4,600; annual dividend, £130 and bonus. Coventry canal, original cost, £100; present value, £1,340; annual dividend, £44 and bonus.

Here we see the advantage of steam power. Animal power could never be so applied as to produce this effect; because, as the velocity of the vessel increases, the draught of animal power is diminished, becoming small, indeed, when it reaches the velocity of 10 or 12 miles an hour. When the vehicle has attained any proposed velocity, whether that velocity be generated, in the first instance, by the continued action of the impelling force, or by any other means, it is merely necessary, in order that it should retain that velocity, that there should be an impelling force just sufficient to overcome the friction and the resistance of the air. Hence, on a rail-way, the expenditure of force due to a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour, is very little more than that due to a velocity of two miles an hour. This is the grand mechanical advantage which a rail-road possesses over a canal. But it is on the application of steam, and on a consequent capacity of maintaining a constant action, however great the velocity of the vehicle, that this advantage depends. Without steam a rail-way would be of no use; it would possess no superiority over a canal. Animal power could not have been applied with any advantageous effect, because its draught diminishes so rapidly with an increase of velocity.

[From the London Courier.]

"About a fortnight since a number of experiments, with the locomotive engines, were performed at Killingworth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by order of the committee of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-way. In the first instance, namely, on the 15th ult. the trials were made with an old and imperfect engine, the results of which gave a speed of not more than four miles an hour, with a moderate load. On the 22d ult. however, a superior engine, of eight horse power, being employed, the diameter of the wheels being four feet, five different trials of its power and speed were made. The weight moved, exclusive of the engine, was 48 tons, 15 cwt. The inclination of the road was 1 in 810—the greatest rise in any part 11 inches in 100 yards, 1 in 327. The engine and load being moved, in both directions, along this inclined plane, the total result may be considered as upon a horizontal plane. The average velocity was nearly seven miles an hour, and the greatest speed  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. As a good deal of misrepresentation has gone abroad upon the subject of these experiments, we think it well to state that the above report is upon the authority of Mr. James Walker, of Limehouse, one of seven engineers who were present: and, in addition to the above, we will mention that Mr. Walker distinctly states, that had the rail-way been good and well fixed, 'the result would have been higher.' As these engines were not of the best construction for speed, no doubt can be entertained that, with proper engines, goods and merchandise may be conveyed with a very considerably increased velocity."

## Instructions to Com. Porter.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 1, 1823.

SIR—You have been appointed to the command of a squadron, fitted out under an act of congress of the 20th of December last, to cruise in the West India seas and Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of suppressing piracy, and affording effectual protection to the citizens and commerce of the United States. Your attention will also be extended to the suppression of the slave trade, according to the provisions of the several acts of congress on that subject; copies of which, and of the instructions heretofore given to our naval commanders thereon, are herewith sent to you. While it is your duty to protect our commerce against all unlawful interruption, and to guard the rights, both of person and property, of the citizens of the United

States, wherever it shall become necessary, you will observe the utmost caution not to inroach upon the rights of others; and should you, at any time, be brought into discussion or collision, with any foreign power, in relation to such rights, it will be expedient and proper that the same should be conducted with as much moderation and forbearance as is consistent with the honor of your country, and the just claims of its citizens. Should you, in your cruise, fall in with any foreign naval force, engaged in the suppression of piracy, it is desirable that harmony and good understanding should be cultivated between you; and you will do every thing, on your part, that accords with the honor of the American flag, to promote this object. So soon as the vessels at Norfolk shall be ready for sea, you will proceed to the West Indies, by such route as you shall judge best for the purpose of effecting the object of your cruise. You will establish at Thompson's Island, usually called Key West, a depot, and land the ordnance and marines to protect the stores and provisions; if, however, you shall find any important objection to this place, and a more suitable and convenient one can be found, you are at liberty to select it as a depot.

You will announce your arrival and object to the authorities, civil and military, of the island of Cuba, and endeavor to obtain, as far as shall be practicable, their co-operation, or at least their favorable and friendly support, giving them the most unequivocal assurance, that your sole object is the destruction of pirates.—The system of piracy which has grown up in the West Indies, has obviously arisen from the war between Spain and the new governments, her late provinces, in this hemisphere, and from the limited force in the islands, and their sparse population, many portions of each being entirely uninhabited and desolate, to which the active authority of the government does not extend. It is understood that establishments have been made by parties of those banditti, in those uninhabited parts, to which they carry their plunder, and retreat in time of danger. It cannot be presumed that the government of any island will afford any protection or countenance to such robbers. It may, on the contrary, confidently be believed, that all governments, and particularly those most exposed, will afford all means in their power for their suppression.

Pirates are considered, by the law of nations, the enemies of the human race. It is the duty of all nations to put them down; and none who respect their own character and interest, will refuse to do it, much less afford them an asylum and protection. The nation that makes the greatest exertions to suppress such banditti, has the greatest merit. In making such exertions, it has a right to the aid of every other power, to the extent of its means, and to the enjoyment, under its sanction, of all its rights in the pursuit of the object.

In the case of belligerents, where the army of one party enters the territory of a neutral power, the army of the other has a right to follow it there. In the case of pirates, the right of the armed force of one power to follow them into the territory of another, is more complete. In regard to pirates, there is no neutral party, they being the enemies of the human race; all nations are parties against them, and may be considered as allies. The object and intention of our government is, to respect the feelings as well as the rights of others, both in substance and in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crews of any vessels which you have seen engaged in acts of piracy, or which you have just cause to suspect of being of that character, retreat into the ports, harbors or settled parts of the island, you may enter, in pursuit of them, such ports, harbors and settled parts of the country, for the purpose of aiding the local authorities, or people, as the case may be, to seize

and bring the offenders to justice, previously giving notice that this is your sole object.

Where a government exists, and is felt, you will, in all instances, respect the local authorities, and only act in aid of, and co-operation with them; it being the exclusive purpose of the United States to suppress piracy, an object in which all nations are equally interested; and, in the accomplishment of which, the Spanish authorities and the people will, it is presumed, cordially co-operate with you. If, in the pursuit of pirates, found at sea, they shall retreat into the unsettled parts of the islands, or foreign territory, you are at liberty to pursue them, so long only as there is reasonable prospect of being able to apprehend them; and in no case are you at liberty to pursue and apprehend any one, after having been forbidden so to do by competent authority of the local government.

And should you, on such pursuit, apprehend any pirates upon land, you will deliver them over to the proper authority, to be dealt with according to law; and you will furnish such evidence as shall be in your power, to prove the offence alleged against them. Should the local authorities refuse to receive and prosecute such persons, so apprehended, on your furnishing them with reasonable evidence of their guilt, you will then keep them, safely and securely, on board some of the vessels under your command, and report, without delay, to this department, the particular circumstances of such cases. Great complaints are made of the interruption and injury to our commerce, by privateers fitted out from Spanish ports. You will endeavor to obtain, from the Spanish authorities, a list of the vessels so commissioned, and ascertain how far they have been instructed to intercept our trade with Mexico and the Colombian republic, impressing upon them, that, according to the well settled rule of the law of nations, the United States will not consider any portion of coast upon the Gulf of Mexico, as legally blockaded, except where a naval force is stationed, sufficient to carry into effect the blockading order or decree; and that this government does not require the right or authority of Spain to interdict, or interrupt, our commerce with any portion of the coast included within the Colombian republic or Mexican government, not actually blockaded by a competent force.

All the United States' ships and vessels of war in the West Indies, of which a list is herewith enclosed, are placed under your command, and you will distribute them to such stations as shall appear to you best calculated to afford complete protection to our commerce, in which you will embrace the object of protecting the convoy of specie from Vera Cruz, and the Mexican coast, generally, to the United States. Keep one vessel at least upon this service, to be at our near Vera Cruz during the healthy season of the year, and to be relieved as occasion shall require, both for convoy of trade, and to bring specie to the United States, confining the transportation to the United States only. You will be particularly watchful to preserve the health of the officers and crews under your command, and to guard, in every possible manner, against the unhealthiness of the climate, not permitting any intercourse with the shore where the yellow fever prevails, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Wishing you good health, and a successful cruise, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

Com. DAVID PORTER,

Com'ng U. S. naval force, West Indies.

### List of Acts

Passed at the second session of the eighteenth congress.

An act making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

- An act concerning general Lafayette.
- An act to authorize the legislature of the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state for the use of the people thereof.
- An act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to adopt a new hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors.
- An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.
- An act, in addition to an act, entitled "An act to amend the ordinance and acts of congress for the government of the territory of Michigan," and for other purposes.
- An act confirming certain claims to lands in the western district of Louisiana.
- An act authorizing the issuing of letters patent to Adolphus G. Trott.
- An act making compensation to the persons appointed by the electors to deliver the votes for president and vice president.
- An act to remit the duties on books, maps and charts, imported for the use of the library of congress.
- An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
- An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
- An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
- An act making an appropriation for the purchase of books and furniture for the use of the library of congress.
- An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
- An act making further appropriations for the military service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
- An act for arming the militia of the District of Columbia.
- An act declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.
- An act to authorize the sale of a section of land therein mentioned.
- An act to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New York; Bowdoinham, in the state of Maine; and Fairport, in the state of Ohio, ports of delivery; and to abolish Topsham as a port of delivery.
- An act to authorize the register or enrolment and license to be issued in the name of the president or secretary of any incorporated company, owning a steam-boat or vessel.
- An act to extend the time of issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.
- An act to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.
- An act to alter the terms of the district court of the United States, in the western district of Virginia.
- An act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.
- An act authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal company.
- An act making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the commissioners and secretaries of land claims in Florida.
- An act concerning Charles D. Brodie.
- An act to reduce into one, the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department.
- An act granting pensions to James Barker and Zebulon Pike.
- An act for the relief of the companies of mounted rangers, command by captains Boyle and McGirth.
- An act to establish certain post roads, and to discontinue others.
- An act authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States his work on languages, at a rate of duty therein specified.
- An act to change the time of holding the district court of the United States, for the eastern district of Louisiana.
- An act to authorize the building of ten scoops of war and for other purposes.
- An act concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.
- An act amendatory of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Provident Association of clerks in the civil department of the government of the United States in the District of Columbia."
- An act to authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas.
- An act to authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from St. Mary's River to the Bay of Tampa, in the territory of Florida.
- An act to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the state of Illinois.
- An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of Virginia.
- An act to authorize the president of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New-Mexico.
- An act authorizing the establishment of a navy yard and depot on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.
- An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.
- An act further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes; passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
- An act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.
- An act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.
- An act to authorize the building of light houses and light vessels and beacons and monuments, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.
- An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.
- An act to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms and military stores.
- An act making additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of government, the votes for president and vice president of the United States.
- An act making an appropriation for the benefit of Joseph Smith, of Alexandria.
- An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the district of South Carolina."
- An act fixing the place for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the southern district of New-York.
- An act granting certain rights to David Tate, Josiah Fletcher and John Weatherford.
- An act respecting the adjournment of the circuit court for the district of Columbia.
- An act discharging a judgment against the representatives of Elijah Wadsworth, deceased.
- An act to provide an additional appropriation to

complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the territory of Florida.

An act confirming the act of the legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company," and "An act of the state of Maryland, confirming the same."

Acts for the relief of—Samuel Baylies; Jacob A. Blackwell; Milaehi Burns; Stephen Arnold, David and George Jenks, second; col. Wm. Duane; John M. Moody and Samuel Moody, and Elijah Bailly and others; John McClure; the heirs or devisees of John Ferrell, deceased; Paul Chase; Moses Shepherd; Mary Miller, administratrix of Amos Miller, deceased; Joseph Deerits; the representatives of Noel Soileau, deceased; Craven P. Luckett and William Reynolds; Sarah Shullito; Samuel Russell; Lemuel Wootten; James Leoux and William G. B. Abel, Gulien Ludlow and Heber Scott; Walter Story Chandler; the representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall; Gregory Ennis and William R. Maddox; William P. Yonge; capt. Richard Hightower; Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris; John Crain; Michael McKewen; Gilbert C. Russell; Luther Chapin, of Ohio; Holden W. Prout, administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Prout, deceased; James Porter and Tunstall Quarles; George Love; Thomas Taylor, jr.; Christian Jacob Buckle; Wm. Little, administrator of Minor Reeves; Thomas L. Ogden and others; Rachel McClure; Reuben Ewing and others; John Heck; Stephen Thatcher; Richard Cain and Isaac Baldwin, of Ohio; Peter Burt; Francis Wright, son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, deceased; Moses Plumer; William Pemberton; Otis Pendleton, Harris Pendleton, John P. Delaplaine, Elijah P. Delaplaine, and others; Elias Glen; Wm. Townsend; John S. Stiles; Joseph Dozet and Antoine Bourgoud; David Gilmore; Ebenezer Averill; Priscilla Adams; Elijah Snow, jr.; Peter Yandes; Jonathan Hudson, of Baltimore; Thos. Hewes; Joel Abbott, jr.; Joseph Forrest; Samuel Dale, of Alabama; Thomas R. Broome.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution, authorizing the public documents, printed by order of congress, to be furnished to the Gardiner Lyceum.

Resolution, directing an inventory of the furniture in the president's house to be taken.

## Suppression of the Slave Trade.

*Report of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message, of the 7th of December last, as relates to the suppression of the slave trade.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 16, 1825.

The committee on the suppression of the slave trade, to whom was referred so much of the president's message, of the 7th December last, as relates to that subject, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That, pursuant to the almost unanimous request of the house of representatives, expressed by their resolution of the 25th of February, 1823, the president of the United States concluded a convention with Great Britain, on the 13th of March, in the following year, by which the African slave trade was denounced to be piracy, under the laws of both countries; the United States having so declared, by their antecedent act of the 15th of May, 1820, and, it being understood, between the contracting parties, as a preliminary to the ratification of the convention by the United States, that Great Britain should, by an act of her parliament, concur in a similar declaration.

With great promptitude, and in accordance with this agreement, such an act was passed, declaring the African slave trade to be piracy, and annexing to it the penalty denounced against this crime, by the common law of nations. A copy of this act was transmitted, by the British government, to the execu-

tive of the United States, and the convention submitted, by the president, to the senate, for their advice and consent.

The convention was approved by the senate, with certain qualifications, to all of which, except one, Great Britain, *sub modo*, acceded: her government having instructed its minister, in Washington, to tender to the acceptance of the United States, a treaty, agreeing, in every particular, except one, with the terms approved by the senate. This exception, the message of the president to the house of representatives, presumes "not to be of sufficient magnitude to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations," as the abolition of the African slave trade, "and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world." But the president further adds, "that, as objections to the principle recommended by the house of representatives, or, at least, to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a re-consideration of the whole subject, he has thought proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention, until the definitive sentiments of congress can be ascertained."

Your committee are, therefore, required to review the grounds of the law of 1820, and the resolution of 1823, to which the rejected, or, as they rather hope, the suspended convention, referred. The former was the joint act of both branches of congress, approved by the president; the latter, although adopted with extraordinary unanimity, was the single act of the house of representatives.

Upon the *principle or intention* of the act of congress of 1820, making the slave trade punishable as piracy, the history of the act may reflect some light.

A bill from the senate, entitled "an act to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy, and, also, to make further provision to punish the crime of piracy," came to the house of representatives on the 27th of April, 1820, and was, on the same day, referred to a committee of the whole, to which had been referred a bill of similar purport and title, that had originated in the house of representatives.

Upon the 8th of May following, the committee on the suppression of the slave trade, reported an amendment of two additional sections to the senate's bill; also, a bill to incorporate the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and three joint resolutions, two of which related to the objects of that society; but the first of which, in behalf of both houses of congress, requested the president "to consult and negotiate with all the governments where ministers of the United States are, or shall be, accredited, on the means of affecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African slave trade." The amendatory sections denounce the guilt and penalty of piracy against any citizen of the United States, of the crew or company of any foreign vessel, and any person whatever of the crew or company of any American vessel, who should be engaged in this traffic.

The amendments, bill and resolutions, along with the explanatory report, which accompanied them, were referred to the committee of the whole above-mentioned; and, on the 11th of the same month, the house proceeded to consider them. After a discussion in the committee, the piracy bill and its amendments having been adopted, were reported, and both were concurred in by the house. The following day, the bill, as amended, being then on its passage, a motion was debated and *negatived*, to recommit the bill to a select committee, with an instruction to strike out the last section of the amendment. The bill then passed, and was ordered to be returned, as amended, to the senate.

On the same day, a motion prevailed to discharge

the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill and the resolutions which accompanied the report; and the particular resolution, already recited, being under consideration, to try the sense of the house on its merits, it was moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays having been ordered on this motion, it was rejected by a majority of 79 to 35 members. It having been again proposed to postpone the resolution till the ensuing or second session of the same congress, and this proposal being also determined in the negative, the resolution was engrossed, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the senate on the same day with the piracy bill.

The amendments of this bill underwent like scrutiny and debate in the senate, and were finally concurred in, the day after they were received from the house of representatives, without any division apparent on the journal of that house.

The resolution which had been received by the senate, at a different hour of the same day, was read a second time on the 13th of May, was further taken up and considered, as in committee of the whole, reported to the house without amendment, and ordered, after debate, to pass to a third reading. But, this being the last day of the session of congress, and a single member objecting "that it was against one of the rules of the senate to read it the third time on the same day without unanimous consent," it remained on the table of that body, on its final adjournment, after an ineffectual effort to suspend one of their rules, against which many of the friends of the resolution felt themselves compelled, by their inviolable usage, to vote in union with its enemies.

One of the objections to the resolution, in the senate, was founded upon the peculiar relation of that branch of the national legislature to the executive, in the ratification of treaties; which seemed, in the opinion of those who urged this argument, to interdict their concurrence in a request of the president to institute any negotiation whatever.

A cotemporary exposition of the object of the amendments to the piracy bill, and the resolution which the house of representatives adopted, by so large a majority, will be found in the report, which accompanied them, from the committee on the suppression of the slave trade. Those objects, it will be seen, were in perfect accordance with each other. They were designed to introduce, by treaty, into the code of international law, a principle, deemed by the committee essential to the abolition of the African slave trade, that it should be denounced and treated as piracy by the civilized world.

The resolution being joint, and having failed in the senate, for the reason already stated, the subject of it was revived in the house of representatives, at a very early period of the succeeding session of congress, by a call for information from the executive, which, being received, was referred to a committee of the same title with the last. Their report, after reviewing all the antecedent measures of the United States, for the suppression of the slave trade, urgently recommended the co-operation of the American and British navy against this traffic, under the guarded provisions of a common treaty, authorizing the practice of a qualified and reciprocal right of search.

This report closed with a resolution, requesting "the president of the United States to enter into such arrangements as he might deem suitable and proper, with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade."

The United States had, by the treaty of Ghent, entered into a formal stipulation with Great Britain, "that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish the entire abolition of this traffic."

The failure of the only joint attempt which had

been made by England and America, at the date of this report, to give effect to this provision, being ascribable, in part, to a jealousy of the views of the former, corroborated by the language and conduct of one of the principal maritime powers of Europe, in relation to the same topic, the committee referred to the decision of sir William Scott, in the case of the French ship *Le Louis*, to demonstrate that Great Britain claimed no right of search, in peace, but such as the consent of other nations should accord to her by treaty; and sought it by a fair exchange, in this tranquil mode, for the beneficial purpose of an enlarged humanity.

Certain facts disclosed by the diplomatic correspondence of France and England during the presidency of that case in the British court of admiralty, were calculated to guard the sympathies of America from being misguided by the language of the former power.

The painful truth was elicited, that France had evaded the execution of her promise, at Vienna, to Europe and mankind. That she had, long after the date of that promise, tolerated, if she had not cherished, several branches of a traffic, which she had concurred in denouncing to be the opprobrium of christendom, and which she had subsequently bound herself, by the higher obligations of a solemn treaty, to abolish, as inconsistent with the laws of God and nature.

Succeeding events in the councils of the French nation, have not impaired the force of this testimony. What authority can be accorded to the moral influence of a government which insults the humanity of a generous and gallant people, by pleading, in apology for the breach of its plighted faith, that its subjects required the indulgence of this guilty traffic!

The emperor Napoleon, who re-established this commerce on the ruins of the French republic also abolished it again, when he sought to conciliate the people of France, during that transient reign which immediately preceded his final overthrow.

Congress adjourned without acting on this report. By an instruction to the committee on the suppression of the slave trade, of the 13th of January, 1822, the same subject was a third time brought directly before the house of representatives. The instruction called the attention of the committee to the present condition of the African slave trade; to the defects of any of the existing laws for its suppression; and to their appropriate remedies. In the report made in obedience to this instruction, on the 12th of April, 1822, the committee state, that, after having consulted all the evidence within their reach, they are brought to the mournful conclusion, that the traffic prevailed to a greater extent than ever, and with increased malignity; that its total suppression, or even sensible diminution, cannot be expected from the separate and disjointed efforts of one or more states, so long as a single flag remains to cover it from detection and punishment. They renew, therefore, as the only practicable and efficient remedy, the concurrence of the United States with the maritime powers of Europe, in a modified and reciprocal exercise of the right of search.

In closing their report, the committee add, in effect, that they "cannot doubt that the people of America" have the intelligence to distinguish between the "right of searching a neutral on the high seas, in time of war, claimed by some belligerents, and that "mutual, restricted and peaceful concession, by treaty, suggested by the committee, and which is "demanded in the name of suffering humanity." The committee had before intimated, that the remedy which they recommended to the house of representatives, presupposed the exercise of the authority of another department of the government; and that objections to the exercise of this authority, in the mode which they had presumed to suggest, had

hitherto existed in that department. Their report closed with a resolution, differing in no other respect from that of the preceding session, than that it did not require the concurrence of the senate, for the reason already suggested.

The report and resolution were referred to a committee of the whole, and never farther considered.

After a delay till the 20th of the succeeding February, a resolution was submitted to the house, which was evidently a part of the same system of measures, for the suppression of the slave trade, which had been begun by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, and followed up by the connected series of reports and resolutions which the committee have reviewed, and which breathe the same spirit.

This resolution, in proposing to make the slave trade piracy, by the consent of mankind, sought to supplant, by a measure of greater rigor, the qualified international exchange of the right of search for the apprehension of the African slave dealer, and the British system of mixed tribunals created for his trial and punishment: a system, of which experience and the recent extension of the traffic, that it sought to limit, had disclosed the entire inefficacy.

The United States had already established the true denomination and grade of this offence, by a municipal law. The resolution contemplated, as did the report which accompanied and expounded that law, the extension of its principle, by negotiation, to the code of all nations.

It denounced the authors of this stupendous iniquity as the enemies of the human race, and armed all men with authority to detect, pursue, arrest, and punish them.

Such a measure, to succeed, to its fullest extent, must have a beginning somewhere. Commencing with the consent of any two states, to regard it as binding on themselves only, it would, by the gradual accession of others, enlarge the sphere of its operation, until it embraced, as the resolution contemplated, all the maritime powers of the civilized world.

While it involved of necessity the visit and search of piratical vessels, as *belligerent rights* against the common enemies of man, it avoided all complexity, difficulty and delay, in the seizure, condemnation and punishment of the pirate himself. It made no distinction in favor of those pirates who prey upon the property, against those who seize, torture and kill, or consign to interminable and hereditary slavery, the persons of their enemies.

Your committee are at a loss for the foundation of any such discrimination. It is believed, that the most ancient piracies consisted in converting innocent captives into slaves; and those were not attended with the destruction of one-third of their victims, by loathsome confinement and mortal disease.

While the modern, therefore, accords with the ancient denomination of this crime, its punishment is not disproportionate to its guilt. It has robbery and murder for its mere accessories, and moistens one continent with blood and tears, in order to curse another, by slow consuming ruin, physical and moral.

One high consolation attends upon the new remedy for this frightful and prolific evil. If once successful it will forever remain so, until, being unexerted, its very application will be found in history alone.

Can it be doubted, that, if ever legitimate commerce shall supplant the source of this evil in Africa, and a reliance on other supplies of labor its use elsewhere, a revival of the slave trade will be as impracticable, as a reversion to barbarism?—that, after the lapse of a century from its extinction, except where the consequences of the crime shall survive, the stories of the African slave trade will become as improbable among the unlearned, as the expeditions of the heroes of Homer?

The principle of the law of 1820, making the slave trade a statutory piracy, and of the resolution of the house of representatives of May, 1823, which sought to render this denunciation of that offence universal, cannot, therefore, be misunderstood.

It was not misconceived by the house of representatives, when ratified with almost unprecedented unanimity.

An unfounded suggestion has been heard, that the abortive attempt to amend the resolution, indicated that it was not considered as involving the right of search. The opposite conclusion is the more rational, if not, indeed, irresistible; that, having, by the denomination of the crime, provided for the detection, trial and punishment of the criminal, an amendment, designed to add what was already included in the main proposition, would be superfluous, if not absurd. But no such amendment was rejected. The house of representatives, very near the close of the session of 1823, desirous of economising time, threatened to be consumed by a protracted debate, entertained the *previous question*, while an amendment, the only one offered to the resolution, was depending. The effect of the previous question was to bring on an immediate decision upon the resolution itself, which was adopted by a vote of 131 members to 9.

It is alike untrue, that the resolution was regarded with indifference. The house had been prepared to pass it without debate, by a series of measures, having their origin in 1819, and steadily advancing to maturity.

Before the resolution *did* pass, two motions had been submitted, to lay it on the table, and to postpone it to a future day. The former was resisted by an ascertained majority of 104 to 25; the latter without a division.

Is the house now ready to retrace its steps?

The committee believe not. Neither the people of America, nor their representatives, will sully the glory they have earned by their early labor, and steady perseverance in sustaining, by their federal and state governments, the cause of humanity at home and abroad.

The calamity inflicted upon them, by the introduction of slavery, in a form, and to an extent, forbidding its hasty alleviation by intemperate zeal, is imputable to a foreign cause, for which the past is responsible to the present age. They will not deny to themselves, and to mankind, a generous co-operation in the only efficient measure of retributive justice to an insulted and afflicted continent, and to an injured and degraded race.

In the independence of Spanish and Portuguese America, the committee behold a speedy termination of the few remaining obstacles to the extension of the policy of the resolution of May, 1823.

Brazil cannot intend to resist the voice of the residue of the continent of America: and Portugal, deprived of her great market for slaves, will no longer have a motive to resist the common feelings of Europe. And yet, while, from the Rio de la Plata to the Amazon, and through the American archipelago, the importation of slaves covertly continues, if it be not openly countenanced, the impolicy is obvious, of denying to the American shore the protective vigilance of the only adequate check upon this traffic.

Your committee forbear to enter upon an investigation of the particular provisions of a depending negotiation, nor do they consider the message referred to them as inviting any such inquiry.

They will not regard a negotiation to be dissolved, which has approached so near consummation, nor a convention, as absolutely void, which has been executed by one party, and which the United States, having first tendered, should be the last to reject,



## Convention with Colombia.

### EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Tuesday, February 22, 1825.

The following written message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his secretary:

*The president of the senate pro tempore:*

I transmit to the senate a convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of the republic of Colombia, at Bogota, on the 10th of December, 1824, together with the documents appertaining to the negotiation of the same, for the constitutional consideration of the senate, with regard to its ratification.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 21st Feb. 1825.

### THE CONVENTION.

In the name of God, author and legislator of the Universe: the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, being desirous to co-operate for the complete suppression of the African slave trade, by making the law of piracy, as applied to that traffic under the statutes of their respective legislatures, immediately and reciprocally operative on the vessels and citizens of each other, have respectively furnished to their plenipotentiaries the necessary and full powers to conclude a convention for that purpose; that is to say: the United States of America, to RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, jun. a citizen of said states, and their minister plenipotentiary to the said republic, and the republic of Colombia, to PEDRO GUAL, secretary of state and of foreign relations; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. The commanders and commissioned officers of each of the two high contracting parties, duly authorized under the regulations and instructions of their respective governments to cruise on the seas and coasts of Africa, and of the West India Islands, for the suppression of the slave trade, shall be empowered, under the conditions, limitations and restrictions, hereinafter specified, to detain, examine, capture, and deliver over for trial and adjudication, by some competent tribunal of whichever of the two countries it shall be found, on examination, to belong to, any ship or vessel concerned in the illicit traffic of slaves, and carrying the flag of the other, or owned by any citizens of either of the two contracting parties, except when in the presence of a ship of war of its own nation; and it is further agreed, that any ship or vessel, so captured, shall either be carried, or sent, by the capturing officer, to some port of the country to which it belongs, and there given up to the competent authorities, or be delivered for the same purpose to any duly commissioned officer of the other party, it being the intention of the high contracting powers, that any ship or vessel, within the purview of this convention, and seized on that account, shall be tried and adjudged by the tribunals of the captured party, and not by the captor.

Art. II. Whenever any naval commander, or commissioned officer, of either of the two contracting parties, shall, on the high seas, or any where not within the exclusive jurisdiction of either party, board, or cause to be boarded, any merchant vessel bearing the flag of the other power, and visit the same as a slave trader, or on suspicion of her being concerned in the slave trade; in every such case, whether the vessel so visited shall or shall not be captured and delivered over, or sent into the ports of her own country for trial and adjudication, the boarding officer shall deliver to the master or commander of the visited vessel, a certificate, in writing, signed by the said boarding officer, and specifying

his rank in the navy of his country, together with the names of the commander by whose orders he is acting, and of the national vessel commanded by him; and the said certificate shall further contain a declaration, purporting that the only object of the visit is to ascertain whether the merchant vessel in question is engaged in the slave trade, or not; and, if found to be so engaged, to take and deliver her to the officers and tribunals of her own country, being that of one of the two contracting parties, for trial and adjudication.

In all such cases, the commander of the national vessel, whether belonging to the United States, or to the republic of Colombia, shall, when he makes delivery of his capture, either to the officers or to the tribunals of the other power, deliver all the papers found on board the captured vessel, indicating her national character, and the objects of her voyage, and, together with them, a certificate, as above, of the visit, signed with his name, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, as well as the name of the vessel commanded by him, together with the name and professional rank of the boarding officer, by whom the said visit has been made.

This certificate shall also contain a list of all the papers received from the master of the vessel detained, or visited, as well as those found on board the said vessel; it shall also contain an exact description of the state in which the vessel was found when detained, and a statement of the changes, if any, which have taken place in it, and of the number of slaves, if any, found on board at the moment of the detention.

Art. III. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be visited under this convention, on suspicion of such vessel being engaged in the slave trade, no search shall, in any such case, be made on board the said vessel, except what is necessary for ascertaining, by due and sufficient proofs, whether she is or is not engaged in that illicit traffic. No person shall be taken out of the vessel so visited, though such reasonable restraints as may be indispensable for the detention and safe delivery of the vessel, may be used against the crew by the commanding officer of the visiting vessel, or under his orders; nor shall any part of the cargo of the visited vessel be taken out of her, till after her delivery to the officers or tribunals of her own nation, excepting only when a removal of all or a part of the slaves, if any, found on board the visited vessel, shall be indispensable, either for the preservation of their lives, or form any other urgent consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the person charged with the navigation of the said vessel after her capture. And any of the slaves so removed, shall be duly accounted for to the government of that country to which the visited vessel belongs, and shall be disposed of according to the laws of the country into which they are carried; the regular bounty, or head money, allowed by law, being, in each instance, secured to the captors, for their use and benefit, by the receiving government.

Art. IV. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be captured under this convention, it shall be the duty of the commander of any ship belonging to the public service of the other, charged with the instructions of his government for carrying into execution the provisions of this convention, at the requisition of the commander of the capturing vessel, to receive into his custody the vessel so captured, and to carry or send the same, for trial and adjudication, into some port of his country, or its dependencies. In every such case, at the time of the delivery of the vessel, an authentic declaration shall be drawn up in triplicate, and signed by the commanders, both of the delivering and receiving vessels; one copy signed by both, to be kept by each of them, stating the circumstances of the delivery, the condition of the

captured vessel at the time of the delivery, including the name of her master or commander, and of every other person, not a slave, on board at that time, and exhibiting the number of the slaves, if any, then on board her, and a list of all the papers received or found on board at the time of capture and delivered over with her. The third copy of the said declaration shall be left in the captured vessel, with the papers found on board, to be produced before the tribunal charged with the adjudication of the capture. And the commander of the capturing vessel shall be authorized to send any one of the officers under his command, and one or two of his crew, with the captured vessel, to appear before the competent tribunal, as witnesses of the facts regarding her detention and capture; the reasonable expenses of such witnesses, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall be allowed by the court of adjudication, and defrayed, in the event of the vessel being condemned, out of the proceeds of its sale. In case of the acquittal of the vessel, the expenses, as above specified, of these witnesses, shall be defrayed by the government of the capturing officer.

Art. V. Whenever any capture shall be made under this convention, by the officers of either of the contracting parties, and no national vessel of that country to which the captured vessel belongs, is cruising on the same station where the capture takes place, the commander of the capturing vessel shall, in such case, either carry or send his prize to some convenient port of its own country, or of any of its dependencies, where a court of vice admiralty has jurisdiction, and there give it up to competent authorities for trial and adjudication. The captured vessel shall then be libelled according to the practice of the court taking cognizance of the case; and, if condemned, the proceeds of the sale thereof, and its cargo, if also condemned, shall be paid to the commander of the capturing vessel, for the benefit of the captors, to be distributed among them according to the rules of their service respecting prize money.

Art. VI. The commander and crew of any vessel captured under this convention, and sent in for trial, shall be proceeded against conformably to the laws of the country whereinto they shall be brought, as pirates engaged in the African slave trade; but every witness belonging to the capturing vessel shall, upon the criminal trial for piracy, be liable to be challenged by the accused person, and set aside as incompetent, unless he shall release his claim to any part of the prize money, upon the condemnation of the vessel and cargo.

Art. VII. The right reciprocally conceded by the two contracting parties, of visiting, capturing and delivering over for trial, the merchant vessels of the other, engaged in the traffic of slaves, shall be exercised only by such commissioned officers of their respective navies, as shall be furnished with instructions for executing the laws of their respective countries against the slave trade.

For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, the boarding officer, and the commander of the capturing or searching vessel, shall, in each case, be personally liable, in costs and damages, to the master and owners of any merchant vessel delivered over, detained or visited by them, under the provisions of this convention.

Whatever court of admiralty shall have cognizance of the cause, as regards the captured vessel, in each case, the same court shall be competent to hear the complaint of the master or owners, or of any person or persons on board the said vessel, or interested in the property of her cargo at the time of her detention; and, on due and sufficient proof being given to the court, of any vexation and abuse having been prac-

tised during the search or detention of the said vessel, contrary to the provisions and meaning of this convention, to award reasonable costs and damages to the sufferers, to be paid by the commanding or boarding officer convicted of such misconduct.

The government of the party thus cast in damages and costs, shall cause the amount of the same to be paid, in each instance, agreeably to the judgment of the court, within twelve months from the date thereof.

In case of any such vexation and abuse occurring in the detention or search of a vessel detained under this convention, and not afterwards delivered over for trial, the persons aggrieved, being such as are specified above, or any of them, shall be heard by any court of admiralty of the country of the captors, before which they make complaint thereof; and the commander and boarding officer of the detaining vessel shall, in such instance, be liable, as above, in costs and damages, to the complainants, according to the judgment of the court; and their government shall equally cause payment of the same to be made, within twelve months from the time when such judgment shall have been pronounced.

Art. VIII. Copies of this convention, and of the laws of both countries which are or may be in force, for the prohibition and suppression of the African slave trade, shall be furnished to every commander of the national vessels of either party, charged with the execution of those laws; and in case any such commanding officer shall be accused, by either of the two governments, of having deviated, in any respect, from the provisions of this convention, and the instructions of his own government in conformity thereto, the government, to which such complaint shall be addressed, agrees hereby to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to inflict on the officer complained of, in the event of his appearing to deserve it, a punishment adequate to his transgression.

Art. IX. The high contracting parties declare that the right which, in the foregoing articles, they have each reciprocally conceded, of detaining, visiting, capturing and delivering over for trial, the merchant vessels of the other engaged in the African slave trade, is wholly and exclusively grounded on the consideration of their having made that traffic piracy by their respective laws; and further, that the reciprocal concession of the said right, as guarded, limited and regulated by this convention, shall not be construed so as to authorize the detention or search of the merchant vessels of either nation, by the officers of the navy of the other, except vessels engaged or suspected to be engaged, in the African slave trade; or for any other purpose whatever, than that of seizing and delivering up the persons and vessels concerned in that traffic, for trial and adjudication by the tribunals and laws of their own country, nor be taken to affect, in any other way, the existing rights of either of the high contracting parties. And they do also agree and engage to use their influence, respectively, with other maritime and civilized powers, to the end that the African slave trade may be declared to be piracy under the law of nations.

Art. X. It is further agreed by the contracting parties, that it shall be allowed and free to either of them to renounce this convention, and all the rights and liabilities created by it, at any time, on giving six months' notice thereof to the other contracting party.

Art. XI. The present convention, consisting of eleven articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the city of Washington, within the term of six months from the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereunto their seals.

Done at the city of Bogota, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of the independence of the United States of America the forty-ninth, and of the independence of the republic of Colombia the fourteenth.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, Jr.  
PEDRO GUAL.

The message, convention, and accompanying documents were read.

On motion,

*Ordered*, That they be referred to the committee on foreign relations, to consider and report thereon, and that the convention be printed, in confidence, for the use of the members.

*Saturday, Feb. 26.* Mr. Barboyr, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred, on the 22d instant, the convention with the republic of Colombia, of the 10th of December, 1824, reported the same without amendment.

*Tuesday, March 8.* The convention with the republic of Colombia was read.

On motion by Mr. Benton,

*Ordered*, That the convention, together with the message and documents accompanying the same, be printed, in confidence, for the use of the members.

*Wednesday, March 9.* The senate being in committee of the whole—

On the question, will the senate advise and consent to the ratification of the 1st article, it was determined in the negative, yeas 12, nays 28.

The convention having been reported to the senate, as amended—

On the question, as before stated in committee of the whole, it was determined in the negative, yeas 12, nays 28—[the vote being the same.]

So the 1st article of the convention was rejected.

On the question to agree to the resolution to ratify the convention, with the exception of the 1st article, it was determined in the negative, yeas 40, (yeas, none).

So the convention was rejected.

## Important Indian Treaty.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,  
*greeting:*

Whereas, a treaty between the United States of America and the Creek nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, at the Indian Springs, by the commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of said nation, on the part and in behalf of said nation, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a convention, entered into and concluded at the Indian Springs, between DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL and JAMES MERIWETHER, commissioners on the part of the United States of America, duly authorized, and the chiefs of the Creek nation, in council assembled.

Whereas, the said commissioners, on the part of the United States, have represented to the said Creek nation, that it is the policy and earnest wish of the general government, that the several Indian tribes, within the limits of any of the states of the union, should remove to territory to be designated on the westside of the Mississippi river, as well for the better protection and security of said tribes, and their improvement in civilization, as for the purpose of enabling the United States, in this instance, to comply with the compact entered into with the state of Georgia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two: And the said commissioners having laid the late message of the

president of the United States, upon this subject, before a general council of said Creek nation, to the end that their removal might be effected upon terms advantageous to both parties:

And, whereas, the chiefs of the Creek Towns have assented to the reasonableness of said proposition, and expressed a willingness to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, those of *Talauatchee* excepted:

These presents, therefore, witness, that the contracting parties have this day entered into the following convention:

Art. 1. The Creek nation cede to the United States all the lands lying within the boundaries of the state of Georgia, as defined by the compact herein before cited, now occupied by said nation, or to which said nation have title or claim; and also, all other lands which they now occupy, or to which they have title or claim, lying north and west of a line to be run from the first principal falls upon the Chatahoocchie river, above Cowetau town, to Defuskee Old Town, upon the Tallapoosa, thence to the Falls of the Coosaw river, at or near a place called the Hickory Ground.

Art. 2. It is further agreed between the contracting parties, that the United States will give, in exchange for the lands hereby acquired, the like quantity, acre for acre, westward of the Mississippi, on the Arkansas river, commencing at the mouth of the Canadian Fork thereof, and running westward between said rivers Arkansas and Canadian Fork, for quantity. But, whereas said Creek nation have considerable improvements within the limits of the territory hereby ceded, and will moreover have to incur expenses in their removal, it is further stipulated, that for the purpose of rendering a fair equivalent for the losses and inconveniences which said nation will sustain by removal, and to enable them to obtain supplies in their new settlement, the United States agree to pay to the nation emigrating from the lands herein ceded, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, of which amount there shall be paid to said party of the second part, as soon as practicable, after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. And as soon as the said party of the second part shall notify the government of the United States of their readiness to commence their removal, there shall be paid the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars. And the first year after said emigrating party shall have settled in their new country, they shall receive, of the amount first above named, the further sum of twenty five thousand dollars. And the second year the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. And annually thereafter, the sum of five thousand dollars, until the whole is paid.

Art. 3. And, whereas, the Creek nation are now entitled to annuities of thirty thousand dollars each, in consideration of cessions of territory heretofore made, it is further stipulated that said last mentioned annuities are to be hereafter divided in a just proportion between the party emigrating and those that may remain.

Art. 4. It is further stipulated that a detachment from the said parties of the second part, may be sent out to explore the territory herein offered them in exchange; and if the same be not acceptable to them, they may select any other territory, west of the Mississippi, on Red, Canadian, Arkansas, or Missouri rivers—the territory occupied by the Cherokees and Choctaws excepted; and if the territory so to be selected shall be in the occupancy of other Indian tribes, then the United States will extinguish the title of such occupants for the benefit of said emigrants.

Art. 5. It is further stipulated, at the particular request of the said parties of the second part, that the payment and disbursement of the first sum herein provided for, shall be made by the present commissioners negotiating this treaty.

Art. 6. It is further stipulated, that the payments appointed to be made, the first and second years, after settlement in the west, shall be either in money, merchandise or provisions, at the option of the emigrating party.

Art. 7. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith and wheelwright for the said party of the second part, and give them instruction in agriculture, as long, and in such manner, as the president may think proper.

Art. 8. Whereas the said emigrating party cannot prepare for immediate removal, the United States stipulate, for their protection against the encroachments, hostilities and impositions of the whites, and of all others; but the period of removal shall not extend beyond the first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Art. 9. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the consent of the senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners aforesaid, and the chiefs and head men of the Creek nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL, [U. S.]  
 JAMES MERIWETHER, [U. S.]  
*Commissioners on the part of the United States.*  
 WILLIAM MCINTOSH,

*Head chief of Cowetas.*  
*Etonnee Tustunnuggee,*  
*of Cowetau, his x mark, [U. S.]*  
*[And about fifty other chiefs.]*

Executed on the day as above written, in presence  
 of JOHN CROWELL,  
*Agent for Indian affairs.*  
 WM. F. HAY, *secretary.*  
 WM. MERIWETHER,  
 WM. HAMBLY, *U. S. inter.*

Whereas, by a stipulation in the treaty of the Indian Springs, in 1821, there was a reserve of land made to include the said Indian Springs for the use of general William McIntosh, be it therefore known to all whom it may concern, that we, the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Creek nation, do hereby agree to relinquish all the right, title and control of the Creek nation to the said reserve, unto him, the said William McIntosh and his heirs, forever, in as full and ample a manner as we are authorized to do.

*Big B. W. Warrior.*  
*[And by five other chiefs.]*  
 JOHN CROWELL,  
*Agent for Indian affairs.*

July 25, 1825.

Whereas, the foregoing articles of convention have been concluded between the parties thereto: And, whereas, the Indian chief, general William McIntosh, claims title to the Indian Spring reservation, (upon which, there are very extensive buildings and improvements), by virtue of a relinquishment to said McIntosh, signed in full council of the nation: And, whereas, the said general William McIntosh hath claim to another reservation of land on the Ocmulgee river, and by his lessee and tenant, is in possession thereof:

Now, these presents further witness, that the said general William McIntosh, and also the chiefs of the Creek nation, in council assembled, do quit claim, convey and cede to the United States, the reservations aforesaid, for, and in consideration of, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid at the

time and in the manner as stipulated, for the first instalment provided for in the preceding treaty. Upon the ratification of these articles, the possession of said reservations shall be considered as passing to the United States, and the accruing rents of the present year shall pass also.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said William McIntosh and the chiefs of the Creek nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the Indian Springs, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL, [U. S.]  
 JAMES MERIWETHER, [U. S.]  
*U. States' commissioners.*  
 William McIntosh [U. S.]  
*[And eight other chiefs.]*

Witnesses at execution,

WM. F. HAY, *Secretary.*  
 WM. HAMBLY, *United States' Interpreter.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, together with the separate article, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the senate, as expressed by their resolution of the third instant, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal [U. S.] of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

By the president:

H. CLAY, *secretary of state.*

## CHRONICLE.

*Died*, on the 20th inst. near Germantown, Penn. col. *Thomas Forrest*, a distinguished revolutionary officer, and lately a member of congress. He was in the 78th year of his age.

*Bunker's Hill.* The subscriptions in Boston, and other places in Massachusetts, to the Bunker Hill monument, amounts to 35,287 dollars, exclusive of the 10,000 dollars granted by the state.

*Gold.* *Salisbury, N. C. February 15*—Within a few weeks past, considerable quantities of gold have been found on the land of Matthias Barringer, in Cabarrus county, seventeen miles south east of this place. Mr. Barringer was digging for gold on the banks of a branch, when he struck a vein of the precious metal, running into a hill, and, pursuing it a short distance, it became very rich. It was about four inches wide; and, in that space, yielded 140 or 150 weight of ore, which, when purified, will probably make 5 or 6000 dollars worth of gold.

This gold differs considerably in its character from what has heretofore been found, either in Cabarrus or Montgomery. It is found in veins of quartz, running through slate-rock, while the other is found in loose sand and gravel, in, perhaps, an alluvial soil.

Mr. Barringer's gold appears to be combined with an ore that seems to be less pure, while the specimens heretofore found contain nothing but the pure metal, or at most, but little dross. When melted, its color is somewhat different from the metal found at Mr. Parker's, resembling more the yellow of brass.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 5—VOL. IV.]

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[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 77

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Mr. CLAY has published an address to his late constituents, vindicatory of his conduct in the late presidential election, &c.; but not implicating others, as was anticipated. It is inserted in the following pages, and, notwithstanding its great length, will be read by every body. It has excluded several articles which we had laid off for the present sheet. The stock of materials on hand, to make up the REGISTER, is not only very extensive but uncommonly valuable, just now.

MR. CALHOUN, vice president of the United States, left the seat of government on Thursday last, for Pendleton, S. C. where he intends to spend the summer.

GEN. LAFAYETTE arrived at Savannah on the 10th ult. and was received by a great concourse of joyous people. We are careful to preserve the papers, that, as soon as allowed, we may give a regular account of the attentions paid to the illustrious guest of the nation by our warm-hearted brethren of the south.

"GENERAL JACKSON'S PRIVATE OPINIONS." A long article under this head, said to have been copied from the "Nashville Whig," has had an extraordinary run through the newspapers. It professed to be written by a late officer of the southern army, who, for fifteen years, had been on terms of intimacy, and in the "closest friendship," with the general; which "friendship" is shewn by retailing to the world a private conversation, that, if it ever occurred, ought to blast the reputation of any man. It states that he, (the general), at first, believed the people would almost unanimously ridicule his pretensions to the presidency—that no serious efforts would be made to put the reins in the hands of a military man—and that, therefore, he was indignant at the efforts of some partizan newspapers on his behalf: but that he changed his opinions, and directed his adherents in the legislature of Tennessee to pass the resolutions [anti-caucus] that they did, though well aware that his defective education would, in some degree, render him "obnoxious to those poignant shafts of satire and derision which the event, thus far, realized."

The following are the concluding and the most pointed paragraphs of this article:

"I, [that is, the writer], merely hinted my sentiments of his abilities in general terms, and remarked, without having a particular allusion to his case—that a man's elevation to any office, which is filled by a general suffrage of the people, could not, in the nature of things, depend so much upon his peculiar fitness for that office, as upon the management of partizans among the canaille, and the possession of some shining excellence, calculated to captivate the passions of the lower order of politicians, which constitutes the elective strength, not only of legislative bodies, but of the whole nation.

"Would to God!" said the general, "it were otherwise. He whose breast glows with a pure amor patriæ, and, in all his political relations, acts accordingly, will seldom be exalted by his fellow citizens. In the first place, it requires no small share of address and perseverance to make one's self a prominent object in the public eye. This once effected, he may "ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm." But unobtrusive merit is always less meritorious to be sought by the vulgar, or to go, itself, begging for public honors. Whilst this state of things exists, you may be assured, that the space between order and anarchy, in

this republic, is not so great as may be generally imagined."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The emphasis with which the general pronounced this Shakespearian quotation, and that peculiar flash of his eye, so usual with him when excited, convinced me that he had no very remote reference to his own prospects. He asked me if I did not believe that a majority of the citizens of the United States were, at all times, ripe for revolution? And, on my answering in the negative, he rose on his feet and gesticulated with great earnestness—"The mass of the people, said he, are ripe, always ripe, for novelty and innovation—but they do not know it. They may have pure hearts, and real patriotism. But a mere name, a hero, can "wind himself among the multitude," captivate the imagination, and lay the judgment asleep. A popular hobby will carry him to the highest destiny known to the constitution, and as much higher as his ambition may prompt him to go. I have little faith, (continued he), in the stability of republics. They fall an easy prey to the passions of ambitious rivals for power. I was once tempted, by the insolence of governor Rabun, of Georgia, to march a hostile army into that state. Had I done so, it would have been in pursuit of personal revenge; I should have had no other motive. But, if the work of revenge had been begun, other enemies and other motives would have arisen out of the contest. Heaven only, could predict the catastrophe!"

This thing has not been before noticed in the REGISTER, because of the proof which it bore on the face of it that it was a miserable manufacture, and should not now have been referred to but for the reason that several friends have invited attention to it. Enough has been said to shew what is my opinion of it; but, being on the subject of "private opinions," I shall give the substance of some which the general expressed to me on the morning of the 9th February, the day on which the president was chosen, that were alike honorable to himself as they may be useful to others. Though I had frequently seen and conversed with him during the last and then present session of congress, and always with much freedom on his part and real respect on mine, and, notwithstanding we had spent many hours together, he never before had referred to the presidential question. He seemed resolved to avoid it, and it was not proper in me to press it upon him: but now he spoke of the elections made by the people and of that about to be made by the house of representatives, with a great deal of frankness and feeling. With the former he expressed himself gratified—the poll that had been made for him was honorable, and he was thankful for the confidence which the people had reposed—he could never forget it: but there was no assumption of merit in himself that he deserved it—it was the people's own business, and they had done as they pleased. He then expressed himself after the following manner: He had no doubt but that a large portion of the citizens would be satisfied with the choice about to be made, and he seemed to think it most probable that it would devolve on Mr. Adams. He further observed that many, in his opinion, were unpleasantly situated, seeing that they were compelled to act either against Mr. Adams or himself—but that this was a matter of small importance compared with an adherence to the provisions of the constitution, and the prompt and harmonious election of a president, which now be-

longed to the representatives of the states. It was well, he said, that persons should differ in opinion, that truth might be the more certainly ascertained—but, he added, with that earnestness and force which is peculiar to him, *we should always recollect that, in maintaining our own opinions, we naturally grant the right to others of supporting theirs, or lose every pretension to republicanism*: and he further remarked, it was a matter of small moment to the people who was their president, provided he administered the government rightfully.

Opinions like these were familiar to gen. Jackson. No doubt, circumstanced as he was, he desired to be elected—and who should not? but it would not be an easy thing to make one believe that either he or Mr. Adams could have descended to any act of meanness, or dirty intrigue, to have obtained that most honorable station. His whole conduct, after the election, was stamped with a magnanimity as distinguished as the moderation of his successful competitor has been remarkable: and those who ought to be the best acquainted with the facts, certainly believe that there is a great deal of good feeling existing between the parties just named. They were competitors, rivals, if you please, but not enemies.

The time has nearly arrived when a dispassionate history of the late election may be written, with a hope that the various circumstances that attended it, from first to last, will be dispassionately considered; and, believing that I have some knowledge of the principles which influenced many things that happened, as well as of the events that occurred, it is my design to review the whole business at large—with an assurance that I shall be able to convince, at least myself, that, however individuals may have been disappointed, the people of the United States have much reason to congratulate themselves on the peaceful efficiency of their constitution. And it is high time that vituperation should stop. The election is over—the principles on which it was sustained and decided, are legitimate subjects for discussion—but the calling of *hard names* can only produce injury at home, and lessen our respectability abroad.

Let us not wantonly depreciate the character of our great men. Their reputation is national property. Kings can make nobles as fast as they please—a dozen at a batch; but such men as Messrs. Adams, Jackson, Clay, Crawford and Calhoun, *cum multus alitis*, are not to be made by kings! We may approve or disapprove of either of them for the presidency, or any other particular office; but they are an honor to our country, and every good man is bound to defend them so far as he can, consistently with the superior duty which he owes to the republic. Let all such be closely watched—let their conduct be carefully examined; but let us not abuse them on slight grounds, or condemn them without decided evidence of wilful wrong. Their well-earned popularity should not be *breathed away* by the whispers of too ardent partizans; and it ought always to be present in our minds, that “truth is a victor without violence.” If the government is well administered, according to the terms of the constitution, it is no matter whether A. B. or C. is at the head of it; and the people, in general, can feel very little interest if D. E. or F. have been disappointed or not, as to the offices which they expected to obtain, through the success of their particular favorite.

Since the preceding was in type, we have met with the following—and should, thereupon, have left out the whole article, but for the reason that some may, hereafter, be curious to know what was said, as coming from “Mr. H.”

Extract of a letter from general Andrew Jackson to maj. John H. Eaton, dated

Wheeling, Va. March 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 17th inst. enclosing a communication with Mr.

“H.” and which is now travelling about, a Sinbad-story. This officer of the southern army may be ascertained when I reach Nashville; and, *when he is*, it is quite probable, he will be found to be some tool who has sold his signature.

I am very certain that, at Washington, Pa. in November last, I saw no individual, a former officer with me; and I am also equally certain, that I have never, in my life, uttered any such sentiments as are ascribed to me in that letter. They are a fabrication from beginning to end. Neither general Call, nor Mr. Donnellson, who were with me, recollects any such individual. They well remember that I arrived at Washington, Pa. in the evening, much indisposed, and departed early the next morning.

Washington, [Penn.] seems to be a fatal place: it will be recollected by you that sundry reports grew out of my meeting there, last year, gov. Edwards; while, as I came back, Mr. “H.” was there. You may be assured, however, that the inhabitants of that place have nothing to do with these tales; they cherish no hypocrites; nor do they countenance those miserable attempts against my character. The citizens there have treated me with the utmost attention and kind feeling.

Your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

OUR RIVERS. The legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, alive to the subject of internal improvement generally, are acting to improve the navigation of their rivers. The majestic *Hudson* carries the tide 170 miles above New York—more than twice the length of any European river, though it runs through a mountainous district. For 142 miles out of the 170, and to the city of Hudson, it is navigable by the largest ships—but, at the “Overslaugh,” about ten miles below Troy, (at which the sloop navigation ends), by deposits of sand, in consequence of the meeting of the current and the tide, as at a contending point, it frequently happens that the large steam boats and sloops are detained. A canal is thought of to relieve the navigation of this difficulty; but, at present, 9,000 dollars a year, for three years, have been appropriated to ascertain what can be done by excavations.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated thirty thousand dollars for improving the navigation of the *Susquehanna* river, from York Haven to Northumberland. The steam boat, which is building at Baltimore, to ply upon this noble stream, between the points just named, is nearly finished.

It is believed that the *Delaware* may be made navigable for small vessels or steam boats to Milford, in Pike county, which is only a few miles distant from the line between Pennsylvania and New York, in which last named state, the Delaware, as well as the *Susquehanna*, rises. The adjacent country is rich in timber and minerals; and the legislature seems resolved that a market shall be opened for them.

THE CREEKS. It appears that the excitement among the Creeks, on account of the late treaty, are, by no means, so great as rumor has represented it to be: and the prospect is that they will settle down quietly.

SPECIE. A large quantity of specie lately arrived at Alvarado, from England, on account of the loan made to Mexico—and now we see that a *British* frigate has arrived at Havana, with 700,000 dollars, from Tampico. The bankers sent it out, and the merchants are fetching it back.

THE NORTH CAROLINA 74. The officers attached to this noble vessel, (which has just sailed for the Mediterranean), are, 1 commodore, 2 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 4 acting surgeons' mates, 1 purser, 1 chaplain, 17 midshipmen and 1 acting do.; 1 master, boatswain, gunner, carpenter and sail-

maker; 1 commodore's secretary, and 2 captain's clerks, and 1 schoolmaster; 1 captain and 2 lieutenants of marines—and 3 supernumerary lieutenants. Rodgers is the commodore, and Patterson and Morgan the captains. It is expected that he will not return until after a three years cruise.

"MOTHER BRITAIN." We insert an account of a feast at New York, in honor of the late conclusive victory in Peru, and give the speech of the British consul prefatory to the toast which he offered on that occasion, being one of the invited guests. The tone of it is very different from that which, but a short time ago, was too common to Englishmen, when speaking of us and our country; and even yet we have much to condemn in the conduct of some of them, who cannot suppose, or, at least, will not admit, that there is any good thing belonging to us or the land that we live in. But we believe that the British people, in general, have lost their relish for the miserable stuff with which pretended tourists through the United States supplied them—notwithstanding the "Quarterly Review" and "Courier," and other publications, which exhibit a brutal devotion to kings and priests, still persevere in abusing us. However, we can laugh at such things now. They are like the stale and oft-repeated jests of "the clown" to a rope-dancer, and worth no more. All Europe knows what we are, and appreciates what we shall be;—and it is envy, mixed with fear, that yet gives some small currency to the lies which vagrant Englishmen have manufactured about us. These folks are becoming unfashionable even at home, and the time is not far distant, perhaps, when the veriest "John Bull" that lives, will begin to believe that the people of the United States really walk on two feet, and eat and drink and sleep, and dwell in houses, pretty much like himself!

A work has lately appeared called "John Bull in America, or the new Munchausen." The well known Mr. Paulding is supposed to be the author; and his object is to show the stupidity and falsehood of the British tourists, some of whose publications are but one remove behind the laughable absurdities which he has prepared as flowing from one of them. We add a few extracts from this work for the amusement of our readers, and to show that the children of the "daughter" are able to meet those of the "mother" in quizzing, as well as on the mountain wave or in the field.

*Extracts from "John Bull in America."*

On the seventeenth day, from losing sight of Old England, we made land at Cape Hatteras, which forms the eastern point of Boston bay, which we entered just before sun-set; and being favored with a fine fair wind from the north, came up to the wharf in about two hours from entering the capes. Coming up, we saw the famous sea-serpent, but he was nothing to those I had frequently seen in the Serpentine, so called from its abounding in these articles. Being very anxious to go on shore, I desired one of the sailors to call a hack, which very soon arriving, I ordered the fellow to drive me to the best hotel in the place; accordingly he put me down at the Mansion House hotel, kept by William Renshaw, a place of great reputation throughout the United States. The fellow charged me a quarter of a dollar, which is twice as much as I should have paid in London! Being determined not to be imposed upon, I appealed to the landlord, who assured me it was all right—so I paid him, after giving himself and his horses a hearty malediction.

The first thing that struck me, was the vast disproportion of negroes in the streets and every where else. I may affirm, with perfect veracity, that nearly one-half the inhabitants of Boston are black. Each of these poor creatures has a white man always standing over him, with a large club, about the thickness of

a man's arm, with which he beats the poor slave for his amusement. I assure you I have seen, I may say, a thousand instances of this kind of a morning. There is hardly a slave here that has not his head covered with scars, and bound up with a handkerchief, and almost every step you take, you perceive the stains of blood upon the pavement, which, I am assured, by governor Hancock himself, is that of the negroes. I have seen a lady of the first distinction here, walking the Mall, as it is called, with a stout black fellow behind her, and occasionally amusing herself with turning round and scratching his face till it is covered with blood; the Mall is a place of about an acre, covered with dust, with a few rotten elms, and a puddle in the centre. Even the little children here are initiated into human blood almost as soon as they are able to walk; and the common amusement of young persons, is to stick pins in the black attendants, while every body has a little negro, of about his own age, to torture for his pastime.

The blacks here, as I was assured by his excellency the governor, whose name is Hancock, have but one meal a-day, which is principally potatoes, and fare little better than the miserable Irish or English peasantry at home. The governor told me a story of a man who tied his black servant naked to a stake, in one of the neighboring cane-brakes, near the city, which abound with a race of mosquitoes that bite through a boot. Here he was left one night, in the month of December, which is a spring month in this climate, and the next morning was found stone dead, without a drop of blood in his body. I asked if this brutal tyrant was not brought to justice? The governor shrugged up his shoulders, and replied that he was now a member of congress!

To an Englishman, who is only accustomed to see white men in a state of slavery and want, it is shocking to see black ones in a similar situation. My heart bled with sympathy for the wrongs of this injured race, and I could not sufficiently admire the philanthropy of the members of the holy alliance, who have lately displayed such a laudable compassion for the blacks.

Next to the continual recurrence of these disgusting exhibitions of cruelty, the most common objects seen in the streets of Boston, are drunken men, women and children. I was assured by the mayor, Mr. Phillips, one of the most charitable and philanthropic men in the state of Maine, that, on an average, every third person was drunk every day, by nine o'clock, in the morning. The women, however, don't get fuddled, he tells me, till after they have cleared the breakfast table, and put the rooms to rights, when they set to and make merry with the young children, not one in a hundred of whom ever see the inside of a school or a church. The consequences of this mode of life are, that the whole of the people exhibit a ruddy complexion, and what appears, at first sight, to be a strong muscular figure; but, on a close examination, the roses will be found to be nothing more than what is called grog-blossoms, and the muscular appearance only bloated intemperance.

Religion is, if possible, in a worse state than literature, manners or morals. There is not a single church in Boston, nor any religious exercises on Sunday, except in a few school rooms. I am assured it is the custom, all over New England, as well as in the states of Newburyport and Pasquotank, to spend the Sabbath like every other day in the week, except that they put on clean clothes, a thing never thought of, even among the most fashionable ladies, except on that occasion.

Boston is a terrible place for fevers and agues. Every one of the inhabitants, except the slaves, is afflicted with them in the spring and autumn, as sure as the leaves appear in the former and fall in the lat-

ter. The consequence is, that they look like so many ghosts without flesh or blood; and, if you go into the shops, you may hear the money jingling in the pockets of the shop-keepers, by the mere force of habit, even if the poor man should happen, at that moment, to be free from the ague, or "shake," as they call it.

Besides this, they have earthquakes and inundations, three times a week, if not more. After the earthquake, generally comes an inundation, which destroys all the crops for hundred of miles round, and covers the country so, that the tops of the trees and chimneys just appear above the water. This is succeeded by a fog so thick, that persons are lost in the streets of Boston, and wander about several days, without being able to find any of the houses. This is the origin of the phrase, "I guess," so universal in New England; for these fogs are so common, that one-half of the time, people are obliged to "guess" at what they are about. Hence, too, the half pint of whiskey, which every man takes in the morning, the first thing he does after getting up, is called an anti-gogmatic.

A GREAT ROAD, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, is projected in New York. The distance 300 miles—the supposed cost \$500,000. The means of the state are ample; and, no doubt, the work will be accomplished. A joint committee of the senate and assembly have reported favorably of it, and say—"From a careful and deliberate review of all the facts and considerations connected with this subject, the committee are decidedly of opinion, that the strongest motives of policy, as well as of justice, combine to recommend the proposed measure, of constructing a state road from the Hudson river to lake Erie, to the favorable consideration of the legislature; and that a discreet and equitable distribution of the public bounty to that section of country, by which its citizens may be enabled to participate in the benefits of our munificent system of internal improvements, will have an important tendency to increase the population, and to augment the wealth and resources of the state."

RAIL-WAYS. It is supposed that upwards of *seventy millions of dollars* have already been invested in stocks for the making of rail-ways in England! The "Grand Western," "Northern" and "Junction" companies, have, together, stocks amounting to 7,500,000 pounds sterling! The consumption of iron and coal, in consequence of these projects, may well be called prodigious; and the amount of money thrown into circulation by them will materially benefit the laboring poor.

An English writer, on the subject of rail-roads, calculates that, to form a mile of single road, 184 tons 16 cwt. of iron will be required; in the manufacture of which, 757 tons 13 cwt. of coal will be used. He supposes that, to make all the proposed rail-roads, there will be required 8,142,316 tons coal; and to maintain them, 2,363,606 tons annually. He considers that such a demand for coal must raise its price even at the outset, and that it will increase rapidly every year, until the price of steam will cause the charge for carriage to be raised to so high a rate, as to make the existing channels of conveyance the cheapest.

It is calculated that, upon rail-ways enjoying the advantage of considerable traffic, merchandise will be conveyed at the rate of about two pence per ton per mile, and each passenger at a cost of little more than a half penny per mile.

The London Courier, in detailing the advantages of rail-roads, upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. RUSN, our present minister in London, and who is soon to return as secretary of the treasury:

"Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making rail-roads, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."

CORPORATIONS. The editor of the Globe and Emerald, published at New York, well observes—"Every time we are informed of the granting of a charter, we fancy we hear one cannon shot, at least, rattling through the foundation of our political edifice."

A majority of the New York assembly seem to have had a similar notion—for the general bank bill has been rejected, 68 to 43.

HAYTI. Many letters, from the free blacks who left the United States to take up their residence in Hayti, have been published. They all agree on these points—that the promises made to them have been performed, that those who are sober and industrious have good prospects of living well and of acquiring property, and that such as are intemperate and lazy will be no better off in Hayti than in the United States. It appears that they have perfect liberty to return, on refunding the money which their emigration cost the government. The emigrants collected at Samana amount to 350, and they have already organized a Sunday school. They also raised \$300 for the purpose of procuring bibles and other books for the use of their children.

MANCHESTER. There are about *thirty thousand* power looms in the district immediately surrounding Manchester, England, which give employment and subsistence to more than *two hundred thousand* persons! and these 200,000, an account of materials used, and food, &c. consumed, *directly employ at least as many* persons more.

NEW YORK. The commerce of this city is even yet most rapidly increasing. During the 48 hours, which ended at 12 o'clock on the 11th ult. *eighty-three* vessels arrived there from sea—many of them large ships; and the cargoes of the whole were valued at *two millions* of dollars.

KENTUCKY. The number of students in the Transylvania university is four hundred; of whom 207 are from Kentucky, 44 from Tennessee, 33 from Alabama, 22 from Ohio, 17 from Virginia, 16 from Mississippi, 14 from Louisiana, 13 from South Carolina, 10 from Missouri, and the remainder from 10 other states and countries. Of the whole number of students, 234 are in the medical class, 30 in the law class, 41 in the senior, and 33 in the junior class. The following note is appended to the recapitulation of numbers:

"The number from abroad is 48 more than we had last year, and still greater in relation to any preceding year. The prospects of the university never were as flattering, and never were the benefits of education and of good morals as extensively diffused by it as at present."

OHIO. The Ohio Sentinel states that, from a report made to congress by the U. S. bank, it appears that the debt due said bank, in the state of Ohio, in December last, amounted to \$2,934,965 80. The debts owing by the citizens of Ohio to the state banks, are estimated, after deducting the amount of stock paid in, to be \$1,000,000—which, added to the amount due to the United States bank, as above, makes the aggregate of \$3,934,965 80—and adding the one million owing to the general government for land, makes the sum total of 4,934,465 80, due by Ohio to banks and land officers.



**INDIANA.** By a report recently laid before the house of representatives of Indiana, by the auditor of the state, it appears that the quantity of first rate land in that state is estimated at 207,534 acres; that of second rate, at 1,454,176 acres; third rate, 1,012,799 acres. The number of polls is 34,061. This report does not include any portion of the new purchase.

**SUPPORT OF THE POOR.** The system for the support of the poor, has, in Salem, Mass. attained pretty near to the point of perfection; the whole expense of that branch of the municipal administration having dwindled down to \$64 89. Under the wise management of the overseers, the earnings of the paupers have defrayed all the rest of their subsistence. In their report the overseers observe:

"The farm, under the superintendence of Mr. Upton, has been improved, during the past year, much more than in any preceding year, since the commencement of the establishment; and, generally, the concerns of the almshouse are in a more promising condition than they have been at any former time since the present board have been entrusted with this department of the economy of the town."

**IRON ORE.** The Vermont Gazette states, that an extensive bed of iron ore has been discovered in Dorset, near Manchester north line. The quality is such that a horse shoe has been wrought, in a black-smith's fire, directly from the ore.

This discovery throws some light on the subject of the contemplated canal from the head waters of the Battenkill to the Hudson river.

**POWER.** An English chemist has proposed to use an *air-vacuum*, in place of *steam*, for machinery. It goes upon the well known fact, that a sudden combustion produces a sudden consumption of a portion of the air, and the heat, thus rapidly produced, causes a great expansion of the remaining portion of the air, and, of course, a great exhaustion in a closed vessel. The principle has been reduced to practice—machines have been invented—and there is little doubt but that they will answer admirably for raising water from coal mines—and in all places where fuel is very abundant and cheap.

A company is forming in France, for the establishment of vessels on the canals and rivers of that country, the wheels or paddles of which are slated to be set in motion by powerful air pumps, the action of which is continued by the action of the paddles. Great secrecy had been observed as to this invention; but the mode in which the machinery is first set into action is said to be by a powerful wheel, almost without friction, which, although capable of producing an impulse equal to a forty horse power, is continued in motion by one person.

The Albany Argus says—"Among the improvements of the present age, scientific gentlemen speak highly of an invention in mechanics, the result of much labor and study, by Mr. T. W. Story, of the city of New York. The more immediate application of the mechanical agent, of which Mr. Story is the inventor, is to steam engine machinery, supplying, as it does, the loss of the power of the piston, incident to the use of the crank: but the application of it is as extensive as the introduction of that principle, to mills, machinery and mechanism of every description. It is described to us as obviating all the objections which Mr. Fulton had to the crank and shackle-rod; and as being *always* regular in motion, as well as equal in power. The irregular leverage of the crank is said to be entirely avoided; the fly-wheel is rendered useless; it changes backwards and forward with the facility of the crank; passes the centres either way, at the command of the engineer, *per force*, without any auxiliary aid; and it can be turned either

forward or backwards, without stopping the engine that impels it. The ingenious inventor, we understand, has offered, through gov. Clinton, the gratuitous use of the invention to the people of this state.

**LATE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.** To the editor of the Mount Sterling (Ky.) Spy:

Washington, February 10, 1825.

Dear sir: I hasten to inform you that, on yesterday, Mr. Adams was elected president of the United States on the first ballot. The aggregate vote for each candidate was as follows—Adams 13 states, Jackson 7, Crawford 4. Eight of the members from Kentucky voted for Adams, and four for Jackson. These four were Mr. Moore, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Henry and Mr. J. T. Johnson. If all the delegation had voted for Jackson, Adams would still have been elected. It was impossible to get 13 states to vote for Jackson, and many reasons of great weight concurred in satisfying the majority of the members from Kentucky, that it was best, under all circumstances, to take Adams at once, seeing that they would have to do so finally, or prevent an election altogether. My own opinion was founded on the facts as I knew them to exist, and upon considerations referable to the general interests of the union, and of the western states as a part of it. Apart from personal feeling, it was as clear a case as I ever had before me, and there is not a doubt on my mind, that I was right in the vote which I gave. I shall send on a true statement of facts, and a faithful account of all the circumstances connected with the election, including every thing which concerns myself as a member of the house. You may expect these details at the end of the session; and when they are fully and fairly laid before the people of the district, I have every reason to believe they will approve of the course I have thought it my duty to take. I shall also give a history of the shameful persecution got up by George Kremer against Mr. Clay.

DAVID TRIMBLE.

**CUBA.** By the following decree, it will appear that the *legitimacy* of Spain is about to be introduced into Cuba, by the establishment of a "military commission" to hear and judge offences of *private* persons!

*Decree of the governor of Havana.*

In the ever faithful city of Havana, on the 4th of March, 1825, his excellency, senor don D. H. D. Vives, knight grand cross of the royal American order of Isabella, the catholic governor of the place of Havana, (&c. &c. &c.) makes known, that his majesty, being always interested in the prosperity, and in the felicity and tranquility of his faithful vassals, the inhabitants, in order to preserve them from the horrors and the ruin produced by the disquietude which has prevailed in his American dominions, has determined to provide, by a royal order, communicated by the ministry of war, dated on the 23d of November last, that, in conformity with the royal decree of the 13th of January, 1824, a military commission shall be established, formed of persons entirely confided in by his excellency, which shall hear and judge the offences of those who, either by arms, writing publications, or any other means, shall declare themselves enemies to the legitimate rights of the throne, or partizans of the constitution published in Cadiz in March, 1812; also of those who, in public papers, speak against the sovereignty of his majesty, or in favor of the abolished constitution, or those who seduce, or aid in seducing others, to form any party, to promote tumults which affect the public tranquility, of what nature or pretext sever they may be: further, that the commission shall extend its authority to the cognizance of causes concerning robbers and evil-doers, who may be apprehended in the roads or country houses, by royal volunteers or

other troops, whose commander shall deliver them to the president of the military commission, according to the forms prescribed by the said decree: for the fulfilment of which, he has ordered and does order that the said military commission shall be established, by naming don Louis Michelena for president; for members, colonels Gascue, Arango and Valderama, and lieutenant colonels Garcia, de la Paz and Fuero; for assessor, Soares; for fiscals, captains de la Madriz, Castellanos, Rosere and lieutenant Seydel; and for secretaries, sub. lieutenants Baltanas, Angel, Betancour and Julian Angel: and in order that the decree may take effect, that the president, members, assessor, fiscals and secretaries, shall be instructed, by means of the official document, with a certified copy of the present, and of the royal order and decree referred to.

This decree shall be printed in the *Diario*, &c. &c.  
Francis Dionisio Vives.  
Ant. M. de la Torre Cardenas, Secretary.

TRINIDAD. We have been favored, by a senator of the United States, with the following authentic statement of the population, production and consumption, of the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies.

*Population.* Whites, 3,340; colored persons, 13,392; Indians, 900; Chinese, 20; slaves, 23,227.

*Average crop.* Sugar, 24,000 hogsheds; rum, 1,000 puncheons; molasses, 6,000 puncheons; cocoa, 1,800,000 pounds; coffee, 200,000 pounds.

*Consumption.* Of flour per ann. 16,500 barrels—equal to 46 barrels per day.—[*Nat. Int.*]

A NEW ISLAND has been discovered in the Southern ocean—lat. 15 31 S. and long 176 11 E. It is entirely composed of lava, and appears to be well inhabited by people, who never, until now, saw a white man. All the males are reported to have their little fingers cut off at the second joint on the left hand; and the women wear only a small covering round their bodies.

SOUTHERN SEA. Captain Weddel, of the British navy, whose account of his recent voyage towards the south pole is in the press, after passing through an extensive barrier of icelands, about fifty miles broad, commencing in the latitude of 68°, on the 20th of February, 1823, actually reached the high latitude of seventy-four degrees fifteen minutes, south. Here, with very clear weather, he was astonished to find that not a single piece of field-ice, and only four ice-islands, were in sight, even as far as the eye could reach from the mast-head. The state of the sea in this high southern latitude must excite wonder in the minds of geographical inquirers; who, since the unsuccessful attempt of captain Cook to advance beyond the seventy-first degree, have considered these regions as impenetrable. The lateness of the season, and many concurrent circumstances, compelled captain Weddel to take advantage of a strong southerly wind to return homewards. He gave to this part of the ocean, the name of *The sea of George the fourth*.—[*Nat. Gaz.*]

ANCIENT ROLL. The biblical world is at present occupied in the investigation of a Hebrew roll of great antiquity, found in a vessel captured by the Greeks; which roll has recently been brought to this country. The enormous sum of 1250l. is asked for this relic. Half that amount is said to have been offered for it by an eminent Hebrew capitalist. This sacred scroll ought to be deposited amongst the Hebrew bibles in the extraordinary collection of the duke of Sussex.—[*London Morning Chronicle.*]

BANK FAILURE. We find, by the London Quarterly Review, that no less than 273 banks had commissions of bankruptcy issued against them, from 1791 to 1818,

while, in Scotland, during that period, not above three or four failures of the kind occurred, and those only in banks constituted according to the English system. And "the true cause of the difference is to be found in the nature of their respective banking establishments; the Scotch banks being joint stock companies, while the English banks are private concerns." [*Nat. Gaz.*]

FROM SCOTLAND. The Greenock Chronicle of the 10th ult. per the Mentor, contains the most important passages of gov. Clinton's message to the legislature; which, it says, "are interesting and gratifying, full of hope and promise for the advancement of human nature. What a mass, (says the editor), of literary rubbish, of the De Lolme school, has been exploded by the progress of the United States."

WOOL. The first export of wool from England, for two centuries, took place in December last; fifty bags of coarse wool were exported to this country; the export of wool has been prohibited for two hundred years in England, until the last session of parliament, when a bill was passed allowing the export of wool on the payment of a duty of one penny per pound; under this act the above export took place. [*American Farmer.*]

PORT WINE. Oporto, Jan. 8.—The number of pipes of wine exported from this place to foreign countries, during the last year, was 26,724; of which 19,968 to England, 5,293 to Buenos Ayres, 648 to North America, 238 to Cayenne, 138 to Russia, 120 to Bengal, 90 to Holland, 72 to Hamburg, 43 to Denmark, 36 to Gibraltar, 24 to Sweden and the Baltic, 11 to Prussia, 7 to Newfoundland, 8 to Spain, 2 to France, 1 to Genoa, 1 to Trieste.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES. A great dinner was given at New-York on Monday, last week, in honor of the victory in Peru, which sealed the independence of South America. It was got up in the best style, and a very numerous and highly respectable company was present. Among the invited guests, were several officers of the navy of the United States, and the British consul. After dinner, the following toasts were drank:

Columbus—he gave a new world to liberty.

George Washington.

Bolivar and his fellow patriots.

The events we celebrate—practical triumphs of the rights of man.

The holy alliance of America—its object freedom not tyranny.

General Sucre—second to Bolivar, but first in the fields of Ayacucho.

The people of Spain—may they take a lesson on the science of government from their American children.

After the regular toasts had been drunk, general Swift rose and stated, that invitations had been sent to several of the principal men of the United States, whom circumstances had prevented from attending, but who, in their answers, had expressed common feelings in relation to the glorious event celebrated. Among other letters received, were one from general Jackson and another from Mr. Calhoun, containing toasts, which those distinguished gentlemen begged to offer to the company, and general Swift, after reading the letters, proposed as the toast of general Jackson:—

Bolivar—Blessed by the same divinity that guided our revolutionary struggles, he has given freedom and independence to his country. May he resign his commission to the people as the only legitimate source of power, and thereby be associated with our immortal Washington.

This toast was drunk with three cheers, as was also the following toast from Mr. Calhoun:

The natives of America, united by the sacred bond of liberty and equality—may their peace and liberty be eternal.

Letters were also read from Mr. Crawford and gov. Clinton, conveying their apologies for not being able to attend.

Mr. Buchanan, the British consul, being called on for a toast, rose and addressed the president in the following words:

Permit me to observe, sir, that I deem the honor of being a guest upon this occasion among one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with my official station. Much has been stated as to revolutions and their happy consequences in this assembly this evening; but there is another I cannot omit this opportunity to notice, which, even a few years back, seemed more unlikely and less expected by many, than these great changes we are thus happily met to celebrate; and permit me to add, one in which the prosperity of both is deeply interested. Need I mention the revolution in sentiment and feelings, which I rejoice to bear my testimony to, as having arisen between our respective governments, which is fast spreading among all classes, and which I earnestly hope may settle down into permanent friendship. It may be asked, what has the growth of good feelings between England and the United States to do with the celebration of the recent victories which have brought us thus together? I will not say, go ask at Madrid, at Paris, at Vienna, or at St. Petersburg—though there their importance might be discovered,—but I would direct any inquirer to go to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, pass along the Andes, on to Cape Horn, thence from the Oronoco to Colombia—and who are they within these vast limits that do not see, in the friendship of the lion of old England and the eagle of these United States, a shield to guard their struggle for the firm establishment of their independence? Yes, sir, who does not perceive the force of the observation, attributed to Mr. Canning, when adverting to the happy consequences of these good feelings, at a dinner at Liverpool, "mother and daughter against the world?"

From whence, sir, has this proud eminence of "mother and daughter" arisen, and wherein does it consist?

Certainly not from superior powers of body or mind, or from personal courage, patient endurance of toil, or superiority of climate; no, sir: for who surpasses France in arts, science and military fame? what people are more endued with chivalrous bravery than the Spaniard? what people brave death in the field with more unmoved courage than the German? what Russian ever received his death wound in his back? what then, sir, is it? Sir, it is in the predominance of religious and commercial liberty. I would just add, that it is my earnest hope, that "mother and daughter" may, ere long, exhibit a perfect example to the new empire in the south, in these fundamental pillars of national independence, prosperity and glory. With this expression of my feelings upon this glorious occasion, I beg leave to give—

The mother and daughter—oblivion to the past, with increase and perpetuity of harmony for the future.

Mr. Cambreleng made an appropriate reference to the liberal remarks of the British consul, and gave

Magna charta—The first charter of human freedom.

By Mr. Blunt. That freedom, which man holds by the charter of his Creator.

By Mr. Tucker. South America—May her liberty be as permanently established as her Andes, and pure as the snow on their summit.

By Mr. S. Price. The recognition of the independence of South America by England—The highest tribute to the best principles of her own constitution.

By Mr. C. C. Cambreleng. The common cause—may the influence of public opinion secure to all nations rational and constitutional law.

By Mr. Rathbone. The sun of liberty which has risen in the Andes—may its beams be reflected from the Alps and the Pyrenees.

## Mr. Clay's Address.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE 25TH UT.

To the people of the congressional district composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Clarke, in Kentucky.

The relations of your representative and of your neighbor, in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion, on taking, I hope a temporary, leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favors, and to assure you that I shall cherish a fond and unceasing recollection of them. The extraordinary circumstances in which, during the late session of congress, I have been placed, and the unmerited animadversions which I have brought upon myself, for an honest and faithful discharge of my public duty, form an additional motive for this appeal to your candor and justice. If, in the office which I have just left, I have abused your confidence and betrayed your interests, I cannot deserve your support in that on the duties of which I have now entered. On the contrary, should it appear that I have been assailed without just cause, and that misguided zeal and interested passions have singled me out as a victim, I cannot doubt that I shall continue to find, in the enlightened tribunal of the public, that cheering countenance and impartial judgment, without which a public servant cannot possibly discharge, with advantage, the trust confided to him.

It is known to you, that my name had been presented, by the respectable states of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri, for the office of president, to the consideration of the American public, and that it had attracted some attention in other quarters of the union. When, early in November last, I took my departure from the district to repair to this city, the issue of the presidential election before the people was unknown. Events, however, had then so far transpired as to render it highly probable that there would be no election by the people, and that I should be excluded from the house of representatives. It became, therefore, my duty to consider, and to make up an opinion on, the respective pretensions of the three gentlemen that might be returned, and, at that early period, I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors of the medical school of Transylvania university, and to John J. Crittenden, esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson. I wrote to Charles Hammond, esq. of Cincinnati, about the same time, and mentioned certain objections to the election of Mr. Crawford, (among which was that of his continued ill health,) that appeared to me almost insuperable. During my journey hither, and up to near Christmas, it remained uncertain whether Mr. Crawford or I would be returned to the house of representatives. Up to near Christmas, all our information made it highly probable that the vote of Louisiana would be given to me, and that I should, consequently, be returned, to the exclusion of Mr. Crawford. And, whilst that probability was strong, I communicated to Mr. Senator Johnston, from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the house, if

I were returned, to constitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an election in the house of representatives,

During the month of December and the greater part of January, strong professions of high consideration, and of unbounded admiration of me, were made to my friends, in the greatest profusion, by some of the active friends of all the returned candidates. Every body professed to regret, after I was excluded from the house, that I had not been returned to it. I seemed to be the favorite of every body. Describing my situation to a distant friend, I said to him, "I am enjoying, whilst alive, the posthumous honors which are usually awarded to the venerated dead." A person, not acquainted with human nature, would have been surprised, in listening to these praises, that the object of them had not been elected by general acclamation. None made more or warmer manifestations of these sentiments of esteem and admiration, than some of the friends of general Jackson, none were so reserved as those of Mr. Adams; under an opinion, (as I have learnt, since the election), which they early imbibed, that the western vote would be only influenced by its own sense of public duty; and that, if its judgment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams, nothing which they could do would secure it to him. These professions and manifestations were taken by me for what they were worth. I knew that the sunbeams would quickly disappear, after my opinion should be ascertained, and that they would be succeeded by a storm, although I did not foresee exactly how it would burst upon my poor head. I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partizans of the respective candidates suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believed that the new relation, in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an obligation to pay some respect to delicacy and decorum.

Meanwhile, that very reserve supplied allment to newspaper criticism. The critics could not comprehend how a man, standing as I had stood towards the other gentlemen, should be restrained, by a sense of propriety, from instantly fighting under the banners of one of them, against the others. Letters were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption. These letters imputed to "Mr. Clay and his friends a mysterious air, a portentous silence," &c. From dark and distant hints, the progress was easy to open and bitter denunciation. Anonymous letters, full of menace and abuse, were almost daily poured in on me. Personal threats were communicated to me, through friendly organs, and I was kindly apprised of all the glories of village effigies which awaited me. A systematic attack was simultaneously commenced upon me, from Boston to Charleston, with an object, present and future, which it was impossible to mistake. No man, but myself, could know the nature, extent and variety of means which were employed to awe and influence me. I bore them, I trust, as your representative ought to have borne them, and as became me. Then followed the letter, afterwards adopted as his own, by Mr. Kremer, to the Columbian Observer. With its character and contents you are well acquainted. When I saw that letter, alleged to be written by a member of the very house over which I was presiding, who was so far designated as to be described as belonging to a particular delegation, by name; a member with whom I might be daily exchanging, at least, on my part, friendly salutations, and who was possibly receiving from me constantly acts of courtesy and

kindness, I felt that I could no longer remain silent. A crisis appeared to me to have arisen in my public life. I issued my card. I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because, although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that, whatever heretofore I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice. Condemned, as it must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, although we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription.

A few days after the publication of my card, "another card," under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the *Intelligencer*. The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of gen. Jackson, (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and an half), was closeted for some time with him. Mr. Kremer is entitled to great credit for having overcome all the disadvantages incident to his early life and want of education, and forced his way to the honorable station of a member of the house of representatives. Ardent in his attachment to the cause which he had espoused, gen. Jackson is his idol, and of his blind zeal others have availed themselves, and have made him their dupe and their instrument. I do not pretend to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact, as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care and no little art, and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the *Columbian Observer*. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly secretary of the navy, he declared that he was not the author of that letter. In his card he draws a clear line of separation between my friends and me, acquitting them and undertaking to make good his charges, in that letter, only so far as I was concerned. The purpose of this discrimination is obvious. At that time the election was undecided, and it was, therefore, as important to abstain from imputations against my friends, as it was politic to fix them upon me. If they could be made to believe that I had been perfidious, in the transport of their indignation, they might have been carried to the support of gen. Jackson. I received the *National Intelligencer*, containing Mr. Kremer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of its distribution), on the morning of its publication. As soon as I read the card, I took my resolution. The terms of it clearly implied that it had not entered into his conception to have a personal affair with me, and I should have justly exposed myself to universal ridicule, if I had sought one with him. I determined to lay the matter before the house, and respectfully to invite an investigation of my conduct. I accordingly made a communication to the house, on the same day, the motives for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in his place, and when I sat down, rose and stated that he was prepared and willing to substantiate his charges against me. This was his voluntary declaration, unprompted by his aiders and abettors, who had no opportunity of previous consultation with him on that point. Here was an issue publicly and solemnly joined, in which the accused invoked an inquiry into serious charges against him, and the accuser professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued, on the next day, which occupied the greater part of it, during which Mr. Kremer declared to Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to

Mr. Little of Maryland, a friend of gen. Jackson, as they have certified, "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as president, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interests of his friends; that he, (Mr. Kremer), was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his letter was never intended to convey the idea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, has certified to the same declarations of Mr. Kremer.

A message was also conveyed to me, during the discussions, through a member of the house, to ascertain if I would be satisfied with an explanation which was put on paper and shown me, and which, it was stated, Mr. Kremer was willing, in his place, to make. I replied that the matter was in the possession of the house. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, put it in his pocket, and that he advised Mr. Kremer to take no step without the approbation of his friends. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an adjournment of the house, on information which he received of the probability of Mr. K's making a satisfactory atonement, on the next day, for the injury which he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made, if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty. The house decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until the next day to appoint it by ballot. In the mean time Mr. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends, and I heard no more of the apology. A committee was appointed of seven gentlemen, of whom not one was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I received no summons or notification from the committee, from its first organization to its final dissolution, but Mr. Kremer was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment he pleased to stop here and contemplate his posture, his relation to the house and to me, and the high obligations under which he had voluntarily placed himself. He was a member of one of the most august assemblies upon earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patriot bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. He had chosen, in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer, charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehended delegations from several highly respectable states. If true, that presiding officer merited, not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled the house—he challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boldly accepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation. The committee, appointed by the house itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to execute his pledge, publicly given in his proper place, and, also, previously given in the public prints. Here is the theatre of the alleged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was here fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if there were any. Here all the proofs were concentrated. Mr. Kremer was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action; by consistency of character; by duty to his constituents—to his country; by that of redeeming his solemn pledge; by his anxious wish for the success of his favorite, whose interests could not fail to be advanced by supporting his atrocious charges. But Mr. Kremer had now the benefit of the advice of his friends. He had no proofs, for the plainest of all reasons; because there was no truth in his charges. They saw that, to attempt to establish them, and to fail, as he must fail, in the attempt, might lead to an exposure of the con-

spiracy, of which he was the organ. They advised, therefore, that he should make a retreat, and their adroitness suggested that, in an objection to that jurisdiction of the house, which had been admitted, and in the popular topics of the freedom of the press, his duty to his constituents, and the inequality in the condition of the speaker of the house and a member on the floor, plausible means might be found to deceive the ignorant, and conceal his disgrace. A labored communication was accordingly prepared by them, in Mr. Kremer's name, and transmitted to the committee, founded upon these suggestions. Thus, the valiant champion, who had boldly stepped forward, and promised, as a representative of the people, to "cry aloud and spare not," forgot all his gratuitous gallantry and boasted patriotism, and sunk at once into profound silence.

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave on the presidential election. The first inquiry which it behoved me to make was, as to the influence which ought to be exerted, on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the house, from the colleges. General Jackson obtained 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 81. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what, weight? If the constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the constitution would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the house of representatives. The constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that, "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a president." Thus a discretion is necessarily invested in the house; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment. The fact, therefore, that one of the three persons was the highest returned, not being, by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the house, it still remains to determine what is the true degree of weight belonging to it? It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that, in this form, it should control the judgment of the house. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different but more imposing shape. Let me analyze it. There are certain states, the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicates their wish that he should be the president. Their votes amount in number to ninety-nine out of the two hundred and sixty-one electoral votes of the whole union. These ninety-nine do not, and cannot of themselves make the president. If the fact of particular states giving ninety-nine votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine of instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint. The states, therefore, who gave those ninety-nine votes, may, in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed their representatives in the house to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed, in the choice of a president. But, most clearly, the representatives, coming from other states, which gave no part of those ninety-nine votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the states which gave the ninety-nine votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have the right to instruct

the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were, nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges, were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted. And yet the argument combated, requires that the delegation from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North Carolina nor Maryland, should be instructed by, and give an effect to, the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, those delegations felt themselves authorized to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and felt themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments, disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate representatives themselves feel it their duty to make?

Is the fact, then, of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. Here are twenty-four communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard and kindly regarded by the others; but it cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of the 99 out of 261 electors, is entitled to very great attention, but that will cannot be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors, who have manifested a different will: To give it such controlling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162, nor any one of the 162 electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion, addressed to all, and to each of them, but it is binding and obligatory upon none. It follows, then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the house was called upon to weigh, in making up its judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been regulated by the extent of the plurality. As between gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the general and Mr. Crawford it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made that, upon the supposition of an equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality.

With these views of the relative state of the vote, with which the three returned candidates entered the house, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the house, with only four votes more than one candidate not returned, and upon whose case, therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality, operated with strong, though not decisive force, I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a solemn public duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only consulted. It appeared to me that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends, in all their

regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature, which would have deserved examination, if, happily, in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced. He had been ill near eighteen months; and, although I am aware that his actual condition was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence, in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw and heard. He may, and I ardently hope will, recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the executive administration of this great republic on the doubtful contingency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously afflicted. Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that, if the votes of the western states, given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract in the house the decision of the contest, to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and, possibly, to defeat an election altogether—the very worst result, I thought, that could happen. It appeared to me then, that, sooner or later, we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and general Jackson, and I thought that the earlier we got there, the better for the country and for the house.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a western president; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism and magnanimity, displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did, and this brings me to the most important consideration which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment. In speaking of general Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it if I were capable of making the attempt; but I shall, nevertheless, speak of him as becomes me—with truth. I did not believe him so competent to discharge the various, intricate, and complex duties of the office of chief magistrate as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as we means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But, to be qualified to discharge the duties of president of the United States, the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a STATESMAN. An individual may be a gallant and successful general, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist; and, doubtless, the union of all these characters in the person of a chief magistrate would be desirable; but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be president, unless he superadds that indispensable requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation, to the chief magistracy, of any person, that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualifications, I only intend to say that, whatever may be the success, or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualification be *only* military, that is an objection, and I think a decisive objection to his election. If general Jackson has exhibited, either in the councils of the union, or in those of his own state, or in those of any other state or territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation. It would be as painful, as it is unnecessary to recapitulate

some of the incidents, which must be fresh in your recollection, of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was, in that extraordinary person, united a serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and, throughout his whole life, a familiarity and acquaintance with business and civil transactions, which rarely characterize any human being. No man was ever more deeply penetrated than he was, with profound respect for the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I hope I do no injustice to general Jackson, when say, that I could not recognize, in his public conduct, those attainments for both civil government and military command, which cotemporaries and posterity have alike unanimously concurred in awarding, as yet, only to the father of his country. I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards general Jackson for his brilliant military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controlled, it appeared to me, by reason and discretion, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to the hazardous indulgence of a feeling, however amiable and excellent that feeling may be when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, general Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that he should be placed in a situation where neither his fame nor the public interests would be advanced. Gen. Jackson himself would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place, for which he thought him unfit. I felt myself sustained by his own reasoning in his letter to Mr. Monroe in which, speaking of the qualifications of our venerable Shelby for the department of war, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this department. I, therefore, hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character." Such was my opinion of general Jackson, in reference to the presidency. His convictions of governor Shelby's unfitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of secretary of war, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a president of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought, I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent; and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly there are other and many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry; but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent.

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a president, if I had been left freely to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty: but I was circumscribed, in the selection I had to make, to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had thought proper to present to the house of representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to his competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, and long and greatly experienced in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the ca-

capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service; extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information, which is to be acquired neither from books nor tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs: discreet and sagacious, he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw in his election the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated.

A collateral consideration of much weight was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of it, during the progress of the session, made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, and they were communicated to me. They said, "Ohio supported the candidate who was the choice of Kentucky. We failed in our common exertions to secure his election. Now, among those returned, we have a decided preference, and we think you ought to make some sacrifice to gratify us." Was not much due to our neighbor and friend?

I considered, with the greatest respect, the resolution of the general assembly of Kentucky, requesting the delegation to vote for general Jackson. That resolution, it is true, placed us in a peculiar situation. Whilst every other delegation, from every other state in the union, was left, by its legislature, entirely free to examine the pretensions of all the candidates, and to form its unbiassed judgment, the general assembly of Kentucky thought proper to interpose and to request the delegation to give its vote to one of the candidates, whom they were pleased to designate. I felt a sincere desire to comply with a request, emanating from a source so respectable, if I could have done so consistently with those paramount duties which I owed to you and the country. But, after full and anxious consideration, I found it incompatible with my best judgment of those duties, to conform to the request of the general assembly. The resolution asserts, that it was the wish of the people of Kentucky, that their delegation should vote for the general. It did not inform me by what means that body had arrived at a knowledge of the wish of the people. I knew that its members had repaired to Frankfort before I departed from home to come to Washington. I knew their attention was fixed on important local concerns, well entitled, by their magnitude, exclusively to engross it. No election, no general expression of the popular sentiment had occurred since that in November, when electors were chosen, and, at that, the people, by an overwhelming majority, had decided against general Jackson. I could not see how such an expression against him, could be interpreted into that of a desire for his election. If, as is true, the candidate whom they preferred, were not returned to the house, it is equally true, that the state of the contest, as it presented itself here to me, had never been considered, discussed and decided by the people of Kentucky, in their collective capacity. What would have been their decision on this new state of the question? I might have undertaken to conjecture, but the certainty of any conclusion of fact, as to their opinion, at which I could arrive, was by no means equal to that certainty of conviction of my duty, to which I was carried by the exertion of my best and most deliberate reflections. The letters from home, which some of the delegation received, expressed the most opposite opinions, and there was not wanting instances of letters, from some of the very members who had voted for the resolution, advising a different course. I received, from a highly respectable portion of my constituents, a paper, instructing me as follows:—"We, the undersigned

voters in the congressional district, having viewed the instruction or request of the legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of choosing a president and vice president of the United States, with regret, and the said request or instruction to our representative in congress from this district, being without our knowledge or consent; we, for many reasons, known to ourselves, connected with so momentous an occasion, hereby *instruct* our representative in congress to vote, on this occasion, agreeably to his own judgment, and by the best lights he may have on the subject, with, or without the consent of the legislature of Kentucky." This instruction came both unexpected and unsolicited by me, and it was accompanied by letters, assuring me that it expressed the opinion of a majority of my constituents. I could not, therefore, regard the resolution as conclusive evidence of your wishes.

Viewed, as a mere request, as it purported to be, the general assembly, doubtless, had the power to make it. But, then, with great deference, I think it was worthy of serious consideration, whether the dignity of the general assembly ought not to have induced it to forbear addressing itself, not to another legislative body, but to a small part of it, and requesting the members, who compose that part, in a case which the constitution had confided to them, to vote according to the wishes of the general assembly, whether those wishes did or did not conform to their sense of duty. I could not regard the resolution as an instruction; for, from the origin of our state, its legislature has never assumed nor exercised the right to instruct the representatives in congress. I did not recognise the right, therefore, of the legislature to instruct me. I recognised that right only when exerted by you. That the portion of the public servants, who made up the general assembly, have no right to instruct that portion of them who constituted the Kentucky delegation in the house of representatives, is a proposition too clear to be argued. The members of the general assembly would have been the first to behold, as a presumptuous interposition, any instruction, if the Kentucky delegation could have committed the absurdity to issue, from this place, any instruction to them to vote, in a particular manner, on any of the interesting subjects which lately engaged their attention at Frankfort. And although nothing is further from my intention than to impute either absurdity or presumption to the general assembly, in the adoption of the resolution referred to, I must say that the difference between an instruction, emanating from them to the delegation, and from the delegation to them, is not in principle, but is to be found only in the degree of superior importance which belongs to the general assembly.

Entertaining these views of the election on which it was made my duty to vote, I felt myself bound, in the exercise of my best judgment, to prefer Mr. Adams; and I accordingly voted for him. I should have been highly gratified if it had not been my duty to vote on the occasion; but that was not my situation, and I did not choose to shrink from any responsibility which appertained to your representative. Shortly after the election, it was rumored that Mr. Kremer was preparing a publication, and the preparations for it which were making, excited much expectation. Accordingly, on the 26th February, the address, under his name, to the "electors of the ninth congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania," made its appearance in the Washington City Gazette. No member of the house, I am persuaded, believed that Mr. Kremer wrote one paragraph of that address, or of the plea, which was presented to the committee, to the jurisdiction of the house. Those who counselled him, and composed both papers, and their purposes, were just as well known as the author of any report from a committee to the house. The first ob-

servaion which is called for by the address is the *place* of its publication. That place was in this city, remote from the centre of Pennsylvania, near which Mr. Kremer's district is situated, and in a paper having but a very limited, if any, circulation in it. The *time* is also remarkable. The fact that the president intended to nominate me to the senate for the office which I now hold, in the course of a few days, was then well known; and the publication of the address was, no doubt, made less with an intention to communicate information to the electors of the ninth congressional district of Pennsylvania, than to affect the decision of the senate on the intended nomination. Of the character and contents of that address of Messrs. George Kremer & Co. made up, as it is, of assertions, without proof, of inferreces, without premises, and of careless, jocos and quizzing conversations of some of my friends, to which I was no party, and of which I had never heard, it is not my intention to say much. It carried its own refutation, and the parties concerned saw its abortive nature the next day in the indignant countenance of every unprejudiced and honorable member. In his card, Mr. Kremer had been made to say, that he held himself ready to "prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course of conduct of H. Clay." The object for excluding my friends from this pledge has been noticed. But now the election was decided, and there no longer existed a motive for discriminating between them and me. Hence, the only statements that are made, in the address, having the semblance of proof, relate rather to them than to me; and the design was, by establishing something like facts upon them, to make those facts re-act upon me.

Of the few topics of the address upon which I shall remark, the first is, the accusation, brought forward against me, of violating instructions. If the accusation were true, who was the party offended, and to whom was I amenable? If I violated any instructions, they must have been yours, since you only had the right to give them, and to you alone was I responsible. Without allowing hardly time for you to hear of my vote, without waiting to know what your judgment was of my conduct, George Kremer & Co. chose to arraign me before the American public as the violator of instructions which I was bound to obey. If, instead of being, as you are, and I hope always will be, vigilant observers of the conduct of your public agents, jealous of your rights, and competent to protect and defend them, you had been ignorant and culpably confiding, the gratuitous interposition, as your advocate, of the honorable George Kremer, of the ninth congressional district in Pennsylvania, would have merited your most grateful acknowledgments. Even, upon that supposition, his arraignment of me would have required for its support one small circumstance, which happens not to exist, and that is, the *fact* of your having actually instructed me to vote according to his pleasure.

The relations in which I stood to Mr. Adams, constitute the next theme of the address which I shall notice. I am described as having assumed "a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams," and expressions towards him are attributed to me, and which I never used. I am made also responsible for "pamphlets and essays of great ability," published by my friends in Kentucky, in the course of the canvass. The injustice of the principle of holding me thus answerable, may be tested by applying it to the case of general Jackson, in reference to publications issued, for example, from the Columbian Observer. That I was not in favor of the election of Mr. Adams, when the contest was before the people, is most certain. Neither was I in favor of that of Mr. Crawford or gen. Jackson. That



I ever did any thing against Mr. Adams, or either of the other gentlemen, inconsistent with a fair and honorable competition, I utterly deny. My relations to Mr. Adams have been the subject of much misconception, if not misrepresentation. I have been stated to be under a public pledge to expose some nefarious conduct of that gentleman, during the negotiation at Ghent, which would prove him to be entirely unworthy of public confidence; and that, with a knowledge of his perfidy, I, nevertheless, voted for him. If these imputations are well founded, I should, indeed, be a fit object for public censure; but if, on the contrary, it shall be found that others, inimical both to him and to me, have substituted their own interested wishes for my public promises, I trust that the indignation, which they would excite, will be turned from me. My letter, addressed to the editors of the *Intelligencer*, under date of the 15th November, 1812, is made the occasion for ascribing to me the promise and the pledge to make those treasonable disclosures on Mr. Adams. Let that letter speak for itself, and it will be seen how little justification there is for such an assertion. It adverts to the controversy which had arisen between Messrs Adams and Russell, and then proceeds to state that, "in the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and, particularly, in the appendix to a pamphlet which had been recently published by the hon. John Quincy Adams, I think there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional), both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured"—"An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negotiation at Ghent, on those two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues—but I have, on more reflection, thought it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty, on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some future period, more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions, as I understood them."

From even a careless perusal of that letter, it is apparent that the only two subjects of the negotiations at Ghent to which it refers, were the navigation of the Mississippi and certain fishing liberties; that the errors, which I had supposed were committed, applied to both Mr. Russell and Mr. Adams, though more particularly to the appendix of the latter; that they were unintentional; that they affected myself principally; that I deemed them of no public importance, as connected with the then, or future, security of any of the rights of the nation, but only interesting to its past history; that I doubted the necessity of my offering to the public any account of those transactions; and that the narrative which I promised was to be presented at a season of more calm, and when there could be no misinterpretation of motives. Although Mr. Adams believes otherwise, I yet think there are some unintentional errors in the controversial papers between him and Mr. Russell. But I have reserved to myself an exclusive right of judging when I shall execute the promise which I have made, and I shall be neither quickened nor retarded in its performance

by the friendly anxieties of any of my opponents.

If injury accrue to any one, by the delay in publishing the narrative, the public will not suffer by it. It is already known, by the publication of the British and American projects, the protocols, and the correspondence between the respective plenipotentiaries, that the British government made, at Ghent, a demand of the navigation of the Mississippi, by an article in their project, nearly in the same words as those which were employed in the treaty of 1783; that a majority of the American commissioners was in favor of assenting to that demand, upon the condition that the British government would concede to us the same fishing liberties, within their jurisdiction, as was secured to us by the same treaty of 1783; and that both demands were finally abandoned. The fact of these mutual propositions was communicated by me to the American public in a speech which I delivered in the house of representatives, on the 29th day of January, 1816. Mr. Hopkinson had arraigned the terms of the treaty of peace, and charged upon the war and the administration, the loss of the fishing liberties, within the British jurisdiction, which we enjoyed prior to the war. In vindicating, in my reply to him, the course of the government and the conditions of the peace, I stated:

"When the British commissioners demanded, in their project, a renewal to Great Britain of the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, secured by the treaty of 1783, a bare majority of the American commissioners offered to renew it, upon the condition that the liberties in question were renewed to us. He was not one of that majority. He would not trouble the committee with his reasons for being opposed to the offer. A majority of his colleagues, actuated, he believed, by the best motives, made, however, the offer, and it was refused by the British commissioners."

[See *Daily Nat. Intelligencer*, March 21st, 1816.]

And what I thought of my colleagues of the majority appears from the same extract. The spring after the termination of the negotiations at Ghent, I went to London, and there entered upon a new and highly important negotiation with two of them, (Messrs. Adams and Gallatin), which resulted, on the 3d July, 1815, in the commercial convention, which has been since made the basis of most of our commercial arrangements with foreign powers. Now, if I had discovered, at Ghent, as has been asserted, that either of them was false and faithless to his country, would I have voluntarily commenced with them another negotiation? Further—there never has been a period, during our whole acquaintance, that Mr. Adams and I have not exchanged, when we have met, friendly salutations, and the courtesies and hospilities of social intercourse.

The address proceeds to characterize the support which I gave to Mr. Adams as *unnatural*. The authors of the address have not stated why it is *unnatural*, and we are, therefore, left to conjecture their meaning. Is it because Mr. Adams is from New England, and I am a citizen of the west? If it be *unnatural* in western states to support a citizen of New England, it must be equally *unnatural* in the New England states to support a citizen of the west. And, on the same principle, the New England states ought to be restrained from concurring in the election of a citizen in the southern states, or the southern states from cooperating in the election of a citizen of New England. And, consequently, the support which the last three presidents have derived from New England, and that which the vice president recently received, has been most *unnaturally* given. The tendency of such reasoning would be to denigrate us, and to contract every part of the union within the narrow selfish limits of its own section. It would be still worse; it would lead to the destruction of the union itself. For, if it be considered *unnatural* to support a

citizen in another, the union itself must be unnatural; all our ties, all our glories, all that is animating in the past, all that is bright and cheering in the future, must be unnatural. Happily, such is the admirable texture of our union, that the interests of all its parts are closely interwoven. If there are strong points of affinity between the south and the west, there are interests of not less, if not greater, strength and vigor, binding the west, and the north, and the east.

Before I close this address, it is my duty, which I proceed to perform with great regret, on account of the occasion which calls for it, to invite your attention to a letter addressed by general Jackson to Mr. Swartwout, on the 23d of February last. The names of both the general and myself had been before the American public, for its highest office. We had both been unsuccessful. The unfortunate have usually some sympathy for each other. For myself, I claim no merit for the cheerful acquiescence which I have given in a result by which I was excluded from the house. I have believed that the decision by the constituted authorities in favor of others, has been founded upon a conviction of the superiority of their pretensions. It has been my habit, when an election is once decided, to forget, as soon as possible, all the irritating circumstances which attended the preceding canvass. If I were successful, he should be content with his success. If he have lost it, railing will do no good. I never gave gen. Jackson, nor his friends, any reason to believe that I would, in any contingency, support him. He had, as I thought, no public claim, and, I will now add, no personal claims, if these ought to be ever considered, to my support. No one, therefore, ought to have been disappointed or chagrined that I did not vote for him. No more than I was neither surprised nor disappointed, that he did not, on a more recent occasion, feel it to be his duty to vote for me. After commenting upon a particular phrase used in my letter to judge Brook, a calm reconsideration of which will, I think, satisfy any person that it was not employed in an offensive sense, if, indeed, it have an offensive sense, the general, in his letter to Mr. Swartwout, proceeds to remark, "no one beheld me seeking, through art or management, to entice any representative in congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never, in any manner, before the people or congress, interfered, in the slightest degree, with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit." I am not aware that this defence of himself was rendered necessary by any charges brought forward against the general. Certainly I never made any such charges against him. I will not suppose that, in the passages cited, he intended to impute to me the misconduct which he describes; and yet, taking the whole context of his letter together, and coupling it with Mr. Kremer's address, it cannot be disguised that others may suppose he intended to refer to me. I am quite sure, that if he did, he could not have formed those unfavorable opinions of me upon any personal observation of my conduct made by himself; for a supposition that they were founded upon his own knowledge, would imply that my lodgings and my person had been subjected to a system of espionage, wholly incompatible with the open, manly, and honorable conduct of a gallant soldier. If he designed any insinuations against me,

I must believe that he made them upon the information of others, of whom I can only say, that they have deceived his credulity, and are entirely unworthy of all credit. I entered into no cabals; I held no secret conclaves; I enticed no man to violate pledges given or instructions received. The members from Ohio, and from the other western states, with whom I voted, were all of them as competent as I was to form an opinion on the pending election. The McArthurs and the Metcalfes, and the other gentlemen from the west, (some of whom have, if I have not, bravely "made an effort to repel an invading foe"); are as incapable of dishonor as any men breathing; as disinterested, as unambitious, as exclusively devoted to the best interests of their country. It was quite as likely that I should be influenced by them, as that I could control their votes. Our object was not to impair, but to preserve from all danger, the purity of our republican institutions. And how I prostrated the maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will, I am entirely at a loss to comprehend. The illusions of the general's imagination deceive him. The people of the United States had never decided the election in his favor. If the people had *willed* his election, he would have been elected. It was because they had *not willed* his election, nor that of any other candidate, that the duty of making a choice devolved on the house of representatives.

The general remarks: "Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course, his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory." The logic of this conclusion is not very striking. Gen. Jackson fights better than he reasons. When have I failed to concur in awarding appropriate honors to those who, on the sea or on the land, have sustained the glory of our arms, if I could not always approve of the acts of some of them? It is true, that it has been my misfortune never to have repelled an invading foe, nor to have led my countrymen to victory. If I had, I should have left to others to proclaim and appreciate the deed. The general's destiny and mine have led us in different directions. In the civil employments of my country, to which I have been confined, I regret that the little service which I have been able to render it, falls far short of my wishes. But, why this denunciation of those who have not repelled an invading foe, or led our armies to victory? At the very moment when he is inveighing against an objection to the election to the presidency, founded upon the exclusive military nature of his merits, does he not perceive that he is establishing its validity by proscribing every man who has not successfully fought the public enemy? And that, by such a general proscription, and the requirement of successful military service, as the only condition of civil preferment, the inevitable effect would be the ultimate establishment of a military government.

If the contents of the letter to Mr. Swartwout were such as justly to excite surprise, there were other circumstances not calculated to diminish it. Of all the citizens of the United States, that gentleman is one of the last to whom it was necessary to address any vindication of general Jackson. He had given abundant evidence of his entire devotion to the cause of the general. He was here after the election, and was one of a committee who invited the general to a public dinner, proposed to be given him in this place. My letter to judge Brooke was published in the papers of this city on the 12th of February. The general's note, declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout and others, was published on the 14th in the National Journal. The probability, therefore, is, that he did not leave this city until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the gene-

ral, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not as a "private communication," and not for the "public eye," as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication, in New York, on the 4th of March, was then made, like Mr. Kremer's address, with the view to its arrival in this city in time to affect my nomination to the senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that, generally, a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct, and leave it to the candor and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigor, of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed, in this instance, to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflictive public misfortunes which could befall me. That I have often misconceived your true interests is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement I utterly deny. And, for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude.

Your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Washington, 26th March 1825.

## The Ohio Canal.

FROM THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) GAZETTE.

Summary view of the proposed canal in Ohio; the act authorizing their construction; the situation and resources of the state; and its ability to accomplish the work.

The Ohio canal, as located and established by the general assembly, is about three hundred miles in length, extending from the Ohio river, along the great Scioto valley, northwardly, until it approaches within about ten miles of Columbus, the seat of the state government, with which it is to be connected by a navigable feeder; then, leaving the Scioto valley, it passes in a north eastwardly direction, across the country to the Muskingum river; thence, up that river, and along the valley of one of its branches, crossing the summit between its head waters, and those which fall into the lake, and continuing a northwardly direction down the valley of one of the latter streams to lake Erie. This canal will pass through the heart of the state, and through a country of uncommon fertility; capable, in its present state of partial settlement and cultivation, of producing, for exportation, more than two millions of bushels of wheat, annually, and other

productions, common to a temperate climate, to a proportionate amount. This canal will unite, by a navigable communication, the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries, with the great lakes: The former affording a steam boat navigation of 5000 miles, now navigated by 80 steam boats, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies; and the latter presenting an uninterrupted sloop or ship navigation, of 1200 miles, connected with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the river of that name, and with the Hudson river, and city of New York, by means of the Erie canal. The Ohio canal may be considered as the last grand link in a chain of internal navigation, extending from New Orleans to New York. Through this canal will pass that commerce which always takes place between southern countries, abounding in tropical productions, and the temperate and colder regions, which produce bread stuffs and provisions, and are the seats of manufactories; a commerce similar, in extent and character, to that now carried on between the northern Atlantic states, and the southern states and West India islands.

The Ohio canal also passes through a region, on the Muskingum and its branches, abounding in coal of an excellent quality, and which may be procured with the greatest ease. This mineral has nowhere been found in the extensive country bordering on the lake, in the western part of the rich and populous state of New York, nor in the extensive and fertile valley of the Scioto. Almost every acre, in these regions, destitute of coal, is susceptible of cultivation; and fuel, at no distant day, will become scarce and valuable. Inexhaustible quarries of gypsum are found on the bays and islands of lakes Erie and Huron, and in the western part of New York. This, on the contrary, has never been found in the interior of the state of Ohio. An extensive, profitable and highly advantageous commerce, in these articles, will unquestionably be carried on through the Ohio canal, in a few years after its completion.

The Miami canal from Cincinnati to Dayton, which is about 67 miles in length, is located through a country not surpassed in fertility by any on the globe, and will become the channel of an extensive trade, which, with the hydraulic power created by its construction, cannot fail to make it profitable to the state, as well as highly advantageous to the country through which it passes.

These canals are estimated to cost about 3,000,000 dollars. The estimates have been made with the greatest care, from accurate surveys, by engineers who have had long experience in the actual construction of the grand canal of New York, and the estimates may be relied on as correct.

The state, by a solemn legislative act, has undertaken to make these canals; and no doubt can be entertained of her ability to do so. This great work is to be carried on by borrowing the money necessary for its accomplishment. The loans are authorized by the legislature—commissioners are appointed with full power to negotiate these loans; manage the fund appropriated for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal, and to make all necessary arrangements appertaining thereto.

To provide for the punctual payment of the interest on the loans to be obtained, there are pledged and appropriated—all the profits of the canals, and all grants and donations which may be made in aid of the object—also 50,000 dollars out of the surplus moneys now remaining in the state treasury—50,000 dollars out of the revenues of the present year—a tax is levied on all the property in the state, taxable for state purposes, consisting chiefly of real property, which, from year to year, shall be sufficient, together with the income of the canals actually collected and paid over for the year previous, to pay the interest due on loans for any and every year; and also to

produce a surplus fund for the year 1828 of 10,000 dollars, for the year 1829 of 20,000 dollars, for the year 1830 of 30,000 dollars, for the year 1831 of 40,000 dollars, the same sum of 40,000 dollars, for each succeeding year until three years after the completion of the canals: and the sum of 25,000 dollars for each succeeding year, until the income of the canals will produce said sum of 25,000 dollars, or more, per annum, over and above the amount of interest payable on loans. These surplus sums, together with all the income of the canals, more or less, after paying the interest on loans, and all donations made in aid of the work, are to form a surplus fund for the redemption of the principal borrowed.

The auditor of state, the superintending officers of the treasury, is to determine the per centum necessary to be levied on the grand list of taxable property of the state, in order to raise the amount required, from year to year, as provided by law, for canal purposes, in addition to the amount of revenue required for the ordinary expenses of the state government. The revenue, thus raised by the canal fund, is to be kept separate and apart from all other moneys in the treasury, and is inviolably pledged for that purpose alone. The faith of the state is also pledged not to reduce or alter the tax now levied, so as to diminish the security given for the punctual payment of the interest and principal to be borrowed; and that the stock, created in obtaining the loans, shall never be taxed, or its value in any way impaired by any legislative act.

The greatest amount which it will be necessary to raise, by taxation, in one year, in order to meet the interest due on loans, whilst the work is in a state of progression, will probably not exceed \$130,000. The income of the canals, when any considerable part shall be completed, will aid considerably in the payment of interest due on loans obtained for their construction.

Of the ability of the state to raise the revenue necessary to meet the interest on loans, without oppressing the people by taxes, no doubt can be entertained by any one acquainted with its situation, history and resources. The state contains an area of upwards of 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres, most of it possessing an excellent soil, and capable of sustaining as dense a population as any part of America of equal extent. There is scarcely a square mile in the state which will not admit of settlement, and afford a good farm. Not one sixth of the land in the state is now reduced to cultivation, yet it sustains a population of 750,000 inhabitants, which number is rapidly increasing, and affords a vast quantity of surplus productions for exportation. A state tax, on land alone, has been levied and collected in one year of upwards of 300,000 dollars, at a time, too, when the state did not contain more than one half of its present population. But it will probably not be necessary to raise a revenue from taxation, in any one year, over 200,000 dollars to pay the interest on canal loans, and to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. The state is free from debt. It has a surplus of 60,000 dollars now remaining in the treasury, and its currency is sound.

The bill, which provides for making the canals, was passed with an uncommon degree of unanimity in both branches of the legislature; and, although a few disappointed individuals may be displeased, and may still attempt to create dissatisfaction, an immense majority of the people are decidedly friendly to the policy.

Under these circumstances, no doubt can be reasonably entertained of the security of the stock to be created, nor of the success of the work.

## CHRONICLE.

*New York.* Gen. Talmadge, (lieut. governor), has been nominated by the senate of this state, (18 to 10), as a senator of the United States. The assembly, which had previously nominated Mr. Spencer, had not acted thereon at our last advices from Albany.

*Baltimore.* Mrs. Ellen Moale died in this city a few days ago. She was the first white child born within the district which now contains 70,000 souls!

*Longevity.* It is a remarkable fact, that there have died in the town of Little Compton, R. I, since the 1st of Jan. 1825, five men and one woman, whose united ages amounted to 566 years—the eldest was upwards of 100 years! the youngest 81 years.

*Whales,* of a very large size, and in considerable numbers, have lately appeared off the capes of Delaware.

*Great ship.* The admeasurement of the large ship now building at Quebec, is 5000 tons, or about a third more than the Columbus. It is to be launched in May next.

*A grand balloon!* The *Courier de la Meuse* announces an aeronautic scheme, which sinks into insignificance all former attempts. It is planned by a physician named Robertson; who intends, by means of it, to visit all parts of the globe. This wonderful machine, the Columbus of balloons, is to be called the Minerva, and will be 150 feet in diameter, and capable of raising 72,954 kilograms, or 149,037 French pounds. It will carry sixty persons, provisions for five or six months, furniture of all kinds, and scientific instruments. It will consist of a balloon, holding 1,767,150 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and the vessel altogether will weigh 80,537 pounds. This stupendous aerial edifice is only retarded for want of cash!

*Law anecdote.* The petition of Timothy Oates, in the year 1792, public crier of the court in Wiltshire, represented to the judges:

"That your petitioner is this day 84 years of age, and was a crier in this court before either of your honors were born. That, small as his perquisites are, his wants are still smaller. He, alas! can cry no longer, but he may possibly live a little longer; and, during that small period, he implores to cry by proxy. His son, Jonathan, has a sonorous echoing voice, capable of rousing a sleeping juror or witness, to the remotest nook of the court-house; your petitioner begs that Jonathan may be accepted as his substitute; so that, of your petitioner, it may be said, when he is dead and gone, that, although he cried almost all the days of his life, yet he never shed a tear."

The bench granted nem. con.

*Appointments by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.*

*Augustus B. Woodward,* as judge of the United States for that part of the territory of Florida situated between the Apalachicola and Suwannee rivers, in place of William W. Blair, deceased.

*Albert J. Clagget,* of Maryland, to be district attorney for West Florida, in the place of William F. Steel, removed.

*Caspar W. Weaver,* of Maryland, as superintendent of the road from Canton to Zanesville, in the state of Ohio, under a late law of congress, entitled "An act for the continuation of the Cumberland road."

*Stephen Carter,* as surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Natchez, Mississippi, in the place of Isaac Guion, deceased.

The above appointments we have not published before. The first, that of judge Woodward, was confirmed by the senate on the 22d February; and the others on the 9th of March.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**MONEY-MANUFACTORIES AND RELIEF LAWS.** I shall always have reason to congratulate myself on the adventurous stand that was taken in the REGISTER in 1818, against banks and banking, and other legislative acts for the manufacture of money, as well as those for the "relief" of the people, which naturally followed the original wrong; and I must also think that there was some little merit in opposing the great monied aristocracy that was growing up at that time, and which threatened the destruction of all who would not send in their "adhesion" to it. The people, however, sustained me, and I cared but little what dishonest banks and dishonest bank-managers could do. Most of these have passed away to their original insignificance, but they dragged many worthy persons along with them; and, on account of the last, it was with general regret that I witnessed a fulfilment of all the predictions that had been made, as to the dreadful explosion and amount of suffering that would follow the mad doings of those days. But it is pleasant, indeed, to observe that the people of most of the states—perhaps, in every one but Kentucky, have nearly or altogether recovered from the disorder that afflicted them; and Kentucky might, also, have been healed, if a policy had not been pursued similar to that of pouring fresh potions of ardent spirits down the throat of a drunken man, for the purpose of making him sober, and of enabling him to stand erect on his feet! And even now this policy prevails. The popular voice is, (or lately was), in favor of it; and the *ad captandum* cry of "relief," drowns the voice of truth and scorns the lessons of experience. Political quackery is the order of the day. "But the end is not yet." Much as the people of Kentucky have suffered, they must suffer much more. As I repeatedly warned them of the condition which they were running into, that they might avoid it, perhaps some will now be more willing to "listen to reason" than they were, and may profit by reflecting on the consequences of the course which they are pursuing, and make the wonderful discovery—that the establishment of banks does not create *relief*, or relief laws lead to *economy* and the rightful uses of *credit*! That, let speculators say what they please, there is no other way to become wealthy than through the means which well-encouraged and profitable labor affords—and no other way for the payment of debts, than economical applications of the means thus furnished. Individuals may not come within the full scope of these remarks, but they are unquestionably just with respect to every community. A grave-digger may get rich by a pestilence; and public misfortunes are not always disadvantageous to every private person.

It is very far from my intention to interfere with the local politics of Kentucky, or any other state. I do not understand them, and have not taken any trouble that I might, ever since the wild banking and "relief" laws were passed. But some general observations on the present state of things in this commonwealth, with a brief notice of the various proceedings which brought it about, may be useful—if not to cause a return to good principles in Kentucky, at least, as holding a beacon to prevent the people of other states from falling into the slough of contending interests and depreciated credit, which has, for several years past, so much vexed the citizens of this highly favored section of our country, and materially influenced capital and labor to seek safety and success in other parts of the union. Kentucky has pro-

vably lost as much as she has gained by migrations since the fatal year 1818, when the *forty-three* "independent banks" were littered; though her longest-cultivated fields have not yet lost any portion of their original productiveness; and her population is still very sparse.

The mania which commonly seized the people of the United States soon after the peace with Great Britain in 1815, more severely raged in some of the western parts of our country than in any other—and the people of Kentucky and Ohio seemed more deeply inoculated with it—except, perhaps, those of a considerable portion of Pennsylvania: but, in the latter, it was considerably checked by the habitual caution of a "pains-taking" people. Thousands of persons forsook their *farm* and their *workshop* to become *merchants*. Whoever could raise a few hundred dollars in cash, hastened to expend it in the eastern cities, as well as to exhaust all the credit that he could obtain, in ill-advised purchases of foreign goods. These were hurried into the interior with as much promptitude as if every day's delay on the road was the loss of a little fortune—and so the cost of transportation was doubled, to be added to the originally imprudent expenditure. As the goods were bought on credit, they could be sold on credit—and who would wear an old coat when he might so easily obtain a new one at "the store!"—he could get credit, and pay "when convenient." The hum of the spinning wheel was banished from the evening's fire-side, and the sound of the shuttle no longer disturbed *speculative* minds. There was a plenty of every thing, because there was a plenty of credit! The *needless* debts thus created amounted to millions!—but "pay-day" came at last. The city merchants pressed the country dealers, and they pressed their customers—every one pulled and hauled, and, "get what you can!"—"save himself who may," was bel-lowed through the land. In this state of things, it was found out that the *whole difficulty* was caused by the want of money! A "circulating medium" was required. Banks must be established—and there was nothing wanting for them but acts of incorporation and paper mills! The people called for banks, and banks were made; they loaned money freely, and, for "a little season," the oppressed, having, by new credits, paid off some part of their old debts, rejoiced at the "relief" afforded. A fig for the old fashioned way of doing business, said they—there is nothing like credit. But this did not last long. The bills of most of the new-made banks would not "pass"—it was discovered that they were paper—*mere paper*; and then there was the very "*mischievous* to pay." Brokers and shavers jumped up like mushrooms, and they gave "relief," out of sheer kindness to a suffering people! They began at 10 per cent. discount and ended at 95!—shaving away the greater portion of the little means that were left for the honest payment of debts. The banks, by this time, had obtained judgments—the sheriffs were as busy as "Old Nick in a gale of wind," and a general sweep of ruin was threatened in several of the states. In most of them, a majority of the people were now convinced of the folly of their conduct, and they said *let us come—we will meet it as well we can*. This was a noble stand—and the consequence is, that, wherever it was taken, a trace of the ravages of the storm of speculation is hardly to be found—or, if found, it is rapidly disappearing. Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. may be said to have recovered, because they rejected additional po-

tions of the maddening quality to heal existing madness—but in Kentucky the majority appears to have been of the debtor class, and replevin and relief laws "of all sorts and sizes," were to do what the "independent banks" had failed to accomplish! These were turned and twisted into every shape to meet different contingencies; and the obligation of contracts was put to scorn. But the judiciary interfered, and the judiciary must be destroyed; and, what could not be effected by impeachment, was to be brought about by a simple law. The old court of appeals was annihilated by the legislature, and a new court organized—and then the "relief" party thought themselves safe—yet now there are *two* courts of appeal, each pretending to the same jurisdiction, so that, in fact, there is no *present* court at all: for which is the true court will have to be decided at some future period, in some way and manner that I know not of.

By the way, I forgot to mention in its proper place, that after the "independent banks" had tumbled down, and the replevin and relief laws would not pay off the people's debts! the legislature made a mammoth bank of the commonwealth, the bills of which, though a "legal tender," are passed in the very bank itself, at the rate of 50 cents in the dollar of their nominal value, in exchange for specie, or the bills of specie-paying banks!!!

Who are the parties to the relief or anti-relief measures and paper banking in Kentucky, I know not. I am really ignorant which of the parties has the *present* ascendancy, or what either design to do. The gentlemen from that state with whom I have had the honor to converse, have not expressed their feelings to me as to the local excitements that prevail therein; and hence I cannot be influenced by other than broad and general views of the subject at large. I learn, however, that there are great and furious contentions, and the public newspapers inform us of acts and counter acts without number, to sustain or destroy the existing system. My best wishes are with the latter—for, in my opinion, an act *too violent* to cure the state of its diseases and restore the people to peace, can hardly be committed!—save a violation of the public faith, pledged as to the "bills of credit" issued by the bank of the commonwealth. These bills, it is true, may be withdrawn in a few years; but the longer they are circulated at a depreciated value, the greater will be the amount of the evil caused by the establishment of that institution. Look at Ohio—she was as much vexed with a disgraced currency as Kentucky now is: when her banks "blew up," the people, as if by common consent, refused to circulate their paper—and the consequence has been, that the currency of Ohio is as sound as that of any other state; and industry and economy will soon make it as "plenty" therein as it is elsewhere.\* Cincinnati,

\*The manufactories of Steubenville, especially the celebrated establishment of Messrs. B. Wells and company, who send to the Atlantic states many thousand dollars' worth of superior superfine cloths every year and a large amount in other woollen goods, more effectually *relieve* the neighborhood, than it would be relieved if all the [paper] banks in the world were located in the district. It was these *creations of value* that enabled the banks at that place to maintain their credit during the wreck of such institutions in the western country; and it is proudly mentioned in the "Herald," that it was the "only town between Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and the Mississippi, which could boast of two banks, sustained altogether by private capital and credit." Besides the great woollen manufactory above alluded to, which is called the "pride of the west," there are, in Steubenville and its immediate neighborhood, as we learn by the "Herald," two steam flour mills—two steam cotton manufacto-

late the greatest seat of paper-money manufactories in the west, is now without any of them—and yet, perhaps, the most growing and prosperous city in the west. But Kentucky, so abundant in personal courage and generous feeling, wanted that moral courage and plain sense of right which has distinguished and redeemed her flourishing neighbor.

To enter upon a general argument about relief laws and banks, would occupy much more room than at present can be spared for an examination of them; and I shall simply remark—that nothing but extreme necessity, such as foreign invasion or domestic commotion, ought to sanction any measure that interferes with the obligation of contracts—that interposes new difficulties in the way of a creditor pursuing his right,\* or that grants new advantages to the debtor that he may avoid the accomplishment of his promises: and that banks are every where a curse, when resorted to by an *agricultural* people, for ordinary borrowings of money. As to the former, I can give *personal* testimony, from long and mournful experience, *pro* and *con*, that there is much more to be feared from fraudulent debtors than hard-hearted creditors—and for the best of all reasons, that the latter are more interested in sustaining than in oppressing those who owe them: and in respect to the latter, the *farmer* who goes into bank, except on some *special* emergency, hardly ever gets out of it, unless by the sale of his property. The time lost in attending to his notes, together with the interest paid on them, eats him up: and if not so, makes him a dependent being, though, by abstaining, he might have been an independent one—caring no more about "discount-day" than for the anniversary of Nebuchadnezzar's birth.

"Blessed is he who bringeth consolation!" If what is told to me of the state of the public mind in Kentucky is true, there is a greater shew of *freedom* in that commonwealth than has caused the revolution of an empire. Indeed, it would seem that so much excitement could not exist in any other than a free state, surrounded by other equally independent but less agitated communities. Perhaps, there is nothing better calculated to shew the advantages which we derive from the *federation* than the case now presented. A state may be shaken to its centre by conflicting opinions and interests, without at all affecting the general peace! It is always pleasant to find out fresh

ries—one steam paper mill—two breweries—two copperas manufactories—one air foundry, in which are cast all kinds of hollow ware—one steam engine manufactory—one cotton and woollen machinery manufactory—two wool carding machines for country work, one of which is propelled by steam. These employ a large number of persons, and the food and materials consumed by them give life and spirit and "plenty" of money, because it circulates freely, to the whole district. Productive industry may be aided by banks—but banks, without the support of productive industry, will ever "make to themselves wings and fly away." They do no more than handle and turn money—they *make* none.

What is said in general of Steubenville may be observed of Pittsburg—which, perhaps, is the greatest manufacturing town in the United States, though it suffered dreadfully a few years ago, when a general bankruptcy seemingly threatened the nation, on account of the enormous influx of British goods, imported for the express purpose of breaking down our infant establishments. But Pittsburg is rapidly recovering her former prosperity, and, though individuals have been ruined, others are doing well and the society is flourishing.

\*I mean as to *past* transactions. The laws between debtor and creditor might be much amended; and, possibly, if the *whole* of them were done away, after due warning, society would be the better for it.

reasons for loving our system of government; no one can wish that it should be put to new trials—but every good man will rejoice that its provisions and principles are found adequate to every emergency that occurs.

Since the preceding article was in type, I was alarmed by what seemed a cry for "relief," in a very respectable Tennessee paper, the *Knoxville Enquirer*; but, looking over the article, was happy to meet with the words—"Legislative interference cannot avail any thing"—and, that there is "a way of escape without the aid of bank accommodations," which is by an increased attention to the cultivation of the soil and increased industry, in every respect, such as raising cotton and grain, rearing stock, &c. This is the true principle on which the people should every where seek "relief"—and, as diminutions in price follow the superabundance of production, the spare labor should be appropriated to household and other manufactures, many of which may be profitably carried on by every well-regulated family. And, whatever may be the wants of particular sections of the United States, it is very certain that the union was never more prosperous than now. The growers of grain, a peculiar people, are not doing so well as we could wish them, but they will soon do better; because the domestic consumers of their products are rapidly multiplying, as well as becoming more and more able to give liberal prices for the good things of this life. The mechanics and manufacturers are fully employed, and capital circulates freely by means of their earnings.

**WHY AND WHEREFORE.** The elections in Virginia are about to take place, and some of the candidates for seats in congress and in the state legislature, are spreading their opinions on "matters and things" before the electors, to obtain their suffrages. One of these, a candidate for congress, says, "he is warmly the friend of the gradual increase of the navy" and of "fortifications"—that he is for affording protection to our commerce, but "considers the tariff measure as not a bit better than a pick-pocket scheme," &c.

This method of speaking of the tariff is too fashionable in the south. Is it believed that the friends of that measure wish to "pick the pockets" of any other class of their fellow citizens? It has been unquestionably demonstrated, that three fifths, if not two thirds, of the white people of the United States—the great body of the tax-payers, were, and are, in favor of it: is it decorous that they should be spoken of after this manner? What possible good can result from it—ought the undoubted majority to yield to the minority, in a matter in which the general welfare is concerned? And besides, what is it—who knows, except perhaps the cotton planter, from some small rise in the price of "bagging," (which will be only temporary), that the tariff has been altered—who feels any additional burthen imposed upon him? No one—but rejoicing millions, I was going to say, know and feel the good effects that have resulted from the mere determination—manifested by the constituted authorities of the nation, to protect the manufactures of the country; and, in truth, the late modification of the tariff amounts to little more than the establishment of a principle: it has not done any thing towards building up those monopolies, &c. &c. that were so much talked about and so terribly feared—and the broad fact exists, that our country, at this time, is generally more truly prosperous than ever it was. Labor is in demand, and the free productive persons of the republic—the musket-bearers of the land and the bone and sinew of every community, have employment, and are doing well. And, I have no hesitation in saying, this fortunate state of things was mainly brought about by what is so politely called a "pick-pocket scheme," through the various business that

it has afforded, aided by some very fortunate circumstances in Europe and South America.

But wherefore should commerce be "protected" and manufactures be left to do as well as they can? The latter is by far the greater interest—its product is much larger than the amount of our foreign trade; why any distinction, unless in favor of the quantity of labor required? I say labor—because, let the sophist turn and twist the case as he may, there is no other means of obtaining wealth than through its profits. Gold, the most commonly accepted representative of property, is only to be had by digging. The best devised schemes that ever were formed, will not bring it out of the earth; and, unless labor be profitable, there will not be diggings of gold, except as we buy lottery tickets, in the hope of drawing the "big prize." It is labor that pays all—supports all—the bar, the pulpit, the government, and the sovereignty.

I should like to hear "an argument" from one of those gentlemen in support of the protection of commerce and against the protection of manufactures! It would have some resemblance to one that I once met with beginning with, "a thing is and is not," for, what applies to one must apply to the other. But if those who are in favor of the former, will take the trouble to turn to the debates of congress in 1789 and 1790, they will find that the arguments then used against commerce are just exactly those which they would now use against manufactures. Nay, they may meet with all the cant phrases and petty sayings, about "taxing the many for the benefit of a few," &c. &c. And how long has it been orthodox, in certain parts of our country, to protect commerce, increase the navy, and erect fortifications? I say, protect every interest which American labor and capital is capable of grasping. Each should be the same in the estimation of every friend of his country. But a surrender of prejudices is at hand, and we shall not be much longer jostled with discordant opinions, as to the encouragement of national industry and support of internal improvement.

Since I began to write this little article I met with the following extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres. It will severely bother the friends of commerce and the enemies of manufactures, to tell us what we ought to do in this affair, supposing the matter to be fairly represented—

The letter intimates that the law, passed by the government of Buenos Ayres, prohibiting the importation of American flour, was adopted at the instigation of the British merchants. It further states that—

"The English have not been content with this, they have had a meeting, and drew up resolutions in due form to adopt some effectual measure to put down the American domestic brown cotton goods which from the quantity of cotton requisite to manufacture them, the English goods of the same description cannot come in competition with ours; the plan they have marked out to pursue, is, to influence the government to lay on a heavy duty which would be equal to a prohibition, under pretence, that their manufactures in the back country stand in need of protection. The finer cotton goods they can afford to bring here cheaper than we can. If they succeed in having this law passed, our commerce will be completely ruined in this quarter—the principal part of the American cargoes have consisted latterly of flour and those unbleached cottons. There were imported into this city the year past about 5000 bales of American sheetings and shirtings, containing about 1,490,000 yards, which generally sells from 18 3/4 a 25 cents per yard. There has been imported in the same length of time, about 80,000 bbls. flour."

**COTTON.** The great trade which the emancipation of Mexico and South America has opened for British and other manufactures of cotton, together with

the mightily increased consumption of the material in the United States, (which is now equal to more than *one-fourth of the whole quantity raised*), has given much additional value to the article, notwithstanding that the product has been increased in our own country and its cultivation been pretty extensive in Egypt—but, perhaps, the accession to the general stock from the latter, has not more than equalled the diminution of the quantity exported from Brazil, on account of the unsettled state of things in that empire. That this has added much to the prosperity of our country, in furnishing means to pay for articles imported, is willingly admitted—and the time now is, when the cotton planters of the southern, and the manufacturers of the eastern, middle and western states, are all doing reasonably well—without any clashing of interests, as it was feared would follow the late measures adopted for some slight encouragement of domestic industry, as applied to the production of bread stuffs and meats, in aiding the manufacturers and mechanics, who consume them, by a tariff bottomed on the principle of protecting the latter, though its operation has not been injuriously felt by any. But the time must and will arrive, when the home-demand for cotton shall be the great regulator, (if it is not so even now), of the price of the article abroad—as being that only which can be relied on—the imports being checked by a heavy rate of duty, when it shall happen that Egypt and Brazil pour forth the supplies that they are capable of furnishing. In our own country, too, the amount is on the increase—North Carolina already yields a large quantity, and in Virginia, it seems that an extensive cultivation may soon be expected. Many experiments have been made as to the field production of the commodity, and the result is said to be, that the crop is the most profitable that can be raised in the counties below tide water in that state. There is a great deal of spare labor and spare lands in this part of Virginia, and the probability is, that, in two or three years, the article, “Virginia cotton,” may as commonly be found in our prices current as “Upland” or “Louisiana.” Well—we hope that “there is room enough for us all;” and there certainly is, if we will only strive to accommodate one another as we should.

**BRITISH GOODS.** There has been a great and sudden rise in the price of British goods in the United States, caused by the immense supplies that have been sent off or ordered for Mexico and S. America. A corresponding rise in the value of domestic manufactures will also take place, and we hope that this will be attributed to the demand, and not to the “pick-pocket tariff scheme.” And, besides, as cotton has advanced 8 or 10 cents *per lb.* very happily for the planters and the public,\* it would seem that the goods made out of it should be advanced a little. Cottons, woollens and hardware are now from 15 to 20 *per cent.* higher than they were six weeks ago; and it is a fact, that British agents in the United States have called upon their customers, with requests that they would order as few goods, at present, as they could conveniently do with. The matters just stated will do many times more for our manufactories than the tariff accomplished; and we hope that it will lead to the perfect establishment of all the old works, and cause the erection of many new ones. It is several

\*The public is always interested in the advanced value of any staple commodity, unless caused by a domestic scarcity. The remark applies to manufactured articles as well as agricultural. But the subject is one about which I shall speak more at large hereafter. It is absolutely necessary, that it should be fully comprehended—and public attention cannot be too often drawn to it.

years since there was so much bustle and business in the United States as there is at this time. Labor is in great demand, and almost every branch of industry appears to be doing well. If this state of things continues for two or three years, *the industry of the people will protect itself, aided as it will be by roads and canals.*

**GOLD.** The mines of North Carolina begin to attract much attention. Professor Olmsted, of the university of North Carolina, has lately visited the country in which they are located, and given a full account of them. They are spread over a space of not less than 1,000 square miles. The gold is generally found in small grains. The people in the neighborhood use it as a common currency; carrying it in goose quills, and passing it by weight, as in old times, at 90 or 91 cents per penny-weight. The value of the whole quantity found, is not stated; but the diggers, generally, do not make more than 60 cents per day by their labor; still many are engaged in the business by the hope of finding some large masses of the precious metal, for pieces, weighing from 400 to 600 penny weights are sometimes met with, and one was found, that, in its crude state, weighed 28 *lbs.* *avoirdupois.* The bed of the mineral “is a thin stratum of gravel enclosed in a dense mud, usually of a pale blue, but sometimes of a yellow color.” The land is very poor, and the people are becoming a distinct race, called “gold hunters.” It appears to be a bad business. Some of the gold finds its way to New York and other places, as remittances. We shall lay by this scientific account of the mines, &c. and publish it as soon as convenient.

The “Carolinian,” of the 29th ult. says—A poor old man, who had been digging at Barringer’s [mine] for sometime, with little success, came, the other day, upon a solid mass of the precious metal, in the fissure of a rock, which proved to be worth about *one thousand dollars.*

But digging for gold is not, in any country that we have heard of, the best and surest way of making money. The same quantity of labor bestowed on almost any other business will yield a greater profit.

**THE DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.** This work is proceeding rapidly. Six hundred persons were kept at work all the past winter, their number is now doubled; and many more are wanted immediately. The execution so far, is highly spoken of, and in 1827, it is said that the whole canal will be finished.

**TURNPIKE TOLLS.** It was stated in the British house of commons, on the 17th Feb. that the annual revenue, derived from the turnpike tolls in the vicinity of London, amounted to a million and a half pounds sterling. There are ten of the gates which yield 240,000*l.*

**THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.** Letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated

Lexington, Ken. March 21, 1825.

Gentlemen: At different times, before Mr. Clay left this place for Washington, last fall, I had conversations with him on the subject of the choice of a president by the house of representatives. In all of them, he expressed himself as having, long before, decided in favor of Mr. Adams, in case the contest should lie between that gentleman and general Jackson. My last interview with him was, I think, the day before his departure, when he was still more explicit, as it was then certain that the election would be transferred to that tribunal, and highly probable that he would not be among the number returned. In the course of this conversation, I took occasion to express my sentiments with respect to the delicate and difficult circumstances under which he would be placed—on which he remarked, that I could not more



fully apprehend them than he did himself, but that nothing should deter him from the duty of giving his vote, and that no state of things could arise, that would justify him in preferring general Jackson to Mr. Adams, or induce him to support the former. So decisive, indeed, were his declarations on this subject, that, had he voted otherwise than he did, I should have been compelled to regard him as deserving that species of censure which has been cast upon him for consistently adhering to an early and deliberate resolution.

When the suggestion of a sinister vote on his part first reached us, I felt disposed to offer, without delay, the testimony which no citizen is at liberty to withhold, when he believes another to be unjustly accused of a criminal offence; but, presuming that the result of the inquiry instituted in the house of representatives would prevent a reiteration of the imputations cast upon him, I thought it unnecessary to obtrude my humble testimony upon the public. Finding this, however, not to be the case, and regarding the character of the nation, as well as that of two distinguished individuals, to be involved in the unceasing repetition of charges which have been kept alive and disseminated merely by repetition, I consider it my duty to oppose, to their further diffusion, the statements which I have made, and, without hesitation, shall leave it with the impartial and intelligent people of the United States to appreciate my motives, and the value of the evidence which I have, spontaneously, offered to their consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
DAN. DRAKE, M. D.

WASHINGTON, February 23d, 1825.

The birth-day of Washington, is the fit time for a tribute of respect to him, whose glorious achievements place him next to the father of our country.

On this day, I present to general Jackson, a ring of the *Aero's* hair, of the color it was when he led our soldiers to victory—it was made in this city and of American gold.

Wear it in remembrance of him who was first in the hearts of his country, and of her who gives it to you, with her best wishes for your health and happiness.

(Signed) ELIZA W. CUTTIS.

To general Jackson.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1825.

*My dear madam:* By the hands of our mutual friend, gen. Lafayette, I have had the extreme satisfaction of receiving a ring containing the hair of general WASHINGTON, which you have done me the honor to present. Believe me, I shall retain, and wear it, with the greatest pleasure. I will wear it in remembrance of your kind opinions expressed towards me, and of the illustrious and revered man, the recollection of whose virtues and disinterested patriotism, none can ever be unmindful of. Could the present you tender me, be at all increased in value, it would be by the consideration, that its presentation has been through one, who devoted himself in early life to the service of our happy country, and who was the friend and associate of our beloved Washington.

I pray you to accept my kind wishes for your health and prosperity in life.

With great respect and regard, I am your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mrs. E. W. Cuttis.

MR. CLAY. Much has been said against the proceedings of this distinguished gentleman, in regard to his conduct in the late presidential election. His own statement of facts and vindication is before the nation. It has been, or will be, read by all the reading people of the country, and requires no commentary

that they may understand it. And, further, we observe, that though many toasts, at political dinners, suppers, &c. deprecating his course, have been given, there seems to be no want of similar expressions of approbation at others: and, at *Paterbon*, N. J. a dinner was given in honor of him, Nicholas Smith, esq. president, and Andrew Parson, esq. vice president—at which the following resolutions were passed and toast drank, with other resolutions and toasts not necessary to be repeated on the present occasion—

"In consideration of the conspicuous part the hon. Henry Clay has taken in the important interests of these United States, the adoption of which has led on to the unexampled prosperity they now enjoy; the most prominent features of which are, the able manner in which he recommended and advocated the acknowledgment by our government of the independence of the South American states; and the bold, dignified stand he took in the adoption of an American system for internal improvement, of encouraging and promoting roads, canals and domestic manufactures:

And whereas, the consummation of these great objects, as far as they have been adopted, have proved to the world the correctness of his judgment: And whereas, disappointed and unebastened ambition has reared his hydra head, and, with slanderous tongue, has attempted to imprint a foul stain upon his political reputation:

*Resolved*, That we hail the auspicious event of the acquisition of his talents to the cabinet, as the surest presage of a successful administration. After which, the following toast was drunk:

*By the president.* Henry Clay, an unblemished patriot, an unrivalled orator, and a liberal and enlightened statesman; a friend to man, without distinction of color or country; the benevolent defender of the red man of the forest, and the sable son of Africa; the champion of South American independence; the fearless advocate of suffering Greece. May his present station prove a prelude to the highest honor in the gift of the republic.

GEN. LAFAYETTE. The itenary of the nation's guest, from Washington, which he left on the 24th Feb. to the 3d of June, when he is to be at Boston, has been published, showing his days' travel, stoppages, &c. The time is 99 days—the travel, by land, 2,655 miles, and, by water, 2,610—together 5,265. The extreme point south, is Savannah—south west, New Orleans; west, St. Louis; north and east, Boston—passing through or touching the states of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. What a journey!

LAFAYETTE performed two grateful and solemn duties at Savannah. He laid the corner stones of the monuments which are about to be erected to the memory of generals GREEN and POLAKI. Particulars hereafter.

The arrival of the veteran LAFAYETTE in the United States seems to have warmed the hearts of the people in the most distant regions of the "new world." A letter from Buenos Ayres says—"I have just received newspapers from the United States, informing me of the magnificent reception of general Lafayette. I have never read newspapers with such exquisite delight as these, and I firmly believe there never was so interesting and glorious an event in the civilized world, in which all classes of people participated in the general joy, as on this occasion. There is an association of ideas, connected with this event, that produces in my soul emotions I cannot express, and fill my heart with such grateful recollections, as I cannot forget but with my existence. That ten millions of souls, actuated by pure senti-

ments of gratitude and friendship, should, with one voice, pronounce this individual the "GUEST OF THE NATION," and pay him the highest honors the citizens of a free nation can offer, is an event which must excite the astonishment of Europe, and show the inestimable price of liberty."

**MR. RANDOLPH.** We understand, (says the Richmond Enquirer), that, at the last Prince Edward court, Mr. John Randolph addressed his constituents in a manner and with matter which gave great and universal satisfaction. He descanted, with great eloquence and power, on the alarming encroachments of the general government upon the rights of the states. This constituted the principal theme of his impressive address.

**GENERAL JACKSON** was received at Brownsville, Pa. by the people, *en masse*, and by the military, amidst the ringing of bells and discharges of artillery.

**COL. ROGER JONES**, lately appointed adjutant general of the army of the United States, was, for several years past, stationed at Fort Severn, near Annapolis, the inhabitants of which city invited him to a public dinner previous to his departure for the seat of government. On removing the cloth, the following toast was given—

By gen. Harwood—Our much respected and esteemed guest and fellow-citizen, col. Roger Jones—His intended departure from this city, excites feelings of the deepest regret for our loss, tempered with emotions of joy at his just promotion to office.

After this toast was drank, col. Jones rose and addressed the company in the following terms:

*Gentlemen:* I would do great injustice to my own feelings if I were not to attempt, however humble the essay, to return you my sincere thanks for this evidence of that kindness, with which you have been pleased to regard me. It is now more than three years since I have been a sojourner here, during which time the utmost harmony and good fellowship have subsisted between our garrison and the society of Annapolis. We have indeed been considered, as we really feel ourselves to be, one of the families which compose this friendly and hospitable community. In our happy country, the interest and feelings of the officers of the army are completely identified with those of the people; and it is the perception of this fact, illustrated, I trust, throughout the course of my command, and as a neighbor, together with your very indulgent predilections, to which I am indebted for the kindness and good will which have marked the progress, and now the close of my residence among you. Permit me, gentlemen, to give—

The hospitable citizens of this ancient metropolis—May the blessings of liberty and emancipation conspire not to deprive them of their colonial privilege of representation.\*

By capt. T. Franklin—The remaining officers at Fort Severn—Their unexceptionable conduct as subalterns, proves them worthy of being the successors of their worthy colonel.

"**STEADY HABITS.**" It appears, from the Richmond Enquirer, that there will be an opposition to the reelection of the late congressional representatives of this state, in eleven of the twenty-two districts, which is rather uncommon—[That is, that so many are opposed.]

It is a singular fact that the people of Norfolk district have never changed their representative since the establishment of the federal government. Colonel Joshua Parker represented the district from 1739 to 1801,

\*Alluding to the effort of the late legislature, to take away the two delegates from Annapolis.

when it was divided, and the county of Isle-of-Wight, in which col. Parker resided, being separated from it. Mr. Newton was elected to represent the Norfolk district. A change of representatives, it is true, thus took place, but it was not made by the election of the people. Mr. Newton has represented it ever since.

(Herald.)

**NEW YORK.** The number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1824, was 4,341—of which 1,244 were men; 1,204 were boys; 887 were women, and 1,006 were girls. The whole number of deaths by consumption was 736; by convulsions, 231; by dropsy, 377; by dysentery, 120; by hives or group 139; by intemperance, 70; by measles, 100; by small pox, 394—by whooping cough 116; still born, 250. Of persons of color, the whole number of deaths was 718.

**PHILADELPHIA—the Alms House.** The editor of the Sentinel, who is one of the managers of the Alms House, states that the present number of its inmates is 1,096—and at no time during the season has reached 1,300. Of these 1,096, between 600 and 650, are old and infirm, insane, blind, cripple or laboring under acute diseases. In the children's asylum, there are, besides, 200 paupers incapable of labor, they being under eight years of age. The whole number of out-door pensioners is probably not less than 1,200; and it may possibly reach 1,600.

**PENNSYLVANIA.** The legislature has finally passed, and the governor has approved, the bill authorizing the people of that state to vote for or against a convention.

**INDIANA.** A statement of the places of the nativity, and of the professions of the members of the house of representatives, was lately published, of which the following is a summary view: Born in—Massachusetts 2, Connecticut 3, New York 2, Pennsylvania 6, Maryland 1, Virginia 7, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 1, Kentucky 7, Tennessee 1, Ohio 2, Indiana 1, Ireland 1. Of whom, 32 are farmers, 4 attorneys, 3 physicians, 2 merchants, 1 innkeeper, and 2 not pursuing any business. What! only one born in Indiana? the learned European may ask: Yes, Indiana was a wilderness a little while ago.

"**THE BOLIVAR.**" This is the name of a fine steam boat just launched at New York, for the navigation of the river Magdalena, in Colombia. A little while since, one would have been thought a madman if he had ventured on the execution of this project, because that the boatmen would have regarded it an infringement on their rights, and have assuredly *knifed* all that were engaged in it! But the state of society has changed—and it is not probable that the boatmen of the Magdalena will interfere in the matter.

These boatmen, and the porters and guides through the mountains of Colombia, Mexico, &c. were among the most lawless and brutal of mankind; and though generally faithful as to the performance of an engagement, because that their livelihood depended upon the business which they pursued, they otherwise did pretty much as they pleased. We recollect to have read that one of the viceroys of Mexico was compelled to abandon a project of making a good road in a certain mountainous district, because, on account of the narrowness and difficulty of the pass, a large number of persons earned a living by the transportation of goods on their own backs, like beasts of burden. They would not admit of an interference in their business!

**FOREIGN NEWS.** The arrival of one of the packets at New York furnishes London dates to 6th March.

In the house of commons on the 1st March, a bill was offered by sir Francis Burdett, founded on the petition of the catholics for emancipation. After a very long debate, the vote stood, for the motion 247, against it, 234, majority 13. Mr. Canning addressed the house while sick, and leaning the whole time upon a stick. The tone of his voice was so feeble that his remarks were not heard distinctly in the gallery. He remained ill on the 3rd, in consequence of his exertions in the house.

The "budget" for the year had been introduced—on which occasion the chancellor of the exchequer congratulated the house on the prosperity of the finances and of the country.

There is to be an actual increase in the British army of 15,829 men—including 5,860 for India.

There was a great demand for cotton at Liverpool—19,000 bales were sold during the week ending 26th February. Bowed, at from 10 to 13½d.; Orleans, 12½ to 15d.; Tennessee, 10½ to 13½d.; Sea Island, 21½d. to 2s. 6d.; Brazilian, 12½ to 14½d.; Colombian, 10½ to 11d.; Peruvian, 14d.; West India, 10½d.; Egyptian 12½ to 15d.; Bourbon, 14½d.; Bengal, 7½ to 8d. per lb.

The Servians have been checked in an attempt that they made to throw off the Turkish yoke. The Sultan is making mighty preparations for opening the next campaign against the Greeks. The army destined for this purpose is to consist of 50,000 men. A violent epidemic has shewn itself at Napoli de Romania and caused many deaths. A great number of persons had abandoned the place.

### Messrs. Eaton and Clay.

The Washington papers contain the following letters, published at the request of Mr. Eaton, "explanatory of the meaning that should attach to particular expressions contained in Mr. Clay's address to his constituents:"

Washington, 26th March, 1825.

Sir: In the National Journal of this morning, over your signature, I find my name introduced with the following remarks:

"A few days after the publication of my card, another card, under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer. The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of general Jackson, was closeted for some time with him. I pretend not to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care, and no little art; and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the editor of the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly secretary of the navy, he declared he was not the author of that letter."

The imputation which your phraseology would seem to convey, is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, was not written by him, but was, in fact, written by me; and that by me he was made to avow himself, "though somewhat equivocally," the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as, by fair interpretation, they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you, to require you distinctly to state, whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed. If this be the idea intended to be communicated, I will not persuade myself but that at least you are possessed of facts and circumstances to fix against me the opprobrious charge of writing a letter, which, as the inference must be, I was not merely afraid to acknowledge, but which, through finesse, arrangement, and closet management, I had caused to be avowed by one, who was innocent of producing it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient,

JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. Henry Clay, secretary of state.

Washington, 30th March, 1825.

Sir: Your letter, under date of the 26th inst. was handed to me yesterday. After referring to an address of mine to my late constituents, published in the National Journal of Monday, and from which you quote certain passages, you observe, "the imputation which your phraseology would seem to convey is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, was not written by him, but was, in fact, written by me; and that by me he was made to avow himself, though 'somewhat equivocally,' the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as, by fair interpretation, they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you, to require you distinctly to state, whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed."

In the part of my address to which you refer, having stated a particular fact respecting you, I observe, "I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge." I cannot, therefore, admit your right to call on me for my inferences from a fact which I have submitted to my constituents, leaving them to draw their own conclusions. But, in the spirit of frankness, which has ever guided me, I have no hesitation in stating that, in regard to the letter in the Columbian Observer, I have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion of the person who was its real author. I was satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration, that he was not the author of the letter, as made to the late secretary of the navy.

In the same spirit of frankness, however, it is proper for me to add, that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. K. referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as, in the event of such disavowal I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or publication of that card.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. CLAY.

The Hon. John H. Eaton.

Washington, March 31, 1825.

Sir: Your letter, in answer to mine, was received at 4 o'clock yesterday; from the delay, I was disposed to think you had concluded not to reply.

On reading your communication to your late constituents, I had understood you as intending to convey the idea, not "by inference from a fact, but almost by actual avowal, that the letter published in the Columbian Observer was written by me; and that, to escape or avoid responsibility, by me, Mr. Kremer was made to acknowledge himself its author: your reply to my letter disavows this, and states that "you have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion of the person who was its real author, being satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration that he was not the author of the letter, as made to the late secretary of the navy."

Having nothing to do with this controversy, further than as I considered the introduction of my name intended personally and directly to affect myself, I might omit any notice of the concluding part of your remark, as derived from Mr. Crowninshield, late secretary of the navy. In justice, however, to an absent individual, with whom my name has been associated, I shall not forbear the opinion that Mr. Kremer never did use the language imputed to him. It

is a mistake; any thing but fact; and, without intending to ascribe the error to you, I claim the right of saying, that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor, and to him uttered a language, at war with his public and repeated private declarations made to his friends.

The concluding paragraph of your letter expresses a belief that I "prepared, or advised, the publication of his (Mr. K's) card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed;" and you declare yourself ready to acknowledge the mistake, if I will offer any disavowal.

If you had properly reflected as to what belonged to courtesy, you would have sought from me information about this, before my name was introduced before the public, and your belief formed. You knew me sufficiently well, to believe that I would not decline candidly to answer any inquiries necessary and proper to be made. This was not done; but, on the information you had received, you yielded it your confidence, and proceeded to a defence before the public. Without intending to be understood, as either admitting or denying any thing respecting my imputed visit to Mr. Kremer, on the evening preceding the publication of his card, suppose the fact to be, that I did visit him; and suppose too, that it was, as you have termed it, a "nocturnal visit;" was there any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege? Or does it, therefore, necessarily result, that I should have been engaged in any plan against your rights, or conspiracy against you? There is no one more interested than yourself in denying the force of conclusion as derived from circumstance; and it is a little strange, that while, in your own case, you should object to it, as a rule of proper application, you should, at the same time, claim it as rightfully entitled to operate in the cases of others.

You will excuse me from making an attempt to remove any belief, which you entertain upon this subject: it is a matter which gives me no concern. In the communication made to you, my object was to ascertain, distinctly, your meaning as to the letter published in the Columbian Observer, and to that you have frankly replied. Had you referred to me five days ago, on this subject, I should with pleasure have answered you; but having exhibited your belief and opinions to the public, I am precluded from any explanation: you have no right to ask it; nor I, in justice to myself, any right to give it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. H. Clay, secretary of state.

Washington, 1st April, 1825.

SIR: I received yesterday your note of the 31st ultimo. With respect to mine, in answer to yours of the 28th, (in your reception of which you seem to think there was some delay), allow me to remark, that it was my intention to have despatched it through a friend, who, when I sent for him, happened to be out of the city, in consequence of which I despatched it through another channel; that, amidst my official engagements, I cannot mark the hours with the same precision as a gentleman can of your presumed leisure; that I received your own note, the day after it bore date; and that, by your own admission, you received my note at 4 o'clock of the day succeeding that on which yours was delivered.

Whilst you disclaim having any thing to do with the controversy into which I have been most reluctantly drawn by others, under Mr. Kremer's name, you have chosen to observe, entirely in justice to that gentleman, that he never used the language to which Mr. Crowninshield testifies; "that it is a mistake; any thing but fact;" and to claim the right of saying "that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor." Why this

solicitude to defend Mr. Kremer? Why question the credibility of Mr. Crowninshield? He has not claimed to be confessor of Mr. K.—a term, the religious associations with which might have suggested to you the propriety of abstaining from its use, whatever occasion he may have for the office. The American public is the best judge, whether a gentleman of Mr. Crowninshield's well known character, for honor, probity, and veracity, has falsely testified, or Mr. Kremer has been prevailed upon to avow himself the author of a letter which he never wrote.

In regard to your polite intimation, that I had not properly reflected upon what belonged to courtesy, I have two observations to make, the first of which is, that I am yet to be made sensible of any particular claim that you have upon me for any extraordinary observation of its rules; and the second is, that when I may think I shall have occasion to learn them, I shall not be tempted, even by a gratuitous offer, to renounce my indisputable right to choose my own preceptor.

I made no demand upon you for an explanation of the object of your interview with Mr. Kremer, the night preceding the publication of this card. The privilege of any one to derive from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political, was never contested, as it never will be evaded, by me. My intention was to afford you an opportunity of making an explanation of the object of your visit to him, if you chose to do so. In declining it, I acquiesce entirely in your determination,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

The hon. John H. Eaton, &c. &c. &c.

Washington, 2d April, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received. As there is nothing now of inquiry or argument between us, I might forbear offering a reply, but, from a desire to correct some perversion given both to the meaning and expression of my last communication to you. I shall notice but one of them.

I did not assert that Mr. Kremer never used the language imputed to him by you, as derived from Mr. Crowninshield; it is given as matter of belief only. "I cannot forbear the opinion," is the expression used, accompanied by a full and sufficient reason why that opinion could not be incorrect; and that your informant must be mistaken. It was unnecessary for you to talk of Mr. Crowninshield's honor and veracity to me. I entertain as high an opinion of them as you can; but that he is mistaken, I have no more doubt than I have that Mr. Kremer is also a correct man. His differing with you can assuredly not render him a better or worse member of society.

I admit, most cheerfully, that I have no claim on your courtesy, and to "any extraordinary observance of its rules." I have claims, in this respect, on no one; society, not me, creates the claim, and has long since established amongst her subjects, that hers are rules every where in fashion, and always to be regarded. I am a little surprised, that you should claim to enter any protest against them, while you evince such warmth of regard for the catholic principle of confession. Permit me to assure you, that, with such avowals before me, I have not the least desire to question "your indisputable right to choose your own preceptor."

For the privilege conceded by you of visiting Mr. Kremer, and of deriving "from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political," I ought to feel grateful, however I may omit to express my gratitude. Mr. Kremer is considered an honest man; he bears with him, every where, this reputation; and, whilst he bears it, is fair company for any one, although he may not, like false coin, aim

to assume any gloss appearance, or to pass for any thing beyond a real value.

Respectfully, your most obedient,  
 JOHN H. EATON.  
*Hon. H. Clay, secretary of state.*

**Comodore Porter.**

We recently published the instructions from the navy department, (see page 55 of the present volume); since when the following correspondence has appeared in the newspapers:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 27th December, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th November last, relating to the extraordinary transactions at Faxardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the — of that month, has been received and considered.

It is not intended, at this time, to pronounce an opinion on the propriety of those transactions on your part, but their importance demands for them a full investigation, and you will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to this place, to furnish such explanations as may be required of every thing connected with their cause, origin, progress and termination. For that purpose, you will bring with you those officers whose testimony is necessary, particularly lieut. Platt, and such written evidence as you may suppose useful.

You will return in such convenient vessel as may be best spared from the squadron, and, on your leaving the station, you will deliver the command to captain Warrington, with all such papers, instructions and information, as may be useful to enable him, in the most effectual manner, to accomplish all the objects for which the vessels now under your command were placed there.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

*Com. David Porter, commanding U. S. naval forces, W. Indies, Gulf of Mexico, &c.*

U. S. LIEUT JOHN ADAMS,  
*Thompson's Island, January 30, 1825.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 27th ult. informing me of your reception of mine of the 15th of November, relating to what you have been pleased to term "the extraordinary transactions at Faxardo," and recalling me from my command for a full investigation of my conduct in that affair.

Agreeably to your orders, I shall leave this place for Washington "without unnecessary delay," and have taken measures to obtain all the testimony necessary, and such written evidence as I suppose useful, and, on my arrival in the United States, shall hold myself ready to justify my conduct in every particular, not only by the laws of nations and of nature, and by highly approved precedent, but, if necessary, by the orders of the secretary of the navy.

To use the emphatic language of Mr. Adams, "By all the laws of neutrality and war, as well as of prudence and humanity," I was warranted in chastising and intimidating the authorities of a place who had not only become the allies and protectors of outlaws and pirates, but our active enemies, by the imprisonment and forcible detention of an American officer, while in the performance of his duties. "There will need," (continues Mr. Adams), "no citation from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it."

I am willing, sir, to submit my conduct in this affair to the strictest investigation, and, if I cannot fully justify it, I shall cheerfully submit to the severest punishment that can be inflicted. But, if it shall appear

that the motives which influenced me were founded in patriotism; that the necessity for my conduct really existed, and that "my vindication is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as the first law of nature, self-defence," I shall then hope that atonement will be made for this forcible withdrawal, for an alleged offence, from my command, by restoring me to my former station, and allowing me to retire from it in a manner more honorable to myself and my country, and less injurious to my feelings and character.

This, sir, will be an act of justice that I hope will not be denied to me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
 D. PORTER.  
*Hon. Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy.*

*Extract of a letter from Com. Porter to the Hon. secretary of the navy, dated Washington, March 16, 1825.*

"Officers continue to make to me their reports and to request of me orders. Not knowing whether the department still consider me in command of the West India squadron, I have been at a loss how to act. Will you be pleased to instruct me on the subject.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
 D. PORTER.

"Hon. Samuel L. Southard."

*Extract of a letter from Hon. Samuel L. Southard to Com. Porter, dated navy department, 16th March, 1825.*

"It was the intention of the department, in ordering captain Warrington to the West Indies, to relieve you from the command of the squadron there."

"I am, respectfully, &c.

"SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD

"Com. David Porter, U. S. navy—present."

**Internal Improvements.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 26, 1825.

*Report of the committee on roads and canals, upon the subject of internal improvements, accompanied by a bill "concerning internal improvements."*

The committee of roads and canals beg leave herewith to report a bill "concerning internal improvements."—This bill proposes to authorize the president of the United States to borrow, on the best terms he can, any sums of money, not exceeding, in the whole, ten millions of dollars; which sums are to be borrowed at such times as may be necessary for the purposes contained in the second section of the bill, and to be redeemable at the end of — years.

The second section authorizes the secretary of the treasury to make subscriptions, on the part of the United States, in such companies for internal improvements as may be incorporated by the respective states, and as congress may approve from time to time.

The third section contains a provision, that each state may, under certain restrictions, purchase the stock subscribed in such state, and take a transfer of the same from the secretary of the treasury.

The fourth section directs the secretary of the treasury, as long as any stock belongs to the United States, to receive the dividends on the same, and to vote for the officers of each company, according to the shares subscribed.

The committee have directed their attention, mainly, to such considerations of the subject as may lead to the actual execution of internal improvements.

The construction of the federal government, as a general head, and the existence of many states at separate parts of the whole, create obstacles against the execution of many important works, but none, it is believed, which may not be overcome, and in a manner that will be reconcilable to the pretensions of the different governments.

As to the objects of improvements, whether they belong to the general government or to a state, the execution of them will be, in a degree, beneficial to the whole. An object of improvement may be entirely within in a state, and still be of a federal character, as a road to a fortification. The object may embrace parts of two states, as a bridge over a river that divides the two states; yet the states may erect the bridge if congress gives its consent, otherwise any agreement or compact between the states will not be binding; in such a case, congress could, either give consent or cause the bridge to be erected by the United States, if it was necessary to answer any national purpose; or it might be erected by a company incorporated by the two states. If the object of improvement has a wide range, and is to pass through many states, then the general government can act alone, as in the case of the improvements of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These improvements cannot be distinguished from any other, of the same importance, that passes through a number of states.

It is unnecessary, at the present, to make any effort to ascertain where the true line on this subject lies between the general and states governments; congress must decide on each case as it arises, and it is believed that there never can be any collision. Congress will never be disposed to act without the co-operation of the states, except in a national work, passing through different states, and were the states, through which it passes, are not interested in a degree sufficient to induce them to undertake the perfection of the work, or any considerable part of it; such cases, in the opinion of the committee, may be considered as of the first national class, and cannot be included in any general and specific systems: for, although the mountains, streams, and the variety of our climate and soil, will not change, still it would be rash to adopt a system designating where roads, canals and bridges, should be located ten or twenty years hence; each case must depend on the course of trade, and the circumstances that may exist, at the moment it is to be carried into execution.

The committee, however, are of opinion, that there is a secondary class of cases, on which the general government and the states can act conjointly, by the subscription of stock, on the part of the United States, in companies incorporated in the respective states, for internal improvements.

The plan proposed by the bill, after much reflection, has been deemed to be the most judicious of any that can be devised. It is a plan of encouragement, and, in its operation, will not interfere with objects of the first class. It will excite the states to incorporate companies for such objects as will be, in a degree, national, and sufficiently so as to induce congress to countenance them. It leaves congress to decide in each case, when presented, upon its own circumstances and merits.

Congress, on all occasions, is to act for the good of the whole; and there must be many instances where the public interest of the union will require larger expenditures in one portion of the country than in another.

States, which have important natural advantages for improvements, will not be willing to yield them to the general government, although they may stand in need of its aid in the beginning—for instance, Pennsylvania, from her interest and pride, never could be disposed to permit the contemplated canal, from the Susquehanna to Pittsburg, to go into any other hands than her own. This plan contains the advantage of receiving aid from the general government, while it retains to the states the right of purchasing the interest of the United States at pleasure.

Congress can act, in any case, after receiving the necessary information, without waiting for information from other places.

The object of introducing the bill, this session, is to lay the subject generally before the public; it is not designed to act on it until the next session of congress, when its details, if the principles of the bill are sanctioned, can be revised and improved.

The committee cannot conceive how the general government can aid in the internal improvements of the country, in most cases, with greater propriety than by subscriptions to companies incorporated by the respective states. Congress will have the opinion of the United States' engineers, who will make the necessary surveys, plans and estimates; and it will have the opinion of a state in each case, and of intelligent stockholders, as to the importance and probable profits of each work; and, finally, congress will exercise its own judgment on the utility and national character of the work. The prosecution of the works, besides, will be conducted by interested individuals, with less expense and delay, than, perhaps, it could be done by the public.

As congress will probably make other expenditures, in specific cases, from time to time, the sum is here limited to ten millions of dollars; yet congress can adopt the principle, that no subscription shall be made to any incorporated company until a certain proportion of the estimated expense shall have been subscribed for, either by the state or individuals; and this may augment the actual expenditures for public improvements to more than double the sum mentioned in the bill. Several of the states have executed many important works, and, with a judicious encouragement from the general government, a great deal more may be anticipated on their parts.

The aid of the general government will seldom be required in the construction of roads. The roads which will be necessary for the accommodation of the states, will, in most cases, answer the purposes of the general government. Attention will, perhaps, have to be paid to parts of leading mail routes, where the interest of the states is not sufficient to induce them to keep such parts in good repair. In the late report of the secretary of war, the extension of the Cumberland road from Wheeling to St. Louis, and the construction of a durable road from the seat of government to New Orleans, are considered as objects of national importance.

By the report of the postmaster general, of the 15th December, 1824, it appears that the route on which the mail is carried from the seat of government to New Orleans, is estimated at 1,550 miles, and requires a travel of 24 days in the winter and spring seasons of the year. The mail on this route is sometimes entirely obstructed by high waters; and, when this is not the case, it is frequently much injured by the mail horses swimming creeks and through swamps, by which newspapers are frequently destroyed, and letters obliterated. In the report, it is further remarked, that the route, by the way of Warrenton, Abington and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the construction of a mail road. Through Virginia and Tennessee, the materials are abundant for the formation of a turnpike, and through the states of Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from information which has been obtained, that, in no part of the union, can an artificial road, of the same length, be constructed at less expense. On this part of the route, the face of the country is level, and the soil well adapted for the formation of a solid road. If a substantial road were made in this direction to New Orleans, the mail could be transported to that place from this city in eleven days. If the road were to pass through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, it could be conveyed in less than twelve days. The department now pays at the rate of \$52 76 a mile for the transportation of the mail, three times in each week, to New Orleans; when, on a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed, in a stage, as often and in less

than half the time, at the same expense, with the utmost security, and with a considerable increase to the receipts of the department.

The committee are of opinion, that it would result to the public benefit to make experiments, in this district, of a rail road; and of a road, constructed on McAdam's plan, for short distances, and in places where they would be useful, as well as for inspection.

On the subject of the inland navigation of the country, a mass of information is contained in the reports of the secretary of the treasury, of the 4th of April, 1808; of the secretary of war, on the 3d of December, 1824; of the United States board of engineers; and of canal commissioners in the states.

It is believed to be practicable, and by no means at an unreasonable expense, compared with the high importance of the subject, to make an inland water communication from Boston to St. Mary's, and to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1808, the secretary of the treasury indicated a canal to be opened, 550 miles in length, at an expense of \$30,000,000, and ten years labor; and, as great as the expense would be, he thought the advantages of discharging the Mississippi into the Atlantic ocean, through the territory of the state of Georgia, worth it all. But, since the acquisition of Florida, a new route presents itself, to commence on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the river Iberville, and terminate at the mouth of St. John's river, on the coast of Florida. The whole distance is 700 miles, but the distance to be canalised would not exceed 120 miles, and would save a distance of navigation of 1,500 miles. The cost of this undertaking, from the information received, would be about six millions of dollars.

By virtue of an appropriation made in March, 1823, the obstruction between the harbor of Gloucester and the harbor of Squam, in the state of Massachusetts, has been removed. It consisted of a narrow isthmus of sand, which had been thrown into a passage that formerly existed there, and, by the constant action of the waves, in heavy gales of wind, had been filled up for, perhaps, a hundred years, and had completely connected the island of Cape Ann with the main land. By this improvement, which was perfected under the auspices of the general government, the coasting trade, from all parts of Boston bay, enjoys the great advantage, in particular seasons of the year, and circumstances of the weather, but especially in winter, of passing through, from the harbor of Gloucester, by Squam, into Ipswich bay, and thence to Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland, &c. and are saved the difficulty and risk of doubling Cape Ann.

No improvements, of which the country is capable, would conduce more to internal commerce and military defence, than this chain of inland water communication along the Atlantic, and its extension to the Mississippi.

As to commerce, the communication by this canal route is, from north to south, about fifteen degrees, and the produce of the south, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugars and the fruits of the climate, could be taken to the landings and towns, as far as the extreme point of the north, in a short time, and the boats could return with the manufactures of the north and middle states. This canal route, in its course, would connect itself with all the valuable streams from the Mississippi to the north, and would save from the wrecks large amounts of property. It is estimated that, on the keys and shoals of the Florida coast alone, 500,000 dollars worth of property is wrecked annually.

As to military defence, these improvements would be equally valuable, as the extent of our coast gives to an enemy, possessing a powerful naval force, the advantage of selecting the place of attack; but, by means of such a water conveyance, one army could

defend a great distance of the seaboard, as it could be transported to any point in a short period.

With such a line of defence, no discreet general would venture too far into the interior of the country, when his retreat would be so easily cut off, and his defeat rendered almost certain.

In the other extreme of the country, the lakes can be connected with the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi rivers. The falls of Niagara, it is believed, can be avoided by a canal of about ten miles, and on such a scale as to admit vessels which navigate both lakes, and at an expense not exceeding a million of dollars. Lake Michigan can be connected by a canal with the waters of the Illinois river, which empties into the Mississippi. And, to effect this communication, a law was passed, in 1820, by congress, authorizing the state of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands.

Already, steam boats of 450 tons, with full cargoes, have passed from Buffalo to the southern extremities of lake Michigan, a distance of 600 or 800 miles.—The whole of this navigation is on the lakes, except the passage through the strait between lakes Michigan and Huron, of ten miles; the strait between Huron and St. Clair, of thirty-five miles; and the strait between St. Clair and lake Erie, of twenty-eight miles; making, in the whole, seventy-three miles, but through each of these straits there is sufficient depth of water for sloops and steam boats of the burthen just mentioned. With improvements of no extraordinary magnitude, there can be a water communication from New Orleans to Quebec; and inland navigation from the Atlantic, across to this extensive line, may be effected from various points. In New England, the Penobscot, Kennebec and Connecticut rivers approach the waters of the St. Lawrence; and a project is said to be in contemplation to connect the waters of lake Memphramagog with the Connecticut river, through the Barton and Willoughby rivers, Willoughby lake and Passamsic river, to the Connecticut river, opposite the town of Lyman, in the state of New Hampshire. It is also expected that the government of Canada will undertake to open a water communication, for boats, from Memphramagog lake, through Rio St. Francois, to lake St. Peter's, in the river St. Lawrence, and thence to Quebec: And thus, to give an inland water communication from Quebec to Portsmouth, Boston, Hartford and New York. And it is believed that a direct water communication may be opened from the state of Vermont, through the interior of the state of New Hampshire, to Dover, Portsmouth and Boston navy yards, which will facilitate the transportation of merchandise into the country, and the produce of the country to a market, together with timber to the navy yards. This route would also open a free intercourse with Canada and Quebec, either by water to the St. Lawrence river, or Craig's road, to Quebec.

Companies have been incorporated to connect the waters of the Connecticut river with the waters of the Merrimack, and to cut a canal from the Winnepiscogee lake to the Piscataqua river, and from Pemigwasset river, through Squam ponds, to Winnepiscogee lake. These, when effected, will connect the waters of Connecticut river with Portsmouth and Boston harbors.

In New York, much has already been done by the energetic measures and sound policy which that state has pursued. The great canal of New York unites the Atlantic with the regions of the lakes. Still, many other important objects of improvement remain to be effected in the state of New York, as appears in the message of the governor, of that state lately addressed to the general assembly.

Another connection may be effected through the states of Jersey and Pennsylvania. A law has been lately passed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey to construct a canal from the Raritan to the

Delaware. And, in Pennsylvania, the river Schuylkill has been converted into a slack water navigation, by canals and dams, from tide-water at Philadelphia, to Mount Carbon, near its source, being a distance of one hundred and nine miles. The cost of this work, now finished, was one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Connected with it, is the Union canal, which branches off at Reading, fifty-two miles above Philadelphia, and intersects the Susquehanna at Middletown, ten miles below Harrisburgh. This work, now in rapid progress, and which will be finished in eighteen months, is seventy-eight miles long, and will cost about eleven hundred thousand dollars. Both these canals lead to inexhaustible mines of coal, of the very best quality, and complete the water communication between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, the distance being about one hundred and fifty miles. The majestic river of Susquehanna, is the only one of the Atlantic rivers whose sources approach both the western waters and those of the St. Lawrence. Its Tioga branch affords a communication with the rivers Seneca and Genessee, which empty into Lake Ontario, and its western branch approaches the waters of the Alleghany. The river Susquehanna, it is believed, affords two communications to the western waters; one by the western branch, and the other by connecting the Juniatta river with the river Conemaugh, which empties into the Alleghany.

The canal commissioners of the state of Pennsylvania, who examined this last route, partly in conjunction with two of the United States' engineers, have lately reported in favor of its practicability.

The next communication with the western waters can be effected by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. This object, regarded as the most important and national, was the first to claim the attention of the executive in carrying into effect the provisions of the law of the last session, to procure surveys, &c.; and the able board of engineers, who have given the subject a full and careful examination during the last summer, have pronounced it perfectly practicable, at an expense, small, compared with the magnitude and importance of the object. This work, whether regarded in a military, commercial or political point of view, is equally important. Passing through the centre of the republic, from one extreme to the other, opening an internal communication of more than 2,500 miles; affording, at once, a powerful bond of union, with every commercial facility in time of peace—and, in war, the most efficient means of national defence. Besides, its immediate connection with the seat of the national government; its central position; the great extent of inland navigation which it opens; touching, in its course, eleven states of the union, and furnishing a vent for the produce of several others. The shortness of the canal, by this route, connecting the Atlantic tides with the steam boat navigation of the west, at Pittsburgh, being less than 350, and to lake Erie less than 450 miles.

These considerations, together with the general and diffusive nature of the benefits to result from this work, offering great advantages to all the states, yet peculiar to none, as well as the magnitude of the undertaking, point it out as a work peculiarly national in its character, and cannot fail to secure for it the prompt and efficient aid of the general government.

Many of the above remarks will likewise apply to the Pennsylvania canal, which will pass through a rich and populous country, and connect the greatest manufacturing city on the western waters, with one of the richest and most manufacturing cities on the Atlantic, at a distance of about 370 miles; and will bring New York and Pittsburgh nearer together than by any other route—as, from New York to Brunswick, 40 miles; from there to Philadelphia 60, and

from there to Pittsburgh 370; making, in the whole, 470 miles, instead of 790 by lake Erie.

James river, in the state of Virginia, it is believed, can be connected with the Kenhawa, which empties into the Ohio. This will afford that valuable section of the country a water communication to the lakes, through the canal intended to be cut from the Ohio river to lake Erie; on which subject, the canal commissioners, in obedience to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, have recently written a very able report.

The sources of the Roanoke rise in the mountains of Virginia, and it empties itself into the Albemarle sound, and is navigable to the Great Falls, 70 miles from its mouth. Around the Great Falls, locks have been made, and the branches of this river have been greatly improved by jetty dams. It is proposed to reopen the Roanoke Inlet, or to make a new one near its site, and to close up the communication between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, by running a dam of stone, or of wood and earth, across Cronton and Roanoke sounds, near the south end of Roanoke Island. The estimated cost of this improvement, if made of stone, is \$2,000,000, and, if made of wood and earth, \$1,000,000. This improvement would diminish the distance, from any given point on the sound, nearly one half, and would accommodate the country, on both sides of the sound, and along the rivers emptying into it, which is as fertile a tract of country as any in the southern states, and sustains as great a population.

The head waters of the Great Pedee river, which falls into the ocean at Winyan bay, take their rise in Blue Ridge, and the Yadkin, a bold stream, with only one formidable, but not insurmountable obstruction, is navigable to the foot of these mountains, in the state of North Carolina. The distance over them, to the navigable waters of the Holstein, a branch of the Tennessee, is not great. The head waters of the Santee, which has its outlet in the state of South Carolina, are the Catawba, Broad and Saluda rivers; the former takes its rise near the mountains in North Carolina, not far from the head waters of the French Broad; the two latter rise within the state of South Carolina; their sources are nearly equal in the vicinity of the French Broad. The navigation of each of these three rivers has been so far improved, as to render them fit for the transportation of produce to within a few miles of the mountains. The Keowee and Sugatoo rivers, the head waters of the Savannah, which form the boundary of the states of South Carolina and Georgia, have their source in the same chain of mountains, and might be rendered navigable to within a very short distance of the head waters of the French Broad. It is to be observed, of all these rivers, that the Blue Ridge presents obstacles to a junction, between the eastern and western waters, by means of canals.

By a memorial from the legislature of Alabama to congress, it appears that the Tuscaloosa river, a branch of the Tombeche, may, at a reasonable expense, be connected with the Tennessee river. The memorial also states, that the Alabama river commences and becomes capable of a water transportation within eight or eleven miles of a stream equally susceptible of being rendered navigable, and which empties into the Tennessee river; that the latter receives the tribute of several other streams, which take their rise and become navigable in the state of Virginia, passing through some of its most productive lands, and watering, in their course, the whole eastern section of the state of Tennessee; that the dividing ground, separating these waters, affords a favorable opportunity of connecting the waters of the Alabama with those of the Tennessee river; and that the distance for the produce of Tennessee to reach a market on the sea board would be reduced from



nearly two thousand miles, to New Orleans, to six or seven hundred miles, to the Mobile, which may be connected with the Pensacola bay.

The Cumberland river, in the state of Tennessee, it is believed, can be connected with the Tennessee river, which, when connected with the Tombecbe or Alabama rivers, will open a direct water communication to Pensacola, in Florida, for a large and important section of the union.

Some of the Georgia rivers, it is believed, may be connected with the western waters.

The cutting of a canal from Lake Pontchartrain, to communicate with the Mississippi, at or near the city of New Orleans, is considered of importance, both in a military and commercial point of view.

Pearl river, in the state of Mississippi, is also a valuable stream, and is capable of much improvement for the public advantage.

Besides the communications already mentioned with the lakes, it is considered as practicable, at a reasonable expense, to connect the Wabash river with the Miami of Lake Erie.

The importance of an early attention to the construction of canals, round the falls of Ohio, at Louisville, and round the Muscote Shoal, in the Tennessee river, will be readily conceded.

Whenever the contemplated water communication, between Boston and the river Delaware, shall be completed, it will, it is supposed, leave about thirty-eight miles of land, separated by water sources, to Louis river, a branch of the Columbia, which empties into the Pacific ocean; as, from the Talpahoekin, a branch of the Schuylkill, to the Quitepahilla, a branch of the Susquehannah, four miles; from Poplar run, a branch of the Juniatta, to the Little Conemaugh, a branch of the Alleghany, fourteen miles; from the Yellow Stone river, a branch of the Missouri, to St. Louis' river, a branch of the Columbia, twenty miles; making, in the whole, thirty-eight miles. But what distance of canalling, and water improvements, would be necessary to complete this chain of communication, the committee possess no means of ascertaining. Parts of it, no doubt, will be accomplished in a reasonable time; yet there can be no expectation that the whole will be effected for a very long period.

If the survey system, which commenced the last summer, should be persevered in, the union, and the several states, will be put into the possession of valuable information on these interesting subjects.

In viewing the prospects before us for improvements on a large scale, the mind is lost in amazement at the extensiveness of the scenes which appear for the permanent benefit and grandeur of the country.

The inhabitants of the old countries were, for a long time, confined to the coasts; but the improvements in navigation gave an unlimited expansion to commercial enterprise, and the discovery of canalling is an admirable extension of the benefits of navigation, by which we can sail over the globe by land as well as by sea.

The inestimable invention of lock navigation was entirely unknown to the ancients, who have furnished us with so many astonishing monuments of their greatness; it instructed mankind in the knowledge that water was capable of producing the ascent of vessels to its own level, and that, wherever there is water above, vessels can go down and re-ascend by water; but the invention, in itself, is not much more wonderful than the prejudices against adopting it in practice, which have existed in many countries.

In the construction of the canal of the two seas in France, all the science and art appertaining to the subject were displayed. Locks, 114 in number, were constructed, and rocks excavated for great distances; tunnels were cut through mountains, and a reservoir, of 324 acres, was filled by water from the adjacent

elevated places, and which was conveyed by aqueducts over rivers and valleys. This canal, although greatly advantageous to the nation at large, would not have been good property for private proprietors; but it was the origin of innumerable canals in France and Holland, which exhibited, in the clearest light, their many and important public and private advantages; but, notwithstanding the enterprising character of the people of England, and although they had the examples of Holland and France so near at hand, still near a century passed before either government or inhabitants attempted to make any works of the kind in England. The success of the undertaking of a spirited individual, at length roused the people to enthusiasm, and awakened a general ardor, for similar improvements, among the landholders, farmers, merchants and manufacturers of the kingdom. Since then, there has been no cessation in the prosecution of public works, and the capacity of the country has been entirely changed; old manufactures were rendered more flourishing, and new ones were established, from time to time, in places where the land before was of but little value and thinly inhabited. The towns were enabled to supply a much greater extent of inland country with their own manufactures. The consumers, in the interior of the country, imported at lower prices, and, as producers, they exported with greater advantages.

The canals united the materials for manufactures that lay dispersed, and, by lessening the expense of the transportation of bulky articles, they brought stores of riches from the bowels of the earth. They afforded to the inhabitants of the interior, in every direction, the advantages of coasts which were safe from tempests and wars. England could never have sustained herself in her mighty struggles with the continent, had it not been for her unremitting attention to the domestic industry of the country; and nothing gave as much facility and animation to this industry, as her cheap, safe and expeditious modes of transportation. Prejudices, even as to the practicability of executing great designs, existed in England for a long time; and when the duke of Bridgewater's canal was finished as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, Brindley, the engineer, proposed to carry it over that river by aqueducts, the idea was ridiculed, and another eminent engineer was consulted, who replied, at once, that he had often heard of castles in the air, but that he had never been shown before, where any of them were to be built. The duke, however, took the advice of his own engineer, and the work was commenced in September, 1760, and boats sailed over it in less than a year, to the astonishment of those who, a little before, thought it impossible. The New York works had to encounter prejudices of every description, some entertained opinions that the whole scheme was romantic in the extreme; that it was totally impracticable; and, if practicable, that it was far beyond any conception they had of the ability of the state to carry it into execution. A short period has, however, dispelled all such apprehensions; and it may be reasonably hoped, that these works will produce similar effects in America, which the Bridgewater works did in England, and be the origin of a thousand water communications in different parts of the union.

The construction of canals is now reduced to strict rules and methods, and can be contracted for at so much per mile or lock. Although our minds are now free from the mist of ignorance and prejudices, still important difficulties, but, it is trusted, not insuperable ones, remain, as to the course which the United States ought to pursue on the highly interesting subject of internal improvements. If we do not cherish a spirit of concession, and act with liberal views, for the general benefit, as to the plans where public

works are first to be undertaken, success can scarcely be expected. Whether congress will pledge its faith in advance, on any plan, or act merely in specific cases, as they rise, or upon a combination of both, according to the design of the annexed bill, or upon the principle of an equal proportionment among the states, according to the ratio of representation, are grave and important questions, and can only be settled by the experience and wisdom of congress, after solemn deliberation; but, when these important points are disposed of, there will remain nothing to impede the national councils from conferring on their constituents the greatest blessings, and acquiring for themselves imperishable renown. Ultimately, these works may be looked upon as the best source of revenue, and at all times they will effect a great saving in the labor and expense of transportation, which will be diverted to some other employment, and thus increase the wealth of the whole. In a time of war, they would facilitate, beyond description, both in cheapness and expedition, the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war, from the sea-board to the Canada borders, or in the direction of any other point in the union, where we could be assailed.

No opinion can be formed, with accuracy, as to the expense of land carriage, throughout the union. It is, however, estimated, that 30,000 tons are annually transported over the mountains to Pittsburg, at the extraordinary expense, for wagonage, of \$600,000 a year; and this mode of transportation, besides, employs a large capital in wagons, horses, feed and attendants. A few facts will show the enormous expense of transportation in times of war. In the late war, flour, in some instances, cost the government near one hundred dollars per barrel, and pieces of artillery, each, near one thousand dollars, and, owing to the delay, were useless when they arrived.

The cost of transportation across the peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, a distance of only sixteen miles, amounted, in one year, to a little less than half a million of dollars. The losses in the last war, for want of good roads and canals, were very large, and, it is believed, they would be sufficient to accomplish many of the important improvements which are contemplated.

It may here be truly observed, that, among the objects of a national character, which occasionally engage the public spirit and resources of a nation, none are more beneficial, and none so permanent, as the internal improvements of the country. These will remain as lasting as the rivers they connect, while others will be effaced even from remembrance by the flow of time.

As to the means possessed by the general government to perfect the contemplated improvements of the country, they are abundant. Beyond the sums to be borrowed by the annexed bill, the redundancy in the treasury, in each year, will meet specific cases of improvements of the first class, which may be presented at different periods. And if proper objects are selected in the beginning, a revenue will constantly be coming into the treasury, as the improvements are progressing; some canals, it is probable, would yield more than six per cent. soon after their completion. The secretary of the treasury says we shall have an annual surplus of upwards of three millions, beyond the sinking fund, which will pay the public debt in ten years. This may not all be realized, but it is probable that the surplus will even exceed this estimate. The public debt will be diminishing, and there will be less interest to pay; the appropriations for fortifications will not be as large as they have been; the pension fund has diminished more than one half in the last three or four years, and must entirely cease in a short time—from this source alone, upwards of a million will be disengaged; the customs

will increase with the growing population of the country; and the government, besides, owns about 500 millions of acres of land, the value of many parts of which will be enhanced by the improvements of the country.

But we will suppose the case which is the most unfavorable: and that is; that the debt, together with the improvements, should go down to posterity; it would only create an obligation on those who would have the enjoyment of the improvements, to pay the debt. Would posterity have any cause of complaint, when so much labor would be performed to their hands? They would not murmur; they would rather bless the authors of their benefaction.

As to means, on questions of improvements, ability is the only requisite, if the works, when they are completed, will be worth what they cost; the want of money in the treasury should never form an objection to their execution. In such cases it is only necessary to inquire, whether we have a sufficiency of credit, labor, and skill; these constitute the means; and on this enlightened policy, the great improvements in the state of New-York have been made.

The importance of placing this country in the most advantageous condition, to enable it to enter into competition with the countries of Europe in the trade with the republics of South America, must be obvious to every enlightened statesman.

The discovery of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, was an important era in the history of Europe; and it may be assumed that the independence of South America is not less so to this country. No country can offer to us commercial openings more rich, or more within our reach, than the Spanish republics. Our territories touch. The ports of Louisiana and Vera Cruz are connected with the same sea. Our access to Mexico will be easy. As regards the importance of Mexico, it is illustrated by the circumstance, that it is the richest and most extensive of all the Spanish possessions; it exceeds, in magnitude, Spain, France and Italy, united. All the eastern coast of Mexico, the kingdom of Terra Firma and Paraguay, are nearer to us than the ports of Europe; here is a wide field opening for the commercial enterprise of the Americans. It would be presumptuous to attempt to point out the particular character of the trade, in all its branches; but that two great countries, geographically situated as these are, can remain without an immensity of commercial intercourse, is incredible. Nothing can be more intimately connected than the interest of commerce and that of the cultivators of the land; and the manufacturing interest naturally follows as a benefit to both.

We can get nothing from abroad, if we have not something at home to exchange for it, and this something must come from the earth or the sea, but mainly from the land.

The objects of commerce will not grow in the streets or along the margin of the sea; they are to be obtained in the interior of the country, or from manufacturing places. The navigation of the country depends on the interior prosperity of the country, and must rise or fall with it. Navigation follows, it cannot lead; and the more the objects of commerce are increased, the more ships will be wanted.

The raw materials, and the various productions of the soil, in the first instance, belong to the cultivators of the land; and the trade of the country belongs to the people at large. Its object is to carry to foreign countries what we have to spare, and to bring back what is necessary or gratifying to us. And this commerce of the country will inevitably and daily increase with the improvement of the country.

The grand secret, in the whole order of society, in its relation to political economy, is nothing more than to hold out such inducements as are the best calculat-

ed to make the people industrious, and to aid this industry as much as possible by labor-saving machines. A nation, in all its wisdom, cannot effect this end so well by any contrivance as by the simple operation of safe and cheap modes of transportation by good roads and canals. Suppose two nations to be adjacent; the one intersected with canals, and the other only accommodated with ordinary roads; how much more populous and rich will the one be than the other!

The age of a nation does not depend on time, but on its strength, population and character. And a nation, possessing, as we do, ten millions of people, cannot seriously be destitute of means to accomplish all the important works, which, on the most ample information, and best deliberation that can be bestowed on the subject, shall appear to be of essential advantage to the different parts of the country. The general government can adopt no other measure which will produce so much animation and friendship among her citizens. It will render access easy, by subduing the mountains and the floods; and must, by the intercourse and interest which it will create in the different parts, have a powerful tendency to the preservation of the whole.

A society of people delights in noble achievements; and it would have been happy for the world, if the power of nations had been directed to the establishment of important public improvements instead of exhausting itself in the despicable intrigues of statesmen, and the destruction of the human species. Immense sums have been lavished for military glory, while projects which would tend to cherish industry and morality have not been sufficiently cultivated.

An abhorrence of many of the arbitrary and bloody scenes in other countries, has given rise, in the western hemisphere, to self-government and toleration in religion; and the example of the United States may produce an influence on the rest of the world, when she is known to be inclined to reconcile national differences, rather than to instigate wars, and is seen preserving a steady devotion to the happiness of the people, and constantly directing a portion of their resources to such public undertakings as will advance the population and general wealth, and go down to posterity as the best evidence of sincerity for the permanent prosperity of the country. We can never expect to see a more propitious period than the present, to commence the internal improvements of the country, on a scale worthy of the importance of the subject; the prospect of a long peace lies before us, and there seems to be nothing else of high interest to engage the councils of the union, for these many years.

Annexed is a letter dated February 24, 1825, and a short statement concerning canals:

February 24, 1825.

Sir: Allow me to submit to your consideration a plan to connect the Mississippi with the Atlantic, by an internal communication extending along the northern margin of the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of this communication, both in a commercial and military point of view, must long since have attracted the attention of yourself, and of the committee of which you are chairman, and I shall be happy if my suggestions on the subject should contribute, in the smallest degree, to its accomplishment.

The route I propose, is intended to commence on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the river Iberville, and to terminate at the mouth of the river St. John's, on the coast of Florida. Iberville is about 30 miles in length, and already forms a communication between the Mississippi and the Amite, a navigable and tributary stream of lake Pontchartrain.

The Mississippi being elevated many feet above the level of the lake, it is believed that, in order to render the Iberville perfectly navigable, little more will be required than to remove the obstructions which

have been thrown into it, and encourage the Mississippi to discharge a part of its waters through this channel. From the junction of the Iberville with the Amite, there is a safe and convenient inland navigation to the head of the bay of Bonsecure, an arm of the bay of Mobile. A canal, five miles in length, will connect the navigable waters of Bonsecure with those of the Perdido, and a canal, one half mile in length, will connect the Perdido with the Grand Lagoon, which communicates with the bay of Pensacola, making the whole distance, to be opened between the Mississippi and Pensacola, thirty-five and a half miles, thirty of which will be through a natural channel, and may be completed with inconsiderable expense and labor. From Pensacola, eastward, there is a safe inland navigation through the sound of St. Ross and the bay of Choctawhatchy. A canal five miles in length will connect the latter with the bay of St. Andrew's. A canal of forty-five yards will connect the St. Andrew's with the bay of St. Joseph's, and a canal of equal length will connect the latter with the lake Wimico. This lake communicates with the river Apalachicola; from thence to the bay of St. Mark's, the navigation is already open, and secure, being perfectly protected from the waves of the gulf, by a chain of islands, extending along the coast. Pensacola is distant from St. Mark's about 200 miles, and a canal of little more than five miles will open an inland navigation between them. To extend this chain of connection from St. Mark's to the Suwannee river, would be attended with the only difficulty in the whole route, and would require a canal of about sixty miles. This, however, might be dispensed with until the communication across the peninsula shall have been completed. This may be effected by uniting the waters of the St. John's with those of the river Suwannee, and will require a canal of not more than twenty miles in length. The river St. John's is one of the finest streams of our country; it waters one of the most delightful regions of the south, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons burthen, for more than 200 miles above its mouth. The two points intended to be connected by this route, are separated from each other by a distance of about 900 miles, near 700 of which are already navigable, and, when completed, will be nearer, by 1000 miles, than the present circuitous and dangerous route through the channel of the Mississippi and the gulfstream. I need not dwell on the importance of this communication, or on the advantages which would result from its completion; they must be apparent to all who have formed a just conception of the danger, the delay and difficulty, attendant on the navigation, among the keys and shoals of Florida, when the annual loss of property by wrecks is estimated at 500,000 dollars—a sum nearly sufficient to complete the contemplated route.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL.

Mr. Hemphill, chairman

of the committee on roads and canals.

Thirty canals in England yield, on an average, 30 per cent. per annum, and the stock has increased in value in some instances, 600 per cent.

Twenty-two canals cross the mountains which separate the waters of the east and west in England.

### James River and Ohio Navigation.

Previous to the adjournment of congress, the following letter was addressed to the president of the United States, by the members from the western states and from Virginia, whose names are signed thereto:

House of representatives, March 2, 1825.

Sir: The undersigned members of the house of representatives, are aware that numerous efforts are making to engage the attention of the engineers of the United States for the survey of various routes for

canals, across the great chains of mountains which separate the eastern and western waters. They are persuaded that, among these, there is not one better deserving the attention of the government of the United States than that by which the commonwealth of Virginia is endeavoring to connect the James river, or its chief branch, the Jackson, with the Great Kanawha, and, by means of that river, with the Ohio, at Point Pleasant. A canal of forty miles in extent, from the tide of the first named river, now connects the city of Richmond with the coal mines of Chesterfield, Goochland, and Powhatan, and is extended above them, in its progress towards the base of the Alleghany mountain. A contract has also been made, and funds provided, for canalling the Balceny Falls of the river for a distance of six miles. The turnpike from the Great Falls of the Kanawha to the eastern base of the Alleghany, a distance of ninety miles, has been completed, and great improvements made in the navigation of the Kanawha, one of the largest tributaries of the Ohio.

Under these circumstances, it would greatly accelerate the completion of this link of connection of the eastern and western waters, if it should be ascertained to be practicable, to unite them by a navigable canal, and it is deemed highly probable that this connection could be effected by the use of the waters of Greenbrier river, on the western slope of the Alleghany, and several smaller streams, the branches of the Jackson river, on the eastern.

The undersigned beg leave, therefore, to call your attention to this subject, and to ask as early a survey as practicable, of the route for a canal across the Alleghany, which they have felt it their duty to describe. In aid of this application, they further state, that, between the city of Richmond and the mouth of the great Kanawha, the actual connection, by water, which such a canal would furnish, will not exceed four hundred and fifty miles. Of this, the Kanawha, one of the straightest and most easily navigated branches of the Ohio, occupies ninety miles, and the James river is already navigable for nearly two hundred more. The distance from the mouth of the Scioto to the mouth of the Kanawha, is about eighty miles, which, added to the four hundred and fifty, makes the entire water line of communication, between the tide of James river and the eastern extremity of the canal contemplated to be made, and now begun from the lakes to the Scioto, but 550 miles: thus bringing the city of Richmond as near to Portsmouth, on the river Ohio, as the city of Pittsburgh is, at this moment, pursuing the windings of that river, and disregarding the superiority of a canal to the river itself.

The undersigned forbear to enlarge upon the great importance of these facts to the states of Virginia and Ohio, to the country on the lakes, and, in general, to the union of the east and west. They confidently trust that these suggestions will share, with other similar views of the capacity of the United States for internal improvement, the favorable regard of the general government.

We are, sir with great consideration, your obedient servants,

<i>E. Whittlesey,</i>	<i>C. F. Mercer,</i>
<i>Thos. R. Ross,</i>	<i>Wm. Smith,</i>
<i>Robt. P. Litcher,</i>	<i>Thomas Necton,</i>
<i>Duncan McArthur,</i>	<i>Samuel F. Vinton,</i>
<i>J. Stephenson,</i>	<i>J. W. Campbell,</i>
<i>J. S. Barbour,</i>	<i>Wm. McLean,</i>
<i>Jas Johnson,</i>	<i>Joseph Vance,</i>
<i>J. Sloane,</i>	<i>Joseph Metcalfe,</i>
<i>J. C. Wright,</i>	<i>David Trimble,</i>
<i>Edu. Livingston,</i>	<i>Francis Johnson,</i>
<i>Dan'l P. Cook,</i>	<i>T. P. Moore.</i>

To his excellency the president of the U. States.

To this letter the following answer has been transmitted by the war department:

*Department of war, March 19, 1825.*

Sir: The communication addressed, on the 2nd instant, by several members of congress, to the president of the United States, requesting that a survey be made, in order to ascertain if it be practicable to connect, by means of a canal, the James river with the great Kanawha and the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, has been received by the president, and referred to this department.

The union of the eastern and western waters, by the contemplated line of communication, is an enterprise of unquestionable importance to the states of Virginia and Ohio, and the lake country generally: and I regret that there is not an officer who could be spared for the purpose of making the survey requested; every engineer and topographical engineer being disposed of for the year.

As you have taken so deep an interest in the great work of connecting the Chesapeake with the western waters, and in the prosecution of internal improvements generally, and are nearer to the seat of government than either of the other gentlemen who signed the address to the president, upon the proposed project, I have thought proper to make this communication to you.

I am, with great respect, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

*Hon. C. F. Mercer, Aldie, Loudon county, Va.*

## CHRONICLE.

*The free school,* at Baltimore, established and supported by the late *John Oliver, esq.* of this city, now affords instruction to about one hundred and eighty boys, and one hundred and sixty girls; and is, in all respects, in the best condition.

*Washington, April 1.* Mr. *Poinsett*, minister of the United States to Mexico, left this city on Wednesday for Norfolk, where he is to be received on board of the frigate *Constellation*, which is expected to sail for Vera Cruz about Sunday next.

Mr. P. is accompanied by Mr. *Mason*, the secretary of legation, and Mr. *Edward Thornton Tayloe*, as private secretary.

*Harrisonburg, Va. March 24, 1825.* The navigation of the *Shenandoah river*, is now so far accomplished, as to be in constant use, and with the most perfect safety. Mr. *Orbison* and *Wm. H. Lewis* have, in the course of a few weeks past, delivered about 1000 barrels of flour, shipped from Port Republic, and its neighborhood, at Georgetown, disposed of it, and paid over the proceeds to the several owners. In a few days past, they have taken about 400 barrels in, in four boats, and will be ready, in the course of a few days, to take as much more. Messrs. *Orbison* and *Givens* have built, at Port Republic, a large and convenient warehouse, where they will be ready to receive, (free of any charge for storage), any quantity of flour that may be intended to be sent down the river. The great advantage of this mode of taking away the produce of our farms, over the usual way of wagoning, will be readily perceived by all who will reflect that it would have taken no less than 33 wagons and drivers, and 165 horses, to have taken away 400 barrels of flour at one trip.

*Little Rock, (Ark.) Feb. 22, 1825.* The acting governor has granted a farther respite, until the 4th day of April next, to *Mad Buffalo* and *Little Eagle*, the two *Osage* Indians, confined in jail in this town, under sentence of death, whose execution, pursuant to a former respite, was appointed to take place on Thursday next.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, APRIL 16, 1825.

[Vol. XXVIII. WHOLE No. 709

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ Since the commencement of this publication, it does not appear that there ever was so great a stock of matter proper for it, as there is now to render it useful, though the task of registering it is a humble one. But the quantity is so large that it is not an easy thing to determine what should have precedence. We could profitably fill two sheets a week: and the progress of population and improvement in our country, will require, at least, so much room to keep pace with the proceedings and events that interest us; and which should be preserved for future reference and examination.

**APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.** Rufus King, of New-York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to Great Britain, in place of Richard Rush, appointed secretary of the treasury.

**DESCRIPTIVE FACTS AND REMARKS ON COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION, AGRICULTURAL OR MANUFACTURED—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.** The late arrivals from England at New York, &c. bringing accounts of the advanced prices of several great commodities—such as cotton, iron, sugar, coffee, spices and tobacco, carried us back to former days of speculation, when many were rendered independent by the business of a day, and others lost that which they had. Expresses were sent east and south in anticipation of the mail, and even yet the news cannot have reached the extreme points south and west, and advantage is still to be taken of the prompt information thus afforded and obtained. It is hardly worth while to stop and enquire whether it is morally honest to make bargains under such circumstances—for there is JOCKEYSHIP in all human things, whether of faith or practice; and it seems conceded that persons may make lawful profits out of their less informed or ignorant neighbors and friends—or, by address and management, obtain victories over opinion, or matters of belief, for building up their own fortunes or the advancement of their own notions, even as to things of the most solemn importance!—yet, I must be permitted to doubt the rightfulness of bargains thus made, or victories so gained. There is deception in them, and a cold calculating power is exerted whose principle is based on the worst passions of the heart. The simplicity of the truth will not admit of them, and the welfare of society is put at hazard by such speculations; but it is well known that (some) lawyers and priests, as well as merchants and manufacturers, with traders of every description, and the "whole herd of politicians," practice on this principle—"there is no friendship in trade." My opinions, however, do not constitute matters of right; and, perhaps, the vigilance, caution and industry which such over-reachings tend to promote, may counterbalance the evils imposed. But it will be useful to collect and publish some of the various interesting facts on which these late speculations were founded, or which have been brought forth in the progress of affairs, with occasional notices of other matters pertaining to commerce and production, though not immediately connected with the rise of prices for cotton and other articles.

The great demand in England for cotton and other goods, for the supply of the Mexican and South American markets, has, sometime past, caused every manufactory to be pressed to its utmost power of production. Many were kept a-going day and night, by different sets of hands, and a number of new estab-

lishments set at work; still the demand was beyond the supply. It is estimated that the consumption of American cotton, in England, during the year 1824, was 410,000 bales, and, from the stock on hand on the 1st Jan. 1824, it was supposed that there would be a considerable want of it to supply the consumption of the current year, even admitting that it should not exceed that of the preceding. Hence the price kept pretty gradually improving until about the 1st of March, when the apprehension of a scarcity gave a start to speculation. There were only 80,000 bales at Liverpool—it was presumed that the increased consumption would equal that quantity; and chosen parcels of the "Bowed" and Orleans were sold at 16d. sterling per lb.—other sorts are proportionably high; and it is thought that this price will be maintained for some time, for the stock on the continent is short, and the home consumption, in our own factories, will probably be about 150,000 bales for the present year. Besides, the supply from Brazil is much less than heretofore. The effect of the advanced prices at New York, was great—it is estimated that the merchants of that city were profited by them in the sum of three or four millions of dollars, for the stock of cotton, coffee, &c. was exceedingly large.\* Of the first, the quantity was supposed to be 70 or 80,000 bales, a large part of which changed hands, rising from 17 to 20 cents [for uplands] to 25, 26, and 27 or 28 cents per lb. and some at present is held at 30. The same effect was produced at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but the supply at those places was not so very large. Many persons are believed to have made from 50, to 100,000 dollars in a few hours. The sale of British cotton goods, in large quantities, was suspended for several days—the holders did not know what to ask for them; and domestic sheetings, &c. advanced from one to three cents per yard, or more: for No. 15 cotton yarn, which had been selling at 35 cents, 45 were asked. The prices just stated are still kept up, though only a few regular sales are making. If they are realized, it is computed that an advanced profit of about seventeen millions of dollars will be made on the cotton held by American merchants and planters, at home and abroad—the amount of which is supposed to be 500,000 bales. This is a very "pretty thing," and will help us along handsomely; but it may be lost again, and much more, by over-production. A want of the article cannot last long. It appears, by accounts from New Orleans of the 22d ult. that 130,000 bales had been received during the present season, or 47,000 more than had arrived at the same period last year.

It has been, for several months past, known that iron was getting scarce in England, from the greatly increased consumption for domestic purposes or foreign supply. To encourage the importation, the duty has been reduced from 6 or 7l. per ton, to one pound. Hence there was some speculation with a considerable rise in price of this article; and, as many of our furnaces and forges which were suspended, are at work, the iron-makers will come in for a full share of the general profits. There are orders in Philadelphia for large quantities of pig iron to be sent to England! This is an event that no one expected a month ago, notwithstanding the projected railroads, &c. &c. would require enormous quantities. All the

\*This profit, however, is yet to be realized, and whether foreigners will pay it or not, is to be ascertained—See note at the end.

manufactures of iron have, consequently, advanced in price.

Coffee has risen about 3 cents per pound and sugar 1 cent. Brandy and rum are also in brisk demand. Spices have risen considerably. Why these articles have been so much affected, we cannot tell. There does not appear to be any other reason for it than that the people, as well in England as in the United States, having increased ability to purchase, through profitable employment, are expected to consume more of them than formerly. On the same principle, perhaps, it is that teas and other China goods have improved, notwithstanding, since the first of the present month, no less than seven great ships have arrived at Philadelphia, only, fully laden, from Canton! At New Orleans, the crop of merchantable sugar is estimated at 27,372 hhds. As to tobacco, there was a small advance, but not a great deal of business done in the article. No change in the price of flour and grain—or, if any, for the better. Pot and pearl ashes, Quercitron bark, and molasses, are in demand, at an advance—so also is rice.

Many vessels were despatched in all directions for the purposes of speculation—we shall give one instance. A fast sailing schooner arrived at Baltimore on Saturday last, from Port au Prince, with a full cargo of coffee, and sailed again the next morning for the same port with a full cargo of flour! And such was the press for seamen, that twenty-five dollars per month were offered for them.

The following appear to be nearly the present prices of some of the articles abovely noticed—Cotton, upland, 25 to 28—other sorts in proportion; coffee, (Haytian), 18 to 21; brown Havana sugar 10; Bordeaux brandy 1 25; molasses 32; nutmegs 83; mace, &c. proportionably high; Quercitron bark 35 to 37 dollars; fustic \$20—all dye-woods and drugs advanced; the advance asked on tobacco is generally from 1 to 2 dollars, &c. But the state of the market is such that there is no great deal of buying and selling now. Persons do not know what they ought to ask or to give.

The commerce of the United States, at least in respect to importations, has been increasing for more than a year past, notwithstanding the increase of our own manufactures—because that, by the success of the last, the people are able to consume more. The duties secured at Boston, in 1823, amounted to \$3,847,644, and, in 1824, to \$4,193,112; and, on the 11th instant, those bonded for at New-York, on that day, were equal to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars!! The revenue of the present year will be very large—but, whether it will render good or evil to the nation, we shall know hereafter. We have been fatally convinced that the public treasury may flourish while the people are verging to a general bankruptcy. Such is the nature of the system that we rely on—such must ever be the case, when indirect taxation is mainly resorted to for the support of government.

In respect to cotton, the following remarks appear entitled to attention—they are copied from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser:—"It is proper to observe that there is an increased supply from only the United States and Egypt; while there is an increased demand for cotton goods all the world over. In Brazil the crop is very short, and the heavy stock of East India cotton, which so long depressed American cotton in the British market, is now nearly consumed.

"After all, however, commodities may only be finding their true relative value. The immense capital which has been accumulated in Great Britain first operated on British stocks, raising them to a very high price,—then on foreign stocks, the transactions in which have excited no little astonishment,—then on land, the price of which was raised to forty and

forty-five years purchase. Lastly, it appears to be operating on the market, and no good reason can be given why that which has successively raised the price of British stocks, foreign stocks and lands, should not also raise the price of cotton and tobacco, sugar and brandy.

"Supposing this view to be correct, though we must look out for many and great fluctuations in the market, we may safely calculate on prices being permanently higher this year than they were last."

Since the preceding was prepared, Liverpool papers, to the 15th of March, have been received. A pause had taken place as to purchases of cotton—the sales were revived, and the prices given in the last REGISTER, (page 87), maintained. The market, however, is spoken of as being "unsettled," as, indeed, must needs be supposed. Coffee, sugar, spices, ashes, rice, tobacco, &c. had fallen back to their old prices, or were very dull. A letter, dated 14th of March, says—"This morning the market opened with a moderate demand for cotton, and the advance of Saturday appeared fully supported; but, at about 4 o'clock, one broker purchased upwards of 6000 Egyptian cotton, at 13½ to 13¾; and he took for one house about 1300 bags of upland at 13. The total sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bags; and, as this extensive operation has caused some sensation in the market, we cannot but hope we shall have a further improvement in prices. 200 hhds. Baltimore flaxseed were sold to-day at auction at 68 6."

Bell's, (London), "Weekly Messenger," of the 28th Feb. has the following exhibit and remarks:

A return was made on Friday to the house of commons, of the exports of British colonial manufactures and merchandise, for the year ending 10th October, 1824; and the same paper contains a comparative estimate of the produce of the same articles, for the years 1822 and 1823. The following is a schedule of the exports of the three years:

	1822.	1823.	1824.
Cotton manufac's	23,938,260	24,618,563	26,880,937
Twist and yarn	2,118,813	2,626,632	3,138,347
Brass and copper	672,966	684,284	582,577
Glass & earthenw.	211,482	276,994	284,368
Hardware & cutlery	592,785	588,700	686,986
Iron and steel	1,412,318	1,109,616	1,490,314
Linen manufactures	2,504,009	1,667,916	3,174,834
Silk manufactures	212,855	183,752	189,813
Sugar, br. refined	1,262,769	1,285,024	1,121,940
Woollen goods	6,593,177	5,977,424	6,889,200
All other articles	5,948,115	5,942,581	6,334,492

Total 45,787,389 46,261,511 50,758,808

The leading manufactures of the country are cotton, woollen, linen, silk, iron, hardware, brass and copper; to which we may add, refined sugar, glass and earthenware. Accordingly, under these eight heads, are the returns now made.

The augmented value of our cotton manufactures is the most pleasing feature in this return, and the first and most indubitable proof, how far the prosperity of our manufactures has been advanced. It appears that, in the year 1822, the annual value of this export was, in round figures, twenty-three millions nine hundred thousand pounds. In the year 1824, the amount of the same article is twenty-six millions eight hundred thousand pounds. The amount of this export is, indeed, astonishing; for, if we add to the twenty-six millions and odd figures, the further three millions and more, for cotton twist and yarn, the total produce of this export is thirty millions; that is to say, three-fifths of the whole exports of the country. The article next in consequence, is the export of woollen goods. Here the increase appears to be about half a million sterling. In this we cannot but observe the vicissitudes of manufactures. About seventy years ago, the great staple of the

country was its woollen manufactures. At the present day, our export of cotton manufactures, as above said, exceeds thirty millions, whilst that of our woollen goods, is not seven millions.

When it is considered that every individual in the country, whether man or woman, must have, at least, one portion of their dress of linen, and this abroad as well as at home, it has always been a subject of astonishment to us, that the produce of our linen manufactures is so inconsiderable. We fear that the cause of this must be sought in the circumstances of those by whom our linen manufactures are at present possessed. The linen manufacture particularly belongs to Ireland, and is, doubtless, affected by the impediments peculiarly existing in that country. In this branch, however, we are happy to add, that the return of the present year exhibits a considerable increase: The produce of the linen manufactures for 1824, exceeds three millions, whilst, in 1822, it was two millions and a half only.

*New York, April 9.* The almost unprecedented advance in produce, especially the great staple of the country, (cotton), caused a clamor on exchange, and we notice a trifling depression in bills on England, with a dull market; although many sales were made at last week's prices.

Bills on London, 60d. 9 a 9½ prem.; France, 5 15's 5 12½; Amsterdam, 40 a 41; drafts on Boston, sight, par; Philadelphia, par; guineas, heavy, 109; gold, Portuguese, 105; American, 105; drafts on Baltimore, 4 dia.; Virginia, 3 a 4; North Carolina, 4 a 5; Charleston, 1; Savannah, 2½ a 3; New Orleans, par; doubloons, \$16.20; Spanish dollars, 102 a 102½; French, 20 and 40f. ps. 100.

*Price of stocks*—United States' 6 per ct. 1812, 100½ asked, 100 1-8 offered; 1813, 102½ asked, 102 offered; 1814, 104 asked; seven per cent. 103½ asked, 103 offered. Three per cent. 91½ asked, 90½ offered; bank United States, 121 asked.

*London, March 5.* Three per cents. 79½; sixes, for 1812, 88; for 1813, 92½; for 1814, 94 a 95; for 1815, 97 a 68; sevens, 88½. United States' bank shares, 124 5s.

NOTE.

The able and valuable friend of domestic industry, whose writings, over the signature of "Hamilton," have so much contributed to the instruction and improvement of the people, has raised his warning voice against the effects which he thinks will follow the present speculations in cotton. As his essays will have a very large circulation, by which those more immediately interested may refer to and consider them with the attention that they deserve, we shall only take a brief notice of the chief points stated in the article before us, and so offer them to the reflection of our readers.

Speaking of the great advance of prices and sums of money made by speculators, he asks, "what becomes of the shippers?" He renders it probable that the average price of uplands, or boweds, was not more than 13½d. at Liverpool, and he makes an extract from a table, constructed at that great market, shewing what, from 10d. to 16d. sterling, &c. being regarded. It appears that 10d. nets 18.31 cents—12d. 18.55—13½d. 21.62—15d. 27.87—16d. 28.62; and hence, that those who ship at the present prices cannot escape loss. He next shews that the advance of price has been in consequence, mainly, of the deficiency of importation

\*This may be so in England—but there are great numbers of persons in America and other parts of the world, in which British goods are consumed, who use no linen at all.

E. O. Rku.

for the year 1824—449,355 bales having been received from the United States in 1823, and only 282,548 in 1824, and that the general supply of the latter year was 127,708 bales less than the former. He then speaks of the danger of over-production, and makes extracts to shew the distressed state of our own southern country in the early part of 1824, which was caused by it—a reference is made to the opinion of Cropper and Benson, who stated, that, in the event of our consuming more at home, and, of course, diminishing the exportation, the planters "might certainly sell their surplus cotton at any price."

And adds—"In 1822, we exported 144,678,095 lbs. which produced, according to the treasury returns, \$24,035,038  
In 1823, we increased the quantity to 171,723,370 lbs. whereby we reduced the proceeds to 20,445,520  
In 1824, the quantity was reduced to 143,307,569 lbs. by which the proceeds were increased to 22,156,747

"It is truly wonderful how our statesmen can shut their eyes against these strong facts. The more we export, the less we receive for it. The less we export, the higher its proceeds. In 1823, we increased the quantity 20 per cent. and reduced the proceeds 16—whereas, a diminution of 18 per cent. in the quantity, in 1824, produced an increase in the proceeds of 10 per cent.!

"It is worthy of observation, and clearly establishes the oppressive and pernicious effects of our system on our mercantile citizens, who, nevertheless, have uniformly and suicidally supported it, that within forty-eight hours, one of the most respectable merchants in Philadelphia, whose name I do not choose to publish, but will freely give to any gentleman who desires to know it, has unhesitatingly admitted, that the export of cotton, on the average of the four last years, has been a losing concern. This melancholy fact, independent of his testimony, is susceptible of complete demonstration by a collation of the prices current in this country and in Liverpool, and in reference to the tables above quoted."

"In addition to the effect produced by the diminution of the import of cotton from this country, the consumption in Europe has greatly increased. The consumption in France, in 1823, was only 171,000 bales  
Whereas, in 1824, it rose to 244,000

Being an increase of nearly one-half 73,000  
The consumption in Great Britain, in 1823, was only 535,912 bales  
But, in 1824, it rose to 635,648

Increase 99,736  
The increase of consumption in Great Britain arose chiefly from the prosperous state of the exports of cotton goods.

The export from Liverpool, in 1823, was square yards 110,004,000  
Whereas, it rose, in 1824, to 208,511,000

The increase in the export to South America is most extraordinary. In 1822, it was 26,005,000 square yards—in 1823, it rose to 47,998,000—and in 1824, to no less than 67,068,000 "

It thus appears that the general consumption in Great Britain and France was increased 174,736 bales, or 8,000 more than the diminution of our export to England; which would necessarily cause a rise in price, &c. but the rise was also assisted by speculators, on account of the smallness of the stock.

\*The loss, in the year 1822, by the export of cotton, has been, by the most competent judges, estimated at 3,000,000 dollars.

The stock on hand in Great Britain on the 31st December, 1823, was 382,848  
But on the same day of last year, it was only 235,350

Being a reduction of 147,498

The British import of Egyptian cotton during 1824 was 83,257 bales. It is becoming a favorite—11,000 bags were sold in the month of November last, at Liverpool. It is a rival of the cotton of Louisiana and Brazil. It is supposed that the whole product of Egypt will be 250,000 bags in the present year. It is probable that this sort of cotton formed a considerable part of the increased consumption of France.

[The Egyptian bales are somewhat less in weight than the American; but we do not know the precise or general difference.]

"These facts, on a subject of deep importance to the nation, are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the reflecting portion of the community, in the hope that they may tend to arrest the progress of the spirit of speculation, which, while it enormously enriches a few knowing ones, cannot fail to impoverish and ruin six times the number of the incautious and imprudent. Should these statements rescue only one or two estimable citizens and their families from the vortex which gapes to swallow them up, I shall be amply rewarded."

He then cautions us against the effects of increased production—thinks it not improbable that the next crop may be from 30 to 50 per cent. greater than it was last year, and supposes that prices may, in consequence, go down to what they were in 1819, which caused so much distress. Next the importance of the home market is urged—and the success that has attended the protection afforded to coarse cottons he thinks ought to induce a similar protection to the fine qualities—that the *farming* interest should be protected "to prevent farmers from becoming planters." I appeal to the merchants, says he, for the fact, that almost the only domestic production exported from this country last year, which was uniformly profitable, was coarse cottons. Had the manufacture of the finer qualities been equally fostered, they would have afforded similar aid to commerce—yet, strange and melancholy to tell, the merchants, with scarcely a single exception, opposed the measure, with as much zeal and ardor, as if it had been pregnant with their destruction!

[It may be proper to add, that speculation has ceased in Baltimore, and that some would not be sorry to realize the high prices that they gave.]

"THE LONG HUNDRED" of 112 lbs. is rapidly going out of fashion, as it ought. We never could imagine any reason why it was adopted, or discover any good produced by the continued use of it. In all our chief cities, sugar, rice, cocoa, &c. &c. heretofore sold by the cwt. of 112 lbs. are sold by the decimal 100 lbs. It remains for congress to complete this reformation, by ordering that all goods, subject to inspection and duty, (when weighed), shall be marked with the proper number of pounds.

PERSONS OF COLOR. By the census of 1820, there were 10,326 free persons of color and 4,357 slaves in the city of Baltimore. By the last annual bill of mortality, it appears that, during the year 1824, there died 369 of the former, and only 48 of the latter class—or as one to twenty-eight of the free, and as one to ninety of the slaves. And in Philadelphia the proportion of deaths among the blacks was as two to one, compared with those of the white people.

This is well called "evidence of improvidence;" and the fact certainly is, that the free blacks in Baltimore are not only less abundantly supplied with the necessaries and comforts of life than the slaves, but they are also much less moral and virtuous. No one

can be a greater enemy of slavery than I am,—but there is a *lesson* in the preceding statement that ought to be attended to. The mere liberation of the person from slavery may just as likely be a curse as a blessing to the individual, unless he has been taught to *think* for himself—provided the whole burthen of managing his own affairs, in his own way, is suddenly cast upon him.

SLAVES. "It is a pity, indeed it is," that some who have so much sensibility on account of the slavery of the blacks, should have none at all for that of white persons. A "Virginia nabob," with his 1 or 200 slaves, is a most abominable being; but a *Russian nobleman*, with from 1 to 20,000 slaves, is one of the "Corinthian pillars of society"—no matter whether he acquired the *property* by the murder of an emperor, or an administration to the lusts of an empress.

"The countess Orloff, of Russia, says Dr. Lyall, a traveller, has 900 servants, [slaves], and a band of 40 musicians playing every day during dinner."

The history of the Orloff family is well known. They were the favorites and agents of the infamous Catharine. And with the slaves, that this and other illustrious families hold, it is that the "magnanimous Alexander" has delivered nations of the right of self-government, to the great approbation of the "holy alliance," and all the *Russians* in the United States and elsewhere.

SUPREME COURT. It is stated that, since the adoption of the constitution, the supreme court has been appointed from—New York 3, Maryland 3, Virginia 3, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Massachusetts 2, and Pennsylvania 1. So that six of the original states, and the eleven since admitted into the union, have not yet been honored with the appointment of a judge of this court. It is not a matter of any importance, but the fact deserves notice.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY. At the examination in June last, the number of cadets from each state at West Point, was found to be as follows, being nearly in proportion to the number of members in congress from each state, viz:—From Maine 7, New Hampshire 7, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, Vermont 9, New York 35, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 29, Delaware 2, Maryland 10, Virginia 24, North Carolina 13, South Carolina 12, Georgia 8, Kentucky 14, Tennessee 11, Ohio 12, Louisiana 4, Indiana 5, Missouri 4, Alabama 5, Mississippi 2, Illinois 2, Michigan 2, Florida 2, District of Columbia 2.

BOSTON. Twenty-two store lots, on South-Market street, Boston, were recently sold for \$400,562 50. None of them brought less than 10 dollars a [square] foot, and one sold at the rate of 21 dollars. They were all the property of the city—not long since purchased, that ground might be obtained for building a new market house; and the affair has been so well managed, that that important object is accomplished without expense, while some profit has been realized by the whole purchase in a sale of the lots not required for the erection of it, which brought more than the original cost of the whole.

MASSACHUSETTS. Levi Lincoln has been elected governor, and Marcus Morton lieutenant governor of this commonwealth, by an almost unanimous vote.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. David L. Morrill has been re-elected governor without opposition. Titus Brown has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the house of representatives of the United States occasioned by the resignation of gen. Miller; and Mr. Healy, to fill the vacancy left at the last election, by a large majority over Mr. E. Webster.



**BALTIMORE**—inspections for the last three months: 1,040 hhd. and 15,469 bbls. domestic liquors; 6,207 bbls. and 168 half bbls. pork; 2,256 bbls. and 78 half bbls. beef; 5,319 kegs and 1,145 candelers lard—113,652 bbls. and 2,976 half barrels wheat flour; 1,267 bbls. rye do.; 2,141 do. and 20 hhd. corn meal, &c.

**BALTIMORE**—OLD TIMES. It is an incident well known to those who are familiar with the revolutionary history of our country, (says the American), that, at one of its most critical periods, when the congress was sorely pressed for money, and the army in want of almost every thing necessary to its comfort and efficiency—a number of the citizens of Baltimore, (at that time an obscure village), nobly came forward and advanced to general *Lafayette*, on his simple obligation, a sum of money to enable him to procure clothing for our suffering army. It was to this fact that *Lafayette* adverted, with so much feeling and gratification, when he replied to the address of the mayor, upon his public entry into this city in October last. We here subjoin a list of the names of those citizens, and the amount subscribed by each—copied from a document in the archives at Washington.

Jacob Hart	\$276 14
James Calhoun	272 52
Richard Curson	234 06½
James McLenny	110 76½
Nathaniel Smith	93 56½
John Sterrett	250 16½
Nicholas Rogers	102 89
Charles Carroll	124 78
Ridgely & Pringle	234 06½
John Smith, jun.	351 10
Stephen Stewart	379 18
Wm. Smith	468 13
Wm. Nell	411 87
Alex. Donaldson	117 03½
Daniel Rowley	234 06½
Stewart & Salmon	458 13
Hugh Young	458 70
Wm. Patterson	468 13
Samuel & R. Purviance	468 13
John McLure	468 13
Russel & Hughes	234 06½
Thomas Russell	210 60
Russel & Gilman	117 03½
Samuel Hughes	702 20½

\$7256 24

[Of the preceding list, it is believed that only two are now living.]

**PHILADELPHIA.** The whole number of deaths in the city of Philadelphia, during the year 1824, was 4,399—of which 2,366 were adults, and 2,033 children. Among these 576 died of consumption; 379 of convulsions; 164 of cholera; 264 of debility; 221 of dropsy; 664 of various fevers; 22 of drunkenness; 102 of measles; 324 of the *natural small pox*; 115 were stillborn; and 77 of diseases unknown. Of the whole number of deaths 2,320 were males, 1,303 being under the age of 20 years, and 1,017 above that age. The whole number of deaths of females was 1,993, of which 919 were under the age of 20 years, and 1,076 over that age. The deaths among the people of color were 703. It also appears that, during the year 1824, there were 6,333 births, of which 3,062 were males and 2,771 females—making a difference between the births and deaths of 1,134.

**CENTENARIANS.** During the year 1824, there died in New York 3, in Philadelphia 2, in Baltimore 3, and in Charleston 6 persons, above the age of 100 years. Two of the six last were above 110. Now, if we suppose the population of those cities to be about 320,000, they will, together, give one centenarian, who died

in the year, for every 22,000 persons that were living in them. This would show a much larger proportion of aged people than there are in Great Britain—for, of the whole population of the island, in 1820, there were only 291 persons who were above 100 years old, or about as one to 50,000.

**EPISCOPAL CLERGY.** The following statement will show the increase of the episcopal clergy in the several states named, since the year 1816, when the list was first published in "Swords' Ecclesiastical Register."

	In 1816.	In 1825.
Massachusetts	9	22
Vermont	2	9
Rhode Island	4	6
Connecticut	34	48
New York	64	89
New Jersey	11	18
Pennsylvania	21	43
Delaware	2	4
Maryland	35	47
Virginia, in 1817,	23	37
North Carolina, in 1816,	3	9
South Carolina	16	34
Georgia	2	4
Kentucky, in 1817,	1	3
Ohio, in 1819,	4	6
Total	233	360

**BOLIVAR.** This great and good man is about to consummate his glory, by following, throughout, the example of Washington: indeed, it seems that he will proceed a little further, and become a private citizen and refuse the presidency of Colombia, though she has not an enemy to fear. It was, however, unanimously resolved by the congress to request his continuance in office—it was most probable that he would remain firm to his purpose of retiring.

An agent from Hayti had arrived in Colombia, to propose a treaty of commerce, as well as of definite alliance, between the two governments.

**A CHEROKEE,** unacquainted with English, named George Guess, is said to have invented an alphabet of 86 characters, each representing a sound or syllable, by which the Indians now correspond with their Arkansas brethren.

**MADAGASCAR.** We see some late accounts concerning this large island, said to be derived from certain missionaries located therein—it is supposed to contain four millions of persons, the greater part negroes, in a state of partial civilization, practising agriculture and carrying on several of the useful arts. On the coast are many Arabs, Jews and Malays. About two thirds of the island is under the dominion of king Radama, who has abolished infanticide and many other barbarous customs, and enacted laws for the encouragement of education. He has taken the missionaries under his especial protection, and, if they are more anxious to do good than spread sectarian principles among the people, may, indeed, be a blessing to Madagascar.

**FLAX.** The Albany Argus announces the invention of a perfect method of dressing flax in the straw, without either dew-rotting or water-steeping, or exposing it to any chemical action. This important discovery, says the Argus, has been made by Mr. Roumagne, a respectable French gentleman, who is now at Albany, for the purpose of making it generally known; to encourage farmers in the cultivation of flax, and to consult with others as to his choice of an establishment in this state. We understand that he requires flax to be drawn from the ground, just when the seed

is beginning to change color, to be dried a little in the sheaf, and delivered to him, when thrashed, in the straw or hay state, without any rotting. We learn, also, that he offers twenty dollars a ton for it in this state, which persons, conversant with the subject, say is a very remunerating price.

**FROM AFRICA.** It is gratifying, (says the National Intelligencer), to observe the friendly dispositions entertained towards our African colony, by the government of Sierra Leone. The following letter from Mr. Macauley, the chief justice of that settlement, to Mr. Ashmun, the agent of our society, bears testimony to the liberal and truly honorable spirit which prevails there:

Sierra Leone, May 18, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I laid the letter you sent me before the members of this government, who have authorized me to say, that colonial craft, belonging, bona fide, to the inhabitants of your settlement, will be allowed to bring African produce to this colony, and to take away merchandise in payment, without harbor dues or duties. They must, however, be careful not to import American produce.

Hoping you are well, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,  
K. MACAULEY.

**THE NAVY.** Fire and water "are all as one" to our seamen. It will be recollected that it was mentioned a few days since that lieut. Sloat, of our navy, had behaved with great gallantry, and rendered important services during the fire at St. Thomas. The following letter will show the estimation in which his services were held by the governor of that island.

Letter from the governor of St. Thomas to lieut. Sloat.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

St. Thomas, February 13th. 1823.

DEAR SIR—Feeling a grateful sense of the obligation this community is under to you and your officers, for your zealous and successful exertions in arresting the progress of the flames during the late dreadful conflagration in this place, I embrace an early opportunity to express my sincere and earnest thanks for the same.

When the destroying element threatened destruction, and dismay was pictured in every countenance, your arduous and unremitting labors checked the progress of the fire at one of the most important points.

Good and brave men, sir, I am aware, seek no other reward for meritorious actions than the consciousness of having done their duty, and alleviated the distresses of their fellow creatures; but this instance of your great activity and presence of mind in saving, in a great measure, the eastern part of the town, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by me, and the community: and should an opportunity offer, whereby I can make any return, it will embrace with much satisfaction.

Permit me to add, that your politeness to us, subsequent to the unfortunate fire, has produced in my breast the most lively sentiments of gratitude and esteem.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient,

(Signed)

P. V. SCHOLTEN.

To lieut. comd't Sloat, of the U. S. sloop Grampus.

MR. SWARTWOUT AND MR. CLAY.

To the editors of the *New York American*:

Gentlemen—In the letter of Mr. Clay, published in your paper of the 31st ult. I find the following passages: "My letter to judge Brooke was published in

\*Mind that—not an article of "American produce." Suppose the American agent should apply the same rule to British produce, how long would "the friendly dispositions" now entertained be kept up?—L. R. G.

the papers in this city, (Washington), on the 12th Feb. The general's note, declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout and others, to a dinner, was published on the 14th in the National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he, (Mr. Swartwout), did not leave the city until he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the general, any verbal observations upon it, which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d Feb. If received by him, it must have reached him on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not "as a private communication," and not "for the public eye," as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication, on the 4th of March, was then made, like Kremer's address, with a view to its arrival in this city in time to affect my nomination to the senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the senate acted on that nomination."

It may be true, as Mr. Clay states, that his letter to judge Brooke was published in Washington on the 12th, and gen. Jackson's note, declining the dinner, on the 14th of February; and yet not true, as he insinuates, that "I did not leave the city until I had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the general, any verbal observations upon it, which he might have thought proper to make." I left Washington on the morning of the 13th of February; but I never had a word of conversation with general Jackson, at any time, upon the subject of that letter. I did not see the general to converse with him during the day of the 12th February. In the early part of the evening, when I intended to have paid my respects to him, he had gone to visit Mrs. Decatur, and when, between nine and ten, I did call to bid him farewell, he had retired. I repeat again, that I never had any verbal communications with him upon the subject, nor any correspondence, excepting that contained in a letter which I wrote to him on the 15th and 18th of February, in which I spoke warmly and pretty freely of the injustice and want of analogy of Mr. Clay's strictures upon the general, in his letter to judge Brooke. The letter of the general was read by me on the 25th and 26th, as conjectured by Mr. Clay, and was immediately, thereafter, shown to several persons, who, upon reading it, declared it a plain and temperate vindication of himself, and expressed a strong desire to see it in print. I determined, therefore, to have it published, but without reference to the particular time of the effect which Mr. Clay supposes was intended. If gen. Jackson designed it for publication, it was certainly unknown to me. He gave no such intimation to me, in the letter, or otherwise, although he had a perfect right to do so. In justice to general Jackson, I must add, that, in making the letter public, without his authority, I trusted to his indulgence.

Should Mr. Clay's other statements and inferences rest upon no better foundation, feeble must be the effect of his elaborate conclusions.

I should not consider it at all necessary to vindicate gen. Jackson's right to repel a slander—to converse with me and write to me too, and that for publication, upon this or any other subject—but, I feel it to be my duty to state the facts in their true light, and as they actually occurred, leaving all inferences, not to the vision of Mr. Clay, but to the justice of our fellow citizens, to whose decision gen. Jackson and his friends are ever ready to submit.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

P. S. The invitation to the dinner was given to gen. Jackson on the 10th of February, the day after the election, which he declined on the same day. The publication of the notes, in a newspaper, could not therefore have any thing to do with my stay in Washington, or departure from it. S. S.

**THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.** The following letter, (says a New Orleans paper), on the subject of the vote of our representatives in congress on the presidential question, was received by a gentleman of this city from Mr. Gurley, dated

Washington, 26th Feb, 1825.

I have only time to inform you that J. Q. Adams has been elected president of the United States on the first ballot, by the vote of 13 states, including that of Louisiana. I know your attachment to gen'l Jackson, and also know that no person is more competent to duly appreciate circumstances and motives than yourself. Let me give you the following fact—after the western states, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, came out for Adams, it was generally considered certain that Jackson could not be elected, as the four Crawford states would adhere to him to the last, or, if they should ultimately abandon him, that they would be divided, two going over to Jackson and two to Adams—that the vote, on the first ballot, would be 12 for Adams, excluding Louisiana, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. I was not only satisfied of this fact myself, but the whole delegation from our state, both in the senate and house, unless with the exception of one of my colleagues, were of this opinion. At this time, and for two or three weeks before, great excitement prevailed, both in and out of congress, on the subject. I found my colleagues divided in opinion on this important question—a divided vote at home, even the electoral vote—no certain information as to the state of public feeling in our state, but believed to be also much divided.

Delay in making a choice would but have distracted, agitated and convulsed the nation. Even admitting that Jackson was the first choice, which could not be inferred by the electoral vote, as Clay had a majority by all the members, (had they been present), and it was generally known that his friends were opposed to Jackson—yet no chance existed of Jackson's success: under these circumstances, I perceived my situation extremely painful and perplexing. To have made an unavailing opposition would, in my opinion, have been doing an injury to the state, and have been acting unjustly towards those who sent me here. No less so would it have been to have suffered personal delicacy, arising from circumstances which you can easily imagine, to have influenced me in the discharge of this high and solemn duty. I determined to vote for Mr. Adams under these circumstances. Have I done wrong? I put it to you as an impartial and honest man—as a statesman.

If you condemn me, I know you will do me the justice to say, that my error was as honest one, in mistaking my own duty for the public good.

Your friend, H. H. GURLEY.

**SOUTHERN NATIONAL ROAD.** By the following letter from the late secretary of war, to the governor of Georgia, it will be seen that arrangements have been made to ascertain, during the ensuing season, the best route for the proposed national road from Washington to New Orleans:

Department of war, Feb. 29, 1825.

SIR: The board of engineers, for internal improvements, will leave this between the 1st and 15th of the next month, for the purpose of commencing the examination of the several routes between the city of Washington and New Orleans, with a view of selecting the most eligible location for the great national road proposed to be established between those two points. The board will first make the examination of the route by the line of the capitals of the southern states, return by the intermediate route east of the mountains; thence, proceed back through the mountains. As it is a subject of great interest, both to the nation and the particular states through which the road may pass, it is very desirable, should

it be convenient, that the civil engineer of the state should co-operate with the board, while examining the localities within the state, both going and returning; and, with the hope that you may concur in this view, you will be duly apprised of the place and probable time at which the board will enter the state, so that you may direct your engineer to meet the board, should you deem it advisable.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To his excellency the governor  
of the state of Georgia, Milledgeville.

Lynchburg, (Va.) March 25. Albon McDaniel, esq. (mayor), last night received a letter from the secretary of war, announcing the receipt of the memorial of the citizens of Lynchburg on the subject of the southern road, and concluding in the following words:

"This subject is of great national importance, and arrangements, in reference to it, have been already adopted. A board of engineers for internal improvement, has been organized, and will shortly set out upon their general examination of the country, under instructions from the department, with a view to the selection of the best route for the contemplated road. To this board the proceedings and memorial of the citizens of Lynchburg will be submitted, and due consideration will be given to the suggestions presented in them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRETT.

Albon McDaniel, esq. Ch'., &c.

The board of engineers, consisting of general Bernard, Mr. Shriver, and the other officers and gentlemen attached to that service, set out, about a week since, on a tour of reconnoissance through the southern states, with the view of ascertaining the most eligible route for the contemplated national road from the seat of government to New Orleans.

**CANAL MAKING.** While the legislature of Pennsylvania, (says a New York paper), were discussing the question respecting the New York Schuylkill coal company, and some threat was intimated of taking the land of the company as an escheat or forfeiture to the state, a countryman from Orange county, who happened to be in Philadelphia at the time, said to one of the citizens—"I tell you what, sir, your legislature had better take care what they are about: the York folks are great hands at digging canals, and tapping rivers for feeders; remember, sir, that this here river Delaware, begins in and runs a good way down through our state before it gets into yours. Now, if you make them angry, who knows but what they may take it into their heads to cut a great big canal from Carpenter's Point, quite across our county, to the Hudson; which would drain off the Delaware, and leave your great city of Philadelphia high and dry, like our Goshen!"

**OHIO CANAL.** We understand, (says a New York paper), that the whole of the Ohio canal loan, of four hundred thousand dollars, was yesterday taken by John Rathbone, jun. and Eleazer Lord, esq. at the rate of 97½ dollars for 100 dollars of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum; stock transferable and interest payable in the city of New York. This shows, in a very particular manner, the opinion entertained of that project among the moneyed capitalists of this city. The completion of this great work will confer immense advantages on the city and state of New York. A close connection with the energy and enterprise of an interior state, is better to us than a mere increase of territory. It gives us an access to the ingenuity, the industry and the riches of Ohio.

Another result will flow from this circumstance. It shows that this city is destined to become the moneyed capital of the whole union. If internal improve-

ments are projected, or even heavy institutions begun, application must be made to New York, as in the present instance, as well as in the late sale of Louisiana bank stock effected here. By every tie, we are connected with the states around us, and all together swell the importance of this great and growing city.

**BONDS OF UNION.** Many persons in Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. are clothed with goods manufactured in the state of Ohio; and now it appears, that the east may be also supplied with window glass from Indiana! Steam boats and carriages, canals and roads, it may verily be feared, will "consolidate" our extensive country before long—but we hope without "alarming encroachments of the general government upon the rights of the states," as Mr. Randolph has it.

"A few days since, (says the Providence Patriot), whilst attending to some business in a mercantile house in this town, our eye accidentally glanced on a box of window glass, bearing the manufacturer's name, and the place from whence it came, New Albany. At first we were at a loss to decide where, or in what state, New Albany was situated; but, upon summing up what geographical knowledge we possessed, we at length ascertained that New Albany is in the state of Indiana, near the falls of the Ohio, about 1100 miles distant from this, and about 300 miles westward of the Alleghany mountains. Inquiring of a dealer as to the quality of the glass, we were informed that it was excellent, and quite superior to any manufactured in the eastern states, and infinitely superior to that manufactured at the celebrated glass-works in Pittsburgh. Indeed, so highly did our friend esteem this glass, that he was anxious to order a large supply, and wants only to ascertain the safest and most expeditious way of bringing it to this section of the country, when he will issue his orders."

#### BORING FOR WATER.

*Charlottesville, near New Brunswick, N. J. March 24.*

DEAR SIR—The practicability of obtaining water by means of boring is not unknown in Europe, and has been resorted to in this country for salt works; but no where, excepting in our immediate district, has water been made to flow, spontaneously, above the surface. It is the greatest improvement in the science of hydraulics of our or any age, and will result in a new theory of the origin of certain springs; I mean those springs that do not come to the surface from a higher source. But I must leave these speculative points, and comply with your wish to have a copy of the calculation that I made, of the cost to a city of supplying itself with delicious water by the new principle of boring.

I have allowed largely for each well, as you will discover, when I tell you that my well, which is 253 feet deep, cost only 360 dollars, including perpendicular, horizontal, and lateral pipes, to the length of 230 feet, and made of copper, with tin lining.

The water in my bored well has risen at least five feet above the surface of the ground. It is carried to the kitchen—supplies two trough tables for milk pans—two large cattle troughs, and a hog trough. The water never ceases to flow, and is of the same temperature, throughout the year. I wish that you would give as much publicity to the contents of this letter as you can. The Manhattan company are boring in New York. They have not yet obtained water; but if they persevere they will succeed.

☞ On the same subject we insert the following article:

Dr. S. McCulloch visited, last summer, the new garden of the horticultural society of London, at Chiswick. He there saw their *overflowing well, obtained by boring*, the stream as thick as his arm, of fine drinking water. It was turned to the greatest advan-

tage over their grounds, for the purpose both of ornament and utility—in the formation of small lakes and the irrigation of the garden. To the question as to the surrounding country, he says it is as level as the lands on the eastern shore of Maryland, as far as the eye can reach; no overhanging or neighboring higher grounds.

**TELESCOPE DESTROYED.** The celebrated Manheim telescope, the master-piece of the famous Spaiger, a Hungarian optician, was destroyed some time ago in a most singular manner. A servant of the observatory having taken out the glasses to clean them, put them in again, without observing that a cat had crept into the tube. At night the animal, being alarmed at the strong power of the lunar rays, endeavored to escape: but the effort threw down the instrument, which, falling to the ground from the top of the tower, was broken to pieces. [*London paper.*]

**QUADRUPLED AND BIPED RACERS**—in England. In 1820, the sum of 3,600 guineas was offered and refused for a horse named Sailor—in 1824, 3,000 for another named Serab, and 1,500 for another called Mercutio. And lately, a man named Pedley, run five miles in thirty-two minutes, and won 70 sovereigns, being allowed 38 minutes.

**FRENCH FINANCES.** The Paris papers contain an account of the proceedings of the chamber of deputies at the sitting when the budget was presented. The minister of finance, M. de Villele, in the development of his system, gave a flattering account of the financial state of France. The whole receipts of 1823, (the year of the Spanish war), amounted to 1,123,458,392*fr.* (or about 145,000,000 sterling), and the expenditure to 1,118,025,162*fr.* or about 1,200,000 less. The whole resources of 1824 amounted to 992,333,953*fr.* (or about 139,693,358), and the whole expenditure to 990,119,582*fr.* The revenue for the current year is estimated at 928,000,000*fr.* (or a little more than 137,000,000 sterling), and the expenditure at 926,500,000*fr.* In extending his views to the year 1826, the minister estimates the national income at 924,095,704*fr.* (or 137,000,000), and the expenditure at 915,504,499*fr.* leaving an excess of the former over the latter to the amount of 8,591,205*fr.* (or about 1,343,328). "I have," said the minister, "laid before you the documents necessary to put you in possession of the charges and resources of the years 1824, 1825, 1826. You have seen that the expenses of the Spanish war, borne by France, have been paid and covered by the issue of four millions of rentes, the balance of the last loan, and the excess of the ordinary income over the ordinary expenditure of the state."

There has been much excitement concerning certain depredations committed on the public during the Spanish campaign. The amount plundered was enormous; and nearly all the officers of high rank in the army, the duke of Angouleme excepted, are supposed to have had a part of the spoil. A person named Ouvrard, who was appointed by them as general provider, is seemingly to be made the scape goat; but the robbers in chief will remain behind the curtain. The contracts appear to have been accepted at *sixty per cent.* above the real value, or selling price, of the articles to be furnished!

**FINANCES OF MEXICO.** We mentioned some time since the memoir of the Mexican minister of finance, read before both houses of congress, on the 4th of January last. The document is published in a pamphlet of fifty-two pages, the execution of which does no little credit to the Mexican press. As the memoir is devoted to the present state of the public treasury, the changes which are necessary to be made in it

and the measures required to produce them, we shall present an abstract of it, to furnish our readers with a correct general statement of the financial concerns of the country. [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

The expenses of the department of justice and ecclesiastical affairs are set down at \$77,220; those of the department of war, to sustain the army on the footing ordered by congress, at 12,000,000; those of the marine, in both branches, at nearly 3,000,000; and those of the executive and legislative, 1,000,000.

The debts which ought to be paid in 1825, amount to \$865,504. The whole expenses for this year, as thus stated, form, in round numbers, the sum of 13 millions; and the revenue amounting to only ten millions six hundred thousand, would leave a deficit of more than seven millions.

To supply this, the memoir proposes the re-establishment of the rents on the manufacture of tobacco, which, in 1808, yielded to Spain about four millions and a half; also the duties on gold and silver, in bullion and coin, and the suppression of some of the maritime custom-houses. These are considered abundantly adequate to the purpose, and are warmly recommended, although there are said to be antipathies existing against the old system of the tobacco rents.

In the estimate of the different branches of the revenue, the whole amount of the duties on imports and exports, is rated at \$2,732,995; the avails of the tobacco manufactory, on its present footing, at a little more than one million; the rent of the salines at 68,000, that of the post offices at 312,000, that of the lottery at 95,000; the decimal rents of the five cathedrals at 529,000; the decimal rents of the mitre of Mexico \$7,000; the foreign loan at 1,300,000, &c. &c. amounting, as before stated, to above ten million five hundred thousand dollars.

MEXICO. The decree of the constituent congress of Mexico which is published below, is entitled to an attentive perusal in this country, from the importance of the undertaking which is its object, and the nature of the interest which it involves:

[TRANSLATION.]

*Decree of the constituent congress of the United Mexican States, on the 4th November, 1824.*

The government shall cause it to be published in this country, and in others where it may be thought proper, that it is about to undertake a communication between the two oceans, through the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and that proposals will be received for the execution of the work. That which shall propose to execute the work in the best manner, and at the same time afford every facility and convenience to navigation, will be accepted.

The government shall determine the length of time during which proposals will be received. In the mean while, the isthmus of Tehuantepec shall be surveyed, and all the information necessary to undertake the canal of communication shall be collected.

The government shall submit to the congress, for its consideration and ultimate decision, the information and the proposals that may have been received.

The government shall also cause it to be published, that other proposals of a like nature will be received. The principal objects to be thus effected are: to render navigable the rivers Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, the Rio Grande de Santiago, and the Colorado, and to colonize the country to the west of it.

Mexico, November 4, 1824.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. A late number of the "Scotsman," speaking of slavery in the West Indies, says—There is, we are fully satisfied, but one way either materially to improve the condition of the slave, or to put down slavery, and that is, by allowing the produce of free labor to come into the market

on the same footing with that of slave labor! It is not by orders in council, however judiciously contrived and well intended, that we expect to see the West India population raised from the level of brutes to that of men. So long as the people of Britain consent to pay nearly two millions a-year more for the sugar of the West Indies than would suffice to purchase an equal supply from our own territories in the east, so long will the planter trample the slave under foot. But if you put an end to this odious system, if you cease to pay nearly two millions a year as a premium on slavery—for this is what the exclusion of East India sugars really amounts to—the whole system will fall to pieces. Do justice to the East Indians, by permitting their produce to come into competition with the produce of the West Indians, and the slave system, with all its long train of guilt and horrors, will be effectually subverted. The planters will no longer have an interest in oppressing and overworking their slaves, and will have no motive to induce them to refuse their concurrence to any practical scheme for the abolition of slavery."

TOBACCO. In the following, copied from a late London paper, there is reason to expect some increase of the consumption of one of our great staples—"Saturday's Gazette" contains an order in council which, we are sure, will be hailed with pleasure by the mercantile world. Our readers may know, perhaps, that, for many years, certain articles, (rum, tobacco, &c.) paid an excise as well as a customs duty, and two sets of officers proceeded to ascertain the quantity, and had a joint surveillance over them in the docks and warehouses. At length the extensive patronage of one of the superfluous range of clerks, landing-waiters, warehouse keepers, lockers, &c. was given up; but it was the excise officers that were retained, and we had the anomaly of articles brought from over the seas, being placed under the sole management of a body, whose proper sphere was to take cognizance only of articles produced or manufactured in England. The primitive distinction between the jurisdiction of the customs and excise was thus destroyed; but, by the present order in council, it is again wisely restored, except as to tea. It directs that the duties on coffee, cocoa, tobacco, snuff, pepper, spirits, wines, and all other foreign goods, now subject to duties, collected by the excise, shall, from the 5th of April, be collected by the customs.

CHEROKEE BOUNDARY IN ARKANSAS. Mr. Allen Martin, who was appointed to run the boundaries of the Cherokee nation, has completed that service.

The boundaries of the nation, as now established, are as follows: Beginning on the Arkansas, at the mouth of Point Remore creek, and running up the former 150 miles, (100 on a straight line), to a point 1½ miles above Skin Bayou, or about 12 miles above Fort Smith; thence, a course, bearing 53 degrees, E. 132 4-10 miles, to White river, at a point 6 miles above the Little North Fork; thence, down White river, 134 miles, (75 on a straight line), to Hardin's Bluff, about 6 miles above the town of Batesville; and thence, 7½ miles on Rector's line, (which runs parallel with the western boundary), to the place of beginning, on the Arkansas.

The survey made by captain Shattuck, about a year since, gave the Cherokees 3,285,710 acres of land; Mr. Martin's survey gives them an additional quantity of 978,386 acres—making the total quantity, included within their present boundaries, 4,264,096 acres.

The survey made by captain Shattuck, gave the Cherokees a front on the Arkansas of only 36 miles by the meanders of the river; by Mr. Martin's survey, their front on the Arkansas, is increased 11½ miles. The former survey gave them a front on White river of 208 miles, and the latter reduces it to

134 miles. The first survey established a due north and south line as the western boundary; and the last establishes a line running N. 53 degrees E. (being parallel with the eastern boundary), as the western boundary, which gives the present territory of the Cherokees a diagonal shape.

Their boundaries, as now established, include a large extent of some of the finest of the Arkansas bottoms, and a very considerable portion of the most valuable part of Lovely's purchase.

[Arkansas Gazette.]

THE PAUPER FARM, OWNED by the town of Ipswich, Mass. containing about three hundred acres, produced, the last year, seventy tons of hay; and there are now kept on it, 48 head of cattle, 25 sheep, and other domestic animals. It affords ample supplies for sustaining and clothing fifty paupers, by whom the greater part of the necessary labor upon the farm is performed. "Without doubt, (says the New England Farmer), in a few years, under judicious management, these paupers will cause no other expense to the town than the interest of the money paid for the farm. Similar establishments, calculated on a plan for the paupers to earn their own support, are in successful operation in the towns of Salem and Danvers. This is a project worthy the attention of every town burthened with a tax for the support of paupers. Reason and justice require that those who throw themselves on the charity of the public, as a consequence of their own idleness and vices, should be compelled to labor for their support."

LAW DECISION. Philadelphia, April 6—The jury, in the case of *commonwealth vs. George Tyson*, in the mayor's court, yesterday, brought in a verdict of guilty.

The circumstances which were the subject of this indictment, and which have caused so much excitement in the public mind, are generally known, and were conclusively established on the trial. The indictment of Mr. Tyson, who has hitherto held a respectable station in society, was for obtaining from Mrs. Stewart upwards of \$1,000, under pretence of purchasing for her, as a broker, bank stock to that amount, but which, in reality, never was purchased, but converted to the uses of the defendant. The felony indicted was *constructive larceny*, and the great question before the court was, whether it was that offence or a mere *breach of trust*. The jury, applying the facts to the law, were persuaded that the defendant had a *filonious intention* in the transaction, and, therefore, was guilty under the indictment.

LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND AGENT. A case in this branch of law was recently decided in the circuit court, at New York. The facts of the case were these:—Alexander Livingston, who resided in a distant part of the state, sent a parcel of wool to James Robertson, a wool-dealer in this city, to dispose for him at the usual commission. Robertson did business on commission, and was, in this particular transaction, constituted the factor of Livingston. No particular orders, however, accompanied the wool beyond the general implied instructions which the law recognizes in such cases. Robertson, the factor, made sales of the property, and among them, a particular sale, of about \$187, to a firm in New Jersey, to whom he had frequently sold before, and who were, at the time of sale, considered of good standing. The factor received a note for the amount sold, which became due on a certain day. Previous, however, to the maturity of this note, the principal, Livingston, made a settlement of his account with Robertson, and in the account of sales rendered by the latter, the name of the house in New Jersey was not expressed as buyers of the wool. At this settlement,

Robertson gave his note to Livingston, at such a date as to fall due subsequent to the maturity of the note which the former had received from the New Jersey buyers. Before the note, held by Robertson, became due, the house in New Jersey became insolvent, and Robertson brought the action to recover the amount, thus lost, from his principal, Livingston.

It was pleaded on the part of Livingston, the defendant, that the account sales and the note given by the plaintiff, went to show that a conclusive settlement was made between the parties at that time. It was further pressed on the jury, that, because the names of the buyers were not mentioned in the account sales, the plaintiff assumed the responsibility of the debt.

The judge, in delivering his charge, took an extremely full and clear view of the law of principal and agent, and directed the jury to apply the principles therein stated to the facts which had appeared in the evidence. The jury retired a few minutes and found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$187 75 damages and 6 cents costs.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to 13th March.

Great Britain and Ireland. The schemes for railways, &c. are going on with unabated vigor, and a number of new companies for mining in Mexico, &c. are getting up, and very high wages are paid to persons about to embark to work in said mines.

A company of merchants, in whose favor an extensive grant of land has been made by the Colombian government, are about to form an association for the purpose of promoting the colonization of British subjects in that country.

The bill for putting down associations in Ireland, was read a second time in the house of lords, March 3d—contents 146, non-contents 44—majority 102.

The petition of the Roman catholics of Ireland, presented to the British house of commons, by sir Francis Burdett, had one hundred thousand signatures to it.

In the house of commons, on the 24th February, when on the question of supply for the naval college, sir J. Yorke, said he understood that one individual, at least, educated at this college, had carried the improvements which he had acquired to the United States. Mr. Croker said that a bond of 500 pounds was taken to insure the students entering the British service, and if they left the country, their securities paid that sum.

Mr. Willberforce, the philanthropic advocate of the abolition of slavery, is, owing to declining health, about to retire from parliament, after sitting forty five years.

Arrangements are made by the British government for carrying 2000 emigrants to Canada.

Messrs. Rothschild and Baring are said to have contracted for the three per cent. loan of three million sterling, raised by the Danish government for reducing the public debt of Denmark.

The dock yards in England, for the last three years, have cost the British government, 6,540,000 pounds, (\$29,237,600), and ship building and repairing ships, during the same period, 23,000,000l. (\$102,120,000).

The identical press, at which Dr. Franklin worked, in London, is now in the possession of Messrs. Cox & Baylis, in Great Queen street, in the same city.

The use of steam in the manufacture of bricks had caused a saving on that article of 69 per cent. and by a new method, for which a patent has been obtained, security was afforded against the destructive effects of frost or wet weather, while the bricks are drying, only 48 hours being required to prepare them for the kiln, which now occupies two months.

Two school boys, one of them the son of a lord, the earl of Shaftsbury, having had a quarrel, resolved to settle it by a boxing match, according to the rules laid

down for that *polite amusement* of the "nobility, clergy and gentry" of England. They had their "backers" and "bottle holders" in ample stile—they "stripped to the buff"—fought sixty rounds in two hours, during which the son of the lord drank half a pint of brandy; at length he fell heavily on his head, never spoke afterwards, and soon died. Neither of the parties was more than 17 years old.

The French chambers have been chiefly occupied with discussing a law about *sacrilege*, and for the indemnification of those who suffered by the revolution. The first has passed; its spirit is that of the dark ages. One thousand millions of francs is the sum required to satisfy the *emigrants*. The distribution of two hundred millions of dollars among the old nobility, &c. would make many of them very "comfortable"—but the laboring people would have to pay for it.

*Netherlands. Harlem, Feb. 13.* It seems that the whole coast of Overysael, from Kampen to Kuinder, is overflowed, and that the water, impelled by the storm, carried every thing before it, so that very few houses could resist it, and many persons lost their lives. In the province of East Friesland alone, it is supposed that 200,000 acres of fertile land are under water, and that 10,000 horned cattle have perished. Accounts from Husum, on the coast of Holland, are of a similar nature. It is certain that the numerous small islands on the coast have suffered severely, as is evident from the large quantity of household furniture, among which are twenty cradles, that have been washed on shore. There is no positive information, says a letter from Husum, but as far as we can see from the beach, only nine houses are left on the island of Kleinmoor; and Sudfall seems to be entirely washed away. It is estimated that above 200 wagon loads of household furniture, and other goods, are washed on shore.

The adjacent part of Germany has equally suffered—especially Hanover. The details are truly distressing. Hundreds of houses were swept away, and many lives lost.

*Egypt. Paris, March 1*—Events of great importance are, it is said, preparing in Egypt. The Pacha makes great efforts to civilize his country; twenty thousand troops are being instructed in European tactics, by order of the Pacha. Several French generals, among whom are mentioned Boyer and Livron, accompanied by a certain number of half-pay or discharged officers, are arrived at Cairo, where they are employed by the Pacha: it is said that their departure was not unknown to the French ministry. Manufactories and assurance companies are establishing in Egypt, and there is, it is said, a newspaper about to be created.

*East Indies.* It is well known that the British policy in India has been to cause the natives to be actors in the subjugation of their country, by making soldiers of them. Three native regiments lately refused to appear in marching order at Barriekpore—they were fired upon by a party of the king's troops, and one hundred of them killed on the spot: and upwards of one hundred were afterwards tried and condemned to death—but only eleven were executed; the rest were sent to hard labor on the roads.

*Brazil.* Extract of a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, dated Pernambuco, Feb. 13, 1825:

"This place is perfectly quiet. The trials of the revolutionary patriots are commencing: four have had their trials. Three of them are condemned to be hung—two were hung about three weeks ago—the hangman refused to hang one of them, and he was shot at by fourteen soldiers; they all fired twice, and succeeded in killing him.

## British House of Commons.

### THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

On the first March, sir Francis Burdett introduced into the British house of commons the following resolutions, which were carried by a majority of 13.\*

1. That it appears to this committee, that, by certain acts passed in the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, respectively, certain declarations and affirmations are required to be made, as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, therein mentioned.

2. That such parts of the said oath, as require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, or that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, appear to this committee to relate to opinions merely speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the same may, therefore, safely be repealed.

3. That it appears to this committee, that, in several acts passed in the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, respectively, a certain oath, commonly called the oath of supremacy, is required to be taken as a qualification for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises and civil rights, therein mentioned.

4. That in the said oath and declaration is contained, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, ought to have any jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms.

5. That it appears to this committee, that scruples are entertained by his majesty's Roman catholic subjects, with respect to taking the said oath, merely on account of the word 'spiritual' being inserted therein; and that, for the purpose of removing such scruples, it would be expedient to declare the sense in which the said word is used, according to the injunction issued by queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, and recognized in the act of the fifth of her reign, and which, as explained by the 35th article of the church of England, imports merely, that the kings of this realm should govern all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they are ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doer.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that such act of repeal and explanation should be accompanied with such exceptions and regulations as may be found necessary for preserving, unalterably, the protestant succession to the crown, according to the act for the further limitation of the crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, and for maintaining inviolate the protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, government and discipline thereof; and the church of Scotland, and the doctrine, worship, government and discipline thereof, as the same are, by law, respectively established.

Mr. Canning supported the resolutions, on the grounds stated in the following extract from his speech:

Efface then, I say, the line between the protestant and catholic church, and strengthen the line of de-

\*It should not, however, be presumed from this vote, that the resolutions will even pass the house of commons—and, if not rejected there, they certainly will be in the "hospital of incurables," or house of lords, wherein the bishops sit and vote: a band that will not tolerate any thing that may lessen their power, or, in the remotest degree, affect the amount of money which they wrest from the people by the sword:

marcation between British and foreign influence—(Cheers.) I have always considered this question with a due regard to the fears which might be entertained for the protestant establishment. In the consideration of this measure, the interests of the established church have always claimed my most anxious attention. I have recently pledged myself to a strict regard to them—that pledge I now renew; and I not only renew it, but I go still further, and declare, that, if I considered the interests of the church establishment were, in any degree, not only to be endangered, but even impaired, by the proposed concessions to the Roman catholics, I would prefer that we should remain as we are, than proceed to the consideration of making them. The principle on which I have always acted, and continue to act, on this measure, is, that these concessions are compatible with the perfect safety of our church establishment, the welfare of which is interwoven with the free spirit of our happy constitution. It was for this reason that I would open its vest to receive into its bosom every part of those who live in its allegiance, and support its government. It is on these grounds that I cordially support the measure of the honorable baronet. Not thereby considering myself pledged to the details of it; but conceiving myself not pledged to sacrifice to that object any thing—I will not say hostile, but dangerous to the protestant constitution. [The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud and long continued cheers, shortly after which he left the house, apparently overcome by indisposition.]

#### RAIL-WAYS.

The bill brought forward in the house of commons, for incorporating the Liverpool and Manchester railroad company, occasioned much discussion. It was opposed on the ground that it would interfere with the Bridgewater canal, &c. where vast sums were invested on parliamentary faith. Mr. Huskisson defended it, and several other members spoke in its favor. All the Irish members had received instructions to support it. It was read a second time, and sent to an open committee, but not till Mr. Brougham had expressed the hope that, in such a committee, there would be no "corrupt jobbing" for votes. He added, if he heard of any thing of the kind, on whatever side it might be, he should move the call of the house, for the sake of public justice and example, and the credit of the commons, that the decision of the committee, whatever it was, should be negatived; and he trusted that he should have the support of the house in such proceeding—a sentiment that was loudly cheered. Incidentally much was said by Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Brougham, &c. of the late duke of Bridgewater's confidence in his canal scheme, and in his engineer, Mr. Brindley; but so great were the duke's sacrifices, in promotion of his plans, that it was declared he had, at one time, "expended his last guinea and mortgaged his last acre."

Mr. G. Philips, chief adversary of the bill, made the following, with other observations:

F. "With respect to celerity of carriage, they had been told, that, on those rail-roads, goods were conveyed at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, while, on canals, the average was four miles an hour. This assertion had been repeated, over and over again, in pamphlets and newspapers; and, in proof of its truth, an experiment was publicly made. The advocates of the rail-road appointed a day for trying the experiment, with a locomotive carriage, and the trustees of the rail-road, as well as others who were interested in the business, attended. Now, what was the result? After a fortnight's preparation, and having selected the best locomotive engine they could find, the average rate, on a plane surface, was not three

miles and three-quarters per hour, and on an inclination, it was not more than four miles and a half per hour. This experiment completely failed. But when those persons only were present who had no reason to take a very accurate account of the business, a second experiment was made, and then the rate was said to have been doubled.

"The only person from whom he got any practical information on the subject, was an individual whose knowledge was founded on actual observation and experiment. He had been, for many years, superintendent of a canal and of a rail-way, and he told him, (Mr. Philips), that a more extraordinary delusion never was known, than that of supposing that a rail-road was superior to a canal. He wondered that such an assertion should be made; and added, that he had, for a series of years, kept an accurate account of the expense of repairs on the canal, and on the rail-roads; and, though that rail-road was, at the time, the best constructed in England, yet the expense of repairs on it, as compared with the expense of repairs on the canal, was as six to four. He had also the opinion of an eminent surveyor, whom he met accidentally at Manchester, and who was employed to procure information on the relative merits of rail-roads and canals. That gentleman, said he, came down, as an unbiassed individual, not as a partizan, to survey the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and also the rail-way. He surveyed both, and he also went into Cumberland, and made his observations on the rail-roads there. He had since returned, impressed with a perfect conviction of the superiority of canal conveyance. He was of opinion, that a rail-way could not enter into a successful competition with a canal. Even with the best locomotive engine, the average rate would be but  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour, which was slower than the canal conveyance. If the canals had an ample supply of water, it appeared to him that they would be perfectly competent to convey, with sufficient speed, all the merchandise that passed between Manchester and Liverpool."

The gallery of the house was nearly as much crowded and as much interest seemed to be excited, on this occasion, as when Sir Francis Burdett brought forward his catholic motion.

#### FINANCES.

*From the London Courier, of March 1.*

It has been our good fortune, for some years past, so steadily to advance in prosperity, that, when the chancellor of the exchequer enters on his annual financial *expose*, congratulation and cheering promises are now, almost, looked for as a matter of course. Long may this continue!

We have seldom, however, perused a financial statement with more unmixed satisfaction, than we derived from that made by Mr. Robinson, last night, in the house of commons. Last year the right hon. gentleman anticipated that there would be a surplus at the commencement of the present one, to the amount of 1,050,000*l.* The re-payments, on account of the silk duties, amounting to 460,000*l.*—were expected to reduce the surplus to that extent; but, notwithstanding the concessions made to the public in 1824, the actual surplus greatly exceeds that on which the right hon. gentlemen calculated, and amounts to no less than 1,437,744*l.*

We pass over the cheering view which the chancellor of the exchequer took of the improved state of the country, as demonstrated by the increasing consumption of those articles, which mainly contribute to the comfort of the middling and lower classes, and shall advert to the disposition he purposes to make of the above-mentioned surplus. Before doing this, however, we may mention, *en passant*, that the drawback of 3s. per cent. allowed over and above the duty



paid, on the exportation of sugar, is to cease from July next year. This, perhaps, will not be considered favorable to the West India interest, but they will be more than consoled by what follows, in which it will be seen that it has been the object of government to relieve, as equally as possible, all classes of the community.

The first duty proposed to be repealed is that on the importation of foreign iron, which is to be reduced from 3*l.* per ton to 1*l.* 10*s.* Nothing could be better timed than this measure. It is not expected to hurt the iron trade here; but if it should abate, in some measure, the enormous advance which has lately taken place, we do not think it will be a matter of universal regret. The duty on hemp, now 1*d.* per pound, is to be reduced fifty per cent. A reduction to the same amount is proposed on West India coffee. Most important relief will thus be afforded to that interest—which has long been considerably depressed. The duties on wine are to be materially lowered. On French wines the duty is at present 11*s.* 5*d.* per gallon. It is to be reduced to 6*s.* The duties on Portuguese, Spanish and Rhenish wines, fall from 7*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* Various arrangements were announced for the better regulation of the trade in spirits, on which an important reduction of duty will take place. Instead of 16*s.* 6*d.* now paid per gallon, 5*s.* will hereafter be charged on that distilled from malt, and 6*s.* on that produced from raw grain. On colonial rum, a duty of 8*s.* per gallon will be substituted for one of 10*s.* 6*d.* now paid. The duty on cider, now 30*s.* per hogshead, is to be brought down to 15*s.* Besides these, relief is to be afforded to the poorer classes, by lowering, in their favor, the assessed taxes. The duty is to be taken off four-wheeled carriages, drawn by ponies; occasional waiters; coachmakers' licences; carriages sold by auction, or on commission; mules carrying ore, &c.; and houses left in the care of a person; persons quitting houses after the commencement of the year are no longer to be called on to pay the whole charge of the year. Allowances are to be made for one additional window where there is a cheese room or a dairy. Farm houses, occupied by laborers, husbandry servants, occasionally employed as grooms; farmers, letting husbandry horses to hire; and taxed carts, are no longer to be charged. And, besides, the right hon. gentleman takes off the whole of the duty on windows on houses not having more than seven; and the whole of the inhabited house-duty on houses under 10*l.* rent.

The preceding is a very brief sketch of the matters stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, but, with the following recapitulation, may be sufficient for the American reader. His speech was a very long and able one, and the statements made by him were often received with loud cheers, and there was loud cheering for several minutes after he had sat down.

*Extract from the speech.* Assuming, said Mr. Robinson, that the actual receipts will not be less than the actual receipts of 1824, and that there cannot be any diminution except from cases separately applicable, I feel authorized in taking the income of the year 1826 at \$6,195,000*l.* and the estimated expenditure I take at \$5,330,324*l.* leaving a surplus for the year 1827, of \$64,676*l.* and pursuing the same principle, the income of 1827 will be found to be about \$6,360,000*l.* and the expenditure \$5,105,324*l.* which, subtracted from the income, will be found to leave an estimated surplus of 1,254,676*l.* for the ensuing year 1828. The right honorable gentleman recapitulated the estimated income and expenditure of the country. The following will present a comprehensive view of the calculations of the right honorable gentleman:

Income and expenditure.					
	Produce, 1824.	INCOME.			
		Estimate.			
		1825.	1826.	1827.	
		<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
Customs . . . . .		11,360,000	11,000,000	11,750,000	
Farise . . . . .		20,400,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	
Stamps . . . . .		7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	
Taxes . . . . .		4,875,000	4,875,000	4,875,000	
Post Office . . . . .	80,563,693	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .		750,000	600,000	600,000	
Trustees of S <sup>t</sup> Paul		61,975,000	61,975,000	62,000,000	
		4,070,570	4,320,000	4,150,000	
Expenditure	57,924,659	58,468,370	58,194,000	58,360,000	
Surplus, 1824		1,637,744			
1825		645,029			
1826		804,677			
1827		1,254,676			
Total surplus		4,000,000			
EXPENDITURE.					
	Actual, 1824.	Estimate.			
		1825.	1826.	1827.	
		<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
Consolidated fund . . . . .					
Interest of debt . . . . .		27,233,670	27,683,670	28,933,670	
Ditto excheq. bills . . . . .		40,000	90,000	90,000	
Civil list, &c. . . . .		2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	
Half pay annuity . . . . .		2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	
Sinking fund . . . . .		5,610,654	5,630,654	5,700,654	
	57,924,659	37,610,324	37,680,324	37,680,324	
Supply . . . . .					
Int <sup>t</sup> excheq. bills . . . . .		800,000	800,000	800,000	
Army . . . . .		7,911,731	7,740,000	7,740,000	
Navy . . . . .		9,381,156	9,500,000	9,875,000	
Ordnance . . . . .		1,170,641	1,000,000	1,340,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .		21,300,000	1,360,000	1,740,000	
		50,001,842	61,370,324	64,169,324	
<i>Duties proposed to be repealed, and estimated annual loss.</i>					
Hemp—reduced to 1/2 per lb. (half)				100,000	
Coffee—half the duty of 1 <i>s.</i> per lb.				150,000	
Wine—French, from 11 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per gal. to 6 <i>s.</i> per do.				250,000	
Portugal, from 7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per gallon to 4 <i>s.</i> per do.					
British spirits—from 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gall. to 5 <i>s.</i> from malt. and 6 <i>s.</i> from grain				750,000	
Rum—from 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gal. to 8 <i>s.</i> per do.				15,000	
Cider—from 30 <i>s.</i> per hogshead to 15 <i>s.</i> per do.					
Assessed taxes				270,000	
Iron, and other prohibitory duties				Nil.	
				1,515,000	
Four wheel carriages, drawn by ponies				1,857	
Occasional waiters, &c.				1,348	
Coachmakers' licences				354	
Carriages, sold by auction, or on commission				3,391	
Mules carrying ore, &c.				137	
Persons quitting houses after the commencement of the year				5,000	
Houses left in the care of a person				4,000	
One additional window allowed where there is a cheese room or a dairy				1,000	
Farm houses occupied by laborers				1,000	
Husbandry servants, occasionally employed as grooms				2,000	
Farmers, letting husbandry horses to hire				4,000	
Taxed carts				18,913	
Houses and windows:					
Whole of the duty on windows on houses not having more than seven				235,000	
Inhabited house-duty on houses under 10 <i>l.</i> rent.					
				1,276,995	

\*Discontinuance of sugar bounty, and progressive diminution of other bounties.  
 †Including a sum to be paid to America under treaty.  
 ‡Including the training and clothing of the militia of G. Britian.

## Lake Michigan & the Illinois River.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Report of the select committee to which was referred, on the 3d February, a memorial of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, upon the subject of a canal communication between the Illinois river and lake Michigan, accompanied with a bill to aid the state of Illinois in the accomplishment of the same.*

The select committee, to which was referred the memorial of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, praying for aid from the United States in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river and lake Michigan, respectfully submit the following report:

The memorial represents, what the committee find to be true, that, in 1820, a law was passed by congress, authorizing the said state to open a canal through the public lands to effect this communication, which is required to be done within a given period. It further represents that the general assembly has already proceeded so far as to appoint commissioners to explore the route and prepare the necessary surveys and estimates preparatory to its execution. It further represents that the state is unable, out of its own resources, to defray the expense of the undertaking, and, therefore, prays congress to make to the state a grant of public land, or such other assistance as may be thought most proper, to enable the state to proceed with the work.

In examining this subject, the attention of the committee has been drawn to several points which seem naturally to bear upon it; and first, as to the practicability of making the proposed connection of those waters. On this branch of their inquiries the committee can see no room to doubt. Although the report of the state commissioners and engineers had not been made to the general assembly at the time of adopting the memorial that has been referred to the committee, the legislature of that state entertained no doubt on that point. Such, indeed, is the concurrence of scientific observation and actual experience in relation to that fact, that, in order to establish it, the report was not necessary. The experience to which the committee refers, is that of many years, and which is matter of historical notoriety. It is that of repeated passages having been made, by uninterrupted navigation, from the river into the lake. With respect to the scientific observations that have been made, the committee refer to the report of major Long to the secretary of war, in 1817, and which was printed by order of congress. In this report, (see vol. 2, No. 17, of the reports of the session of the — congress), it is stated that "the Illinois river is about 300 miles in length, and is of variable width, from seventy yards to one mile. It has a very moderate current, and a depth of water sufficient to render it navigable, at all times, for boats of considerable burthen, about 230 miles from its mouth." In speaking of the proposed canal, major Long observes, "a canal, uniting the waters of the Illinois river with those of lake Michigan, may be considered the first in importance of any in this quarter of the country, and at the same time the construction of it would be attended with very little expense compared with the magnitude of the object." By a reference to the document before referred to, it will also be seen that another report was made on the same subject by Richard Graham, esq. and the late chief justice Philips, of the state of Illinois. Without quoting particularly from their intelligent report, it will be sufficient to observe that they coincide substantially with major Long. They present, however, the further fact, that it is perfectly practicable so to employ the water of the lake, as to furnish a full supply of water for the canal.

The committee do not deem it necessary to refer to other authorities or facts to establish the question of

practicability; numerous as they are, they deem these sufficient.

In considering, secondly, the "importance of this communication," the committee have deemed it proper to present, somewhat in detail, the considerations which render it so. In doing this, it is thought not unworthy of remark, that Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of war, as far back as 1819, recommended, in a report to congress, the attention of the government to this point, as being important in a military point of view, (see vol. 4, pub. doc. 2d ses. 15th congress). The readiness with which men and arms could be brought to bear on the savages of that quarter, by means of this canal from the states of Illinois and Missouri, as well as the British, or any other enemy, on the lakes and its borders, would seem at once to prove the correctness of the views of the secretary of war in making this recommendation; and the committee will, therefore, proceed to examine the subject with reference to its commercial importance.

The memorial of the general assembly of Illinois represents that, during a great part of each year, the inclemency of the climate of New Orleans, (at present the great outlet of the western country), is such, as to endanger, not only the soundness of the property, but the lives of those who venture thither with it in pursuit of a market; and suggests that these evils would be remedied by throwing open to them, through this communication, the markets of the north. When it is considered that the great line of canal from New York to Buffalo, will very soon be completed, the views of the legislature, it is believed, must be admitted to be correct. Between the proposed communication in Illinois and Buffalo, steam boats of four hundred and fifty tons burthen, have already passed with a cargo of that amount. The whole of the intervening navigation, indeed, is on the lakes, except the passage through the strait between lakes Michigan and Huron, of ten miles; the strait between Huron and St. Clair, of thirty-five miles, and the strait between St. Clair and Erie, of twenty-eight miles, making in the whole, seventy-three miles. Through each of these straits, however, there is sufficient depth of water for sloops and steam boats of the description just mentioned.

Its effects on the cost of transportation from the Atlantic cities to a large portion of the western country, the committee conceive to be worthy of consideration. At present, (and it is believed it will always be the case, as well from natural as artificial causes), the consumption of manufactured articles, whether of foreign or domestic production, in the west, must be mainly supplied from the eastern and northern states and cities. With a navigation now open, during the major part of each year, from that country to New Orleans, it is a fact not to be denied, that most of those supplies are now brought from the northern and eastern Atlantic cities. As the population of the west increases, this consumption will increase; and whatever plan can be adopted to lessen the expense, and facilitate the transportation of those supplies, to any considerable portion of that country, seems to be worthy of the patronage of congress.

At present the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, to St. Louis, may be estimated at about \$90. This is as low an average as the experience of the last three or four years will warrant the committee in assuming; and the time necessary for this transportation may be estimated at from 20 to 22 days; and the distance from Philadelphia, the intermediate point, is about 1500 miles. The cost of transporting a ton of the same commodities, from New York to St. Louis, through the lakes, according to estimates founded on the probable expense, as calculated in New York, of a passage through her canal, and the experience of those engaged in the lake navigation, would be from \$62 to

§63: the distance being about the same as on the route before referred to, and the time necessary for the voyage being from 12 to 15 days. Making a saving, therefore, in the cost of the transportation of a single ton, in favor of the lake route, of from 25 to 37, and a saving of time, in performing the trip, of from 6 to 8 days. This saving, it must be obvious, would be felt as well by the consumer as the trader. But its importance is not to be confined alone to that view of the subject. At present, owing to the effect of the southern climate, which prevents the extensive use of the lower Mississippi, during the summer and fall months, and to the interruption of the navigation of the Ohio, during the same period, the whole, or very nearly the whole, of the supplies imported into a large portion of the western country, for each year, are brought in about the same time; and, thus, larger supplies are required to be kept on hand for a longer period than the existing demand requires. This would be avoided by opening a northern communication, and, consequently, reduce the price of those commodities which are now required to be kept so long on hand before their sale is effected.

While all these advantages would result from this facility to the importation of articles into that section of the country, advantages no less important would result from it, as a facility to their export trade.—From the rich lands of Illinois and Missouri, adapted, as they are, to the production of hemp, flax, flour, beef, pork, hides, whiskey, tobacco and wool, and abounding, as they do, with lead and iron ore, the enterprising citizens of those states may expect to send out large quantities of those articles; and, for the vast quantities of furs and peltries that are collected at St. Louis, from the extensive regions west of that place, a northern outlet will be no less important. So important has it been conceived to be to the interests of Missouri, as well as to Illinois, that the legislature of Missouri, at the time of making application for admission into the union, prayed congress to set apart a fund, to arise from the sales of the public lands within that state, for the execution of this specific object.

In a political point of view, which is the third and last aspect in which the committee propose to present it, its importance will be found not less imposing than in either of those in which it has already been viewed. In uniting and drawing together the interests of the remote extremities of the eastern, the southern and the western sections of our union, no work, of the same magnitude, it is believed, can be more effectual. The geographical position of Illinois and Missouri, the two states peculiarly interested in it, is such, that they will, under the advantages of this communication, have a common, and almost an equal interest in preserving their connection with the north and with the south. Their trade will alternately flow through the lakes and the Mississippi; and the advantages of a choice of markets will be so important to them, that they must ever be unwilling to surrender it.

By a reference to the map of our country, it will be seen that these states will have it in their power, at all times, in the event, should it unfortunately ever occur, of any internal commotions, to command the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. From their commanding position, therefore, as well as from their capacity to sustain a dense, and it must mainly be a free population, they will always hold the balance of power, in deciding every effort that may be made to separate the west from either, or both, of the great geographical divisions of the union; and, if from no other cause, their interest will direct the exertion of that power in favor of the union.

Nor is the interest of these states in preserving a free outlet for their commerce, both through the lakes and the Mississippi—the latter of which opens to them the New Orleans, the West India and South Ameri-

can markets, and, in fact, all foreign markets—stronger than must be that of the north and south, in being united with them. Their capacity to supply the single article of lead, so indispensable in military operations in time of war, will, of itself, be sufficient to render them important to either division of the union. But their capacity to cripple the operations of both sections, by their command over the supplies of the south-west, and their ready means of co-operation with the enemies of the north, on the lakes, constitutes a corresponding interest, no less strong, on their part, to remain in alliance with them.

And these two states, embracing, as they do, upwards of 100,000 square miles of territory, cannot fail, in process of time, to be equal, in point of physical power, to the preservation of their geographical importance in relation to the union. But the political effects of this communication do not end here. By opening it, when taken in connection with others that must and will be opened in Ohio and Indiana, the rapid settlement of our most vulnerable frontier, that bordering on Canada, would be induced. The numerous hordes of savages in that quarter, from whom we suffered so much during the late war, would be held in check, and the necessary increase of our civil marine on the lakes, would constitute a strong safeguard against the depredations of both them and the British, in the event of a future war. It would, also, by that increase of commerce which it would produce on the lakes, afford an additional nursery for our seamen; an effect, to which this, as a commercial nation, ought not to be indifferent.

As to the expense of this work, the committee have no certain data from which to deduce any very accurate conclusion. Taking major Long's report to be substantially correct, the length of the canal will not exceed seventy miles. The presumption is, it will be less. But assuming that as the whole length, considering the almost entirely level face of the country through which it will pass, it cannot cost more than \$500,000. For the purpose of raising this sum, the committee are of opinion that no appropriation of money out of the treasury is necessary. If, as the committee beg leave to recommend, a strip of land, of the width of two miles, on each side of the canal, shall be granted to the legislature of Illinois, it is believed the state would be able to raise a sum sufficient to complete the work. The quantity of land, thus proposed to be granted, would amount to seven townships and three-quarters of a township, which, if sold at the minimum price of the public lands, would yield only the sum of \$224,000. But, owing to the additional value that this work would impart to it, the committee believe the state would, under a prudent management, be able to raise double that sum. In recommending this measure, the committee feel satisfied that, eventually, the treasury would sustain no diminution of its revenue. The increased value, not only of the immediately adjacent public lands, but of those throughout the major part of the lands, both in Illinois and Missouri, would not only reimburse the treasury, but would much more than do it.

In Illinois and Missouri there remains to be sold not less than 70,000,000 acres of public land. The nation, as yet, therefore, is the great proprietor in both of those states; and while it will, by adopting the measure proposed, be advancing the local interests of the people of those states, as well as the general interests of the people of a large division of the union, it will, in a still greater degree, be advancing its own.

The lands through which the whole of this canal will pass, are already surveyed and prepared for market. The location of the canal is, also, no doubt, already made, and the means thus proposed to be put into the hands of the state, could, therefore, be immediately employed; and the committee, therefore, report a bill, making the grant suggested.

## CHRONICLE.

*General Lafayette* arrived at Milledgeville, on the 27th ult. accompanied by the governor of the state, &c. and attended public worship in the Methodist church. On the next day, a splendid dinner and ball were given to him. On the following he departed on his journey to New Orleans, attended by a committee from Alabama.

**Murder.** A most horrid act of violence and murder was committed on the person of a very beautiful young lady, named Cunningham, at about a mile and a half from Charlestown, Cæcil county, Maryland, on Monday, last week. She left her father's house, accompanied by a little girl, about four years old, to visit her grand-father, who resided a short distance off. The child was found the Friday following, and gave the first intelligence of her—that a big ugly man had met them, dragged them into the woods, and killed the young lady. The body was soon discovered—she had been abused in the most savage manner; after which her head was nearly separated from her shoulders, and she had four other wounds, either of which was sufficient to have killed her! She was just about to be married, and her ring, the emblem of plighted faith, was carried off. It is possible that this circumstance may lead to the discovery of the murderer; a person was suspected, and the pursuit is hot after him. The people of the neighborhood have offered a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the terrible villain. The murder was committed within about 100 yards of the post road, on which she was passing when assaulted!

**Boston.** A very destructive fire broke out in this city at half past ten in the night of the 7th inst. It commenced in an old wooden building in Doane, near State street, in one of the most closely built and commercial parts of the city, and it was not subdued until fifty-three buildings were burnt—viz 5 on State street, 6 on Kilby, 13 Liberty square, 4 Broad street, 19 Central, and 6 Doane. The loss is supposed to amount to \$600,000—the claims on the insurance offices will amount to 350,000. Some of the buildings were among the best stores in Boston, especially those on Central street. The narrowness of the streets and the efforts made to remove the goods, by which the firemen were interrupted, are assigned as reasons for the extent of the loss.

**New York.** This city is now said to contain 150,000 inhabitants, and they are very rapidly increasing. Bills for the incorporation of several new banks have passed the house of assembly.

The senate of the state, on Monday, passed a bill, 22 to 8, appropriating \$12,000 to defray the expense of surveying the routes of seven new canals.

**Philadelphia and Norfolk.** It is proposed to run a line of steam boats and stages between those places, by the following route—from Philadelphia to Simon's Creek, which is opposite Bombay Hook, thence by land 43 miles, to Sedford, on the Nanticoke, and thence to Norfolk. The land journey to be made in the day time, and the passage from one place to the other completed in thirty-four hours.

**Thompson's Island.** Washington's birth day was celebrated with much ceremony and great glee, at Allentown. There was a civic and military procession, an oration and festival, and salutes of small arms and artillery. This island promises to become a very important point of our territory.

**Naval.** We learn, from the Boston Evening Gazette, that captain Crane, now commander of the naval station at Portsmouth, is ordered to the command of the navy yard at Charlestown, and that captain Finch is to succeed captain Thompson at the rendezvous.

From the same source, we learn that a circular has been issued by the secretary of the navy, to all commanders of vessels and stations, requiring them, in the months of January and July, each year, to report the general character and deportment of every officer under their command.

The *Constellation* frigate, capt. Woolsey, sailed from Norfolk on Sunday last for Alvarado, with our new minister to Mexico, and suite; after landing them, she will join the West India squadron under the command of com. Warrington.

**Valuable cargo.** The cargo of the *Caledonia*, arrived at Philadelphia, is said to have cost four hundred thousand dollars at Canton. Six other cargoes, from the same to the same, have arrived within two or three weeks.

**Died,** in Richmond, Va. on the 26th ult. William Galt, esq. He emigrated from Scotland in 1775, and commenced trading with a pedlar's pack. At that time he did not own 6 feet of soil, but, in 1825, he could ride 15 miles rectilinear on his own ground. A short time before his death, he estimated his estate at \$750,000; but others add \$250,000 more. He accumulated his immense fortune by taking care of pence first, and then pounds. He is said to have been parsimonious to himself and liberal toward others. He lived and died a bachelor.

—, at Marietta, on the 29th ult. *Return J. Meigs*, esq. late postmaster general of the United States; and, on the day preceding, at Clarksburg, Va. *John G. Jackson*, esq. (his son-in-law), district judge of the western district of Virginia, in the 48th year of his age.

**Dr. Antonmarchi**, in his "Last Days of Napoleon," states that one of the emperor's latest requests was, that the doctor might preserve his heart in spirits of wine, and carry it to Parma to his dear Maria Louisa. The doctor, it seems, did as he was desired, but sir Hudson Lowe compelled him to deposit the sacred bequest in the coffin at St. Helena. The governor declared that he acted in conformity with the orders he received.

**Pirates.** A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 23, to a gentleman in this town, says—"There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the United States sch'r. Grampus, lieutenant. comdt. Sleat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto-Rico, lieutenant. S. having gone down there this morning after them."

**"We fly by"**—steam. A short time since, the steam boat *William Penn* made her passage from Pittsburg to Maysville, a distance of 400 miles, in 32 hours.—She must have gone upwards of 14 miles per hour.

**A beggar** was, lately, found dead in one of the streets of New York, upon whose person, \$270 were found. This amount was in specie, and quilted in different articles of his clothing. Fourteen whole and one half joes were enclosed in his neck-cloth, the weight of which pressing upon the jugular vein, is supposed to have produced apoplexy.

**"Domestic manufactures."** A New York paper, of the 18th ult. says—We are informed that Mrs. Crapo, wife of Mr. Abiel Crapo, of Dartmouth, has had six children within two years, viz—three at the first birth, two at the second, and, a few days since, one: the first three died; the others, we understand, are in good health.

A lady, in New York, who lately had a son, has now living her father and mother; whose father and mother are also living; and the mother, aged only 93, of the latter father, is also alive—the son being the first descendant of the fifth generation.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The subscribers to the REGISTER in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, who are indebted to this establishment, are requested, until further notice, not to pay any bills that may be presented to them by the hands of a stranger, or, indeed, to any other person whatsoever, unless known to them as the usual agent and correspondent of the editor.

The reason for this notice is as follows—Some time ago, a large number of bills were placed under the charge of a gentleman, named *Miner*, for collection. No information has been received from him since he left Baltimore, and, as it was expected that I would occasionally hear from him, a fear is entertained that some accident has happened by which the bills may have passed into other hands. Mr. *Miner* was highly recommended as a very worthy and upright man, and nothing has reached this office that tends to diminish the confidence reposed. It is not known that he has made any collections, or transacted any business whatsoever, on behalf of the editor—but, until the cause of his silence is ascertained, the authority which he had to collect money on my account is suspended—and gentlemen, resident in the northern and western parts of the states above named, are respectfully entreated to remit to this office, direct, by the mail, or pay over what may be due to those only who have been accustomed to call upon them; but, generally, the bills due at places wherein I had regular agents, were not given to Mr. *Miner*—for it was not intended that they should be interfered with.

☞ A law of the United States for the punishment of certain crimes, ought to be known to every citizen; and, to assist in its promulgation, we have given it a place. Another important act in relation to the post-office department and business of the mails, shall be inserted for reference.

An address of Mr. *Ingham* to his constituents, in reply to Mr. *Clay*, is promised in the next number of the "Doylestown Farmer," and shall be registered.

GEN. JACKSON. It turns out as was expected, that the "Nashville Whig" never published the article pretending to give the private opinions of general Jackson, noticed in the REGISTER of the 2nd inst. The origin of that silly publication is not yet ascertained. The "Charleston Gazette," published at Kanhawa, Virginia, and which has been referred to as its source, pronounces the suspicion of it false. There is something very strange in all this.

IMPROVEMENT. Do all that we can, it is impossible to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, march of science and growth of useful speculation, as to roads, bridges and canals, mechanism and navigation, with all the useful arts, to ameliorate and improve the condition of man. We have not the room, the time or the talents, to notice and grasp these matters. But

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when we look at and regard what has been accomplished within the last thirty or forty years, and begin to calculate the increased power of intellect and advancement of means acquired by the improvements already made, to effect others—we may well ask ourselves, in astonishment, where is the end of all this, whereat shall we stop? The steam engines and scientific power of Great Britain, has condensed the labor of two hundred millions of hands within one million—that is, the power of production has been increased, at least, two hundred fold; and so it is more or less in other countries; the second grade of improvement, perhaps, belonging to our own. In Great Britain, hardly any scheme is too wild for support, provided it holds out a faint prospect of yielding an interest on money—and, indeed, many investments have been made which evidently shewed that the people had more money than brains. But it is not in the principle of money, or the practice of those who possess it, that it should remain idle; and persons will venture it almost on any hazard rather than have it unemployed—they would more willingly keep it moving though it yielded no profit: and hence it is that improvement is pushed forward with a power that may be literally said to overcome the laws of nature, time and space, in many important respects. In our country too, a trip across the Atlantic or a journey to the Rocky mountains, is not more thought of, than was one to "Red stone old fort," in the "back woods of Pennsylvania," now called Brownsville, in the memory of myself and others; born since the declaration of independence. And the canals of New York!—why the people of that state are already beginning to calculate that they will yield as much money annually as the whole east of their construction! They may be extravagant—but that they will produce revenue enough to make many other canals and roads, and that these last will assist in making others, without end, while there is need for them, is certain—and the spirit which originated and accomplished these great works, prevails in many other places and begins to be felt every where in the United States. We have not yet the power of production or surplus capital which Great Britain possesses—but if a wise policy be pursued, if the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation are guarded as they ought to be, if we claim reciprocity and maintain it, it is certain that we must soon tread closely on the heels of "the mother country," which we seem destined to rival and surpass. I say surpass, because our people are not deficient in any of those great qualities which have exalted Britain to her present mighty power; they have room to expand, and are in the possession of natural advantages of peculiar importance their growth and prosperity.

In contemplating the increase of labor-saving machinery and ease of transportation, may it not be feared that these things will be carried too far? Let us very briefly take up the subject just now, with the intention of offering some speculations on it hereafter, that may amuse, if not instruct, ourselves and others. A small part of the people of Great Britain—the manufacturers, not more than one fourth of the whole, including persons in the dependent business, manufacture all that is required for the entire domestic consumption, and give a surplus for the foreign market, annually worth the sum of fifty millions of pounds sterling! Suppose there was a like excess-production in France, Holland, Germany, &c. and in

the United States, what would become of it? And, as the people of these countries are as ingenious and industrious as those of Great Britain, we must needs expect that they will, at least, supply themselves—and that nation after nation will strengthen and exalt itself by the use of scientific power. What will be the general state of society, when there is a general surplus production? Judging by what has happened in the last fifty years, how shall we calculate for the fifty which are to come? The child is now born that will see greater changes in the moral, social and political condition of society, than any of the present race of men have witnessed. And may not this be feared—that surplus-production will produce *idleness*—that persons will want a sufficiency of employment, to preserve their health and render them happy—that a common degeneracy will follow, and society retrograde as rapidly as it advanced? This is rather a gloomy prospect—but “sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,” and it would not be wise to make ourselves miserable, because, in the improvement of our own condition, it is possible that posterity may have too much of the good things of this life! Still, however, it is a point by no means settled, whether scientific power has not already reached an extent that would be prejudicial to the happiness of mankind, provided all that are capable of using it were to adopt it. What, if the teeming millions of China and the east, were to add this power to their natural means? Who can count the revolutions which such a proceeding would bring about? Suppose even that France and Germany produced proportionally with Great Britain—what market would the people find for their goods? And, though Britain, by her mighty sacrifices of blood and treasure, caused the downfall of Napoleon, with the hope of throwing France back to the state she was in before the revolution, and in this partially succeeded, and so prevented a present rival—the time must come when that enlightened nation will pursue those schemes of policy which has exalted her rival in arts and arms to the gigantic power which she holds, and the immense influence that she possesses over human affairs.

**SLAVERY.** The new American republics, profiting by experience, have abolished slavery. The decree of the general assembly of “Central America,” is given below. It was most fortunate for those new states that the black population in them were not very numerous; and almost equally so that not so much prejudice or antipathy exists against that color as prevails in the United States—hence it is probable that, in three or four generations, the negro race will become extinct in all America south of us, Brazil excepted—which is terribly over-charged with slaves.

It is the glory of the greatest slave-holding state that we have—the state of Virginia, that, while yet in colonial subjection, her people first took a decided stand against the introduction of slaves, and, to the disgrace of the British government, that their respectful petitions and earnest remonstrances were treated with contempt. It is to the glory of Virginia, also, that to oppose the infernal traffic was one of the leading causes of the active part that she took in the ap-

\*Fifty years ago the cotton manufacture, for example, was of little value in England, not counted as a branch of the national industry—but last year, articles of cotton, to the value of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, were exported. And in 1794—forty years ago, an American vessel imported into Liverpool eight bags of cotton, which were seized by one of his majesty's officers of the customs, as supposing they were not the growth of America. In 1823, there were imported into Liverpool, from the United States of America, four hundred and nine thousand six hundred and seventy bags of cotton.

peal to arms, which terminated in the establishment of our independence. And it is to the glory of the U. States, that we were the first to abolish and forbid the slave trade, and declare it piracy; but, the peculiar circumstances under which we were placed at the close of the revolutionary war, and the great difficulties that interposed themselves to prevent the establishment of a federal government, which was indispensable to a preservation of those liberties that had been won by the sword, forbade a positive interdiction of the trade until the year 1808; and large quantities of negroes were imported into South Carolina and Georgia, (which had originally insisted on that unhappy clause in the constitution which permitted the trade until the year just stated), up to the last moment when such importations were allowed; and from the ports of Charleston and Savannah the curse was spread over all the southern parts of our country, so that the black slaves nearly equal the amount of their white population—and will, in all human probability, very soon out-number it: for the fact is, and it ought to be seriously considered, that the march of the black population is south, but the increase of white persons is in the non-slave holding states of the north and the west.\* No doubt, the will very generally existed, when the constitution of the United States was adopted, to abolish slavery—but the then large number of slaves and excessive antipathy against their color, together with the circumstances referred to, have established it so completely that the hope of its extermination has fled, except in the extermination of the race of men subject to it! Their present number borders on two millions, and will probably amount to that great sum of wretchedness in 1830. It is a solemn matter. One that all of us would rather close our eyes upon than look at: but this lessens not the awfulness of it—nor will it prevent that which every one fears must one day happen, while all hope that it may not be in their own time.

**Abolishment of slavery.** The general assembly of the United Provinces of Central America, conceiving that the system of government, adopted by this republic, would differ in nothing from that heretofore imposed by Spain, were not the principles of liberty, equality and justice to be extended to every citizen of these states; and believing that it would be unjust, in a free government, to suffer a portion of our fellow-men to remain in slavery, and not to restore them to their natural condition, the possession of liberty; and wishing, at the same time, to indemnify the owners of slaves for their emancipation, has passed the following decree:

1. From the publication of this law, all slaves, of every age and sex, in every part of the confederated states of Central America, shall be free, and, hereafter, shall no persons be born slaves.

\*Take this demonstration. Within the ten years preceding 1820, (when the last census was taken), New York and Pennsylvania, jointly, lost as much as they gained by migrations. In 1810, their aggregate white population was 1,705,503, and in 1820, 2,351,729—increase 646,226: In 1810, the aggregate white population of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, the chief slave-holding states, was, in round numbers, 1,579,000, and in 1820, 1,901,000—increase 322,000; or less than one half, though the stock for increase in the first was only about a seventeenth greater than in the last, and Alabama is included, which, though hardly trodden by white people, in some of the northern parts excepted, in 1810, contained 85,457 white persons in 1820. Ohio might have been, with as much propriety, added to the first named states as Alabama to the last; but the object is to shew the undoubted force and power of the remark to which this note is appended.

2. No person, born or naturalized in these states, shall hold another in slavery under any pretext, nor traffic in slaves, within or out of these states. In the first case, the slaves shall become free; and, in both, the trader shall lose the rights of citizenship.

3. No foreigner, engaged in this traffic, shall be admitted within these states.

4. The regulations and orders of the Spanish government, giving freedom to those slaves who shall escape to these states from others, to regain their liberty, shall be preserved in force, observing, however, the stipulations on this subject, by public treaties.

5. Each province of the confederation, respectively, shall indemnify the owners of the slaves, after the following manner:

"1. The owners of the slaves, under 12 years, who may claim indemnity for the parents of these slaves, shall have no claim on account of their emancipation. If indemnity be made for the father or mother alone, of the said slaves, they shall be paid for at half their just valuation. Persons, who may have liberated the parents of such slaves under 12 years, shall be indemnified for them at their full value. Those who shall have acquired such slaves by purchase, shall receive indemnity for them, at their proper value, as for slaves above 12 years of age.

"2. For slaves above the age of 12 years, indemnity shall be made, as provided by regulations to be formed for this object.

"3. No indemnity shall be allowed for slaves above fifty years of age."

6. In every province, a fund shall be created from duties to be imposed for the special purpose of indemnifying the owners of slaves. The collection and management of these funds shall belong to the junta of indemnification, which shall be established in each province, under the regulations to be enacted.

7. Every owner of slaves, who, after the publication of this law, at the place or town where they reside, shall compel them to any service, or shall prevent them from applying to the nearest municipality for their document of liberation, shall be tried and punished, as provided for in the case of those who conspire against personal liberty; and they shall, moreover, be subjected to the loss of the indemnity for the value of the slave, who shall be so treated.

**MARYLAND TOBACCO.** We have an interesting exhibit of the crop of Maryland tobacco, the growth of 1823 and export of 1824, &c. of which the following brief abstract takes in all that can be generally useful.

During the year 1824—38 vessels cleared at Baltimore, and 11 in the district of Columbia, all laden with Maryland tobacco, except two, which took out small parcels; and the whole quantity exported was 20,745 hhd. viz: from Baltimore to Amsterdam 2,692, to Rotterdam 8,803, to Bremen 3,277, to Hamburg 402, to London 50, to Stockholm 116, to Antwerp 193—total from Baltimore 15,523 hogheads; from the district of Columbia, to Amsterdam 3,208, to Bremen 1,099, to Cowes and a market 915—total from the district 7,687 hhd.

There remained on hand on the 1st Jan. 1825—in the warehouses at Baltimore 6,287, Bladensburg 300, other parts of the state 500, in the District 600—total 7,687; which, being added to the preceding, makes 23,432 hhd. and, the stock that was on hand on the 1st Jan. 1824 being deducted, shows that the whole crop of 1823 was 19,956 hhd.

The whole stock on the 1st Jan. 1825, is thus stated—in the warehouses at Baltimore, &c. 7,687, at Amsterdam 7,496, at Rotterdam 6,573, at Bremen 2,560, at other places about 500—total 24,816—add the crop of 1824, estimated at 25,000, and the total number of hogheads of Maryland tobacco, (exclusive of what may

be in the hands of speculators and manufacturers), is made to be 49,816.

The amount sold in Europe, in 1824, is given at 26,497 hhd. In 1823 it was 23,141. Hence the crop of 1824 is regarded as equal to the consumption, because that, in 1824, an unusual quantity was purchased, and is yet held by speculators.

*Remarks on the cultivation.* It is well known that nearly the whole production of tobacco in Maryland is consumed in Germany and the Netherlands—perhaps nineteen-twentieths of it. The regular demand is about 25,000 hhd. annually, and it does not seem probable that it can be much increased, even by a reduction in price, which is moderate enough already.\* But there is a prospect that the cultivation will be increased. Much preparation is making for planting it in Ohio, wherein "new ground" is plenty and cheap—and it is on such ground that the brightest parcels are raised, some of which have been sold as high as 40 cents *per lb.* It is ascertained that tobacco, similar in every respect to that of Maryland, can be cultivated in Ohio, and the planters in the first named state must expect to meet with powerful rivals in those of the last. Besides, from experiments made, it appears to succeed as well in the southern counties of Pennsylvania; and the low price of grain has induced some of the farmers in that state to turn their attention to it. It would then seem that the product will soon exceed the consumption, as Maryland can easily supply the whole quantity which the foreign market has heretofore received; and injury, rather than profit, will follow the surplus production, though it, possibly, may be advantageous to some of the individuals now about to embark in the business—especially those in Ohio, whose distance from the market must render the cultivation of the finer sorts a valuable acquisition.

The price of Maryland tobacco especially depends on the quality—and now varies from 3 to 10 dollars per hundred. But one hoghead was sold last week at thirty dollars.

**VIRGINIA TOBACCO.** *Richmond, April 14.* On Wednesday, one hhd. of tobacco was sold, at one of the private warehouses, at public auction, which brought the astonishing price of \$19 25 per 100 pounds. It was raised in the county of Campbell, and sold at Lynchburg for \$5. This hhd. weighed only 1,100 lbs. and produced to its *last* owner 211 dollars 72 cents. The present purchaser is a manufacturer. It very much resembles the Maryland Kitefoot, and, we scarcely deem it necessary to add, was of the most extraordinary quality. Indeed, we heard a dealer say; that he did not believe there was such another hhd. in the state of Virginia. Our friends, the planters, are, therefore, not to take this singular price as a *sample* of the current run of the article.

**KENTUCKY TOBACCO.** Seven hogheads of tobacco, raised in Shelby county, Kentucky, weighing 9,955 pounds, were recently sold at Louisville for \$1,012 04, or an average of \$10 14 per cwt. This lot also resembled the Maryland *Kitefoot*, and is called the "Green Frederick." It is not stated whether it was *money* or the bills of the "bank of the commonwealth" that was paid for this tobacco—but we presume the former, as the price is spoken of as being very high. The notes of the bank, it is well known, are at 50 per cent. discount.

**COTTON.** The cultivation, says the *Richmond Compiler*, is spreading over all the lower part of Virginia—and we learn that it is becoming an object of some

\*Except for the very *fine* sorts—the price of which is kept up by the smallness of the quantity raised.

attention below this, on the James river, on the Pamunkey, &c. &c.

This new staple, introduced into our agriculture, is a most fortunate dispensation, to the lower part of Virginia particularly. Its lands will rise—its inhabitants will be enriched—and the tide of emigration may be suspended, or, perhaps, rolled back. Real and personal estates may both rise. There can be no doubt that our climate is rapidly ameliorating—our winters becoming milder—and that, for any given series of years, the growths of the tropical countries will become more and more reconciled to our soil; and yield us better and more productive harvests. What we want, at present, is, a little more knowledge of the art of raising cotton. The machinery for ginning it is manufacturing among us, and becoming a new branch of business.

[While on the subject of an extended cultivation of cotton, it may be well to give insertion to the following paragraph, which we find in the newspapers—The import of cotton into Calcutta, for the year ending December 15th, last, was 280,068 bales; in the year 1823, the quantity was 132,544.]

THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURE of flannels in the U. States is now greater, in amount, than the whole importation of the article ever was; and the colors and quality are pronounced equal to the best European productions. We are glad that the consumption of this article has so much increased, and not at all displeased because that we are supplied with it from our manufactories.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. This morning we were shown a box of miniature cutlery, manufactured in this city by Mr. S. Pooley, and which is intended to be presented to president Adams. The box contains one complete dinner set of knives and forks, consisting of twelve table knives, twelve forks for do.; two pair of carving forks for do.; two steels, 12 desert knives, 12 forks for do. with pearl handles carved in diamonds; 9 miscellaneous table knives, 4 forks, 2 small razors with pearl handles, 2 of a larger size with pearl do.; 1 pair of scissors, not weighing 2-10 of a grain, one penknife, having a tortoise shell handle, which consists of ten distinct pieces, weighing 34-10ths of a grain; penknife with a pearl handle, weighing 41-10ths of a grain—dimensions of the case  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. [N. Y. Com. Ad.]

BRANCH BANK OF THE U. STATES AT SAVANNAH. By two statements that have been published, the following singular items appear—shewing a great curtailment of the discounts and business of the office:

	Oct. 1820.	Dec. 1824.
Deposites of individuals	\$112,562	39,896
Domestic bills discounted	53,896	6,070
Bills and notes discounted	1,157,054	418,125
— on stock pledged	29,860	6,590

The pressure caused by these great reductions is complained of—and, besides, the balances due from the state banks, have been reduced from 75,724 dollars to 10,862; and, in 1820, the branch owed the parent bank and other branches 260,000 dollars—whereas 384,060 were due to it in Dec. 1824.

MONEY. Nine millions of dollars were subscribed to the stock of the *New York Water Works company*, on Monday morning last! The capital is limited to a million and an half.

A NAME! The gravity with which the fact stated in the following paragraph is announced in the *Richmond Enquirer*, has caused me to copy it. I do not like the name—it seems to give a title unknown to the laws and usages of our country; but the wealthy and respectable owner of this beautiful vessel had an un-

questionable right to call her what he pleased, and the president or his lady had no more to do with the naming of her than had the "Cham of Tartary." But as the editors seem to lack information, and make it a matter of doubt, whether vessels had been called "Lady Madison," "Lady Monroe," &c. I will settle that point by informing them, that such names have often been given to vessels, and especially that of "Lady Washington." As to "Lady Madison," he will find that one so called did the state some service during the late war, by turning to page 386, of the 3rd vol. of the REGISTER.

"On Saturday last, the Baltimore papers state, "the beautiful brig *Lady Adams*, built by Mr. Beacham, for colonel Tennant," was to be launched at Fell's Point. We do not recollect, (says the *Enquirer*), ever to have heard of *Lady Madison*, *Lady Monroe*, &c."

MEXICO. It is with much pleasure that we give place to certain proceedings had in the Mexican congress. They prestage the happiest destinies to the republic.

THE EAST INDIES. The British themselves appear to be alarmed at the mighty power which they have raised up in the east. The native force, disciplined and armed after the European manner, is said to amount to more than 200,000 men, and it is reasonably believed that, if any general disaffection should take place, it would not be possible to subdue them. It is thus, perhaps, that the wrongs of India may be avenged—and it seems almost right that the heartless people, who have deluged empires with the blood of countless millions, and given up to the hyena and the tiger large districts of country that lately teemed with happy and contented human beings, should be swept away from the face of the earth. A terrible retribution ought to follow such terrible excesses, that nations may be taught moderation and men learn to be just. The case that lately happened at Barrickpore, noticed in our last, is referred to with great apprehension. It now seems that the disaffection of the native troops was so extensive as to justify the slaughter of four hundred and fifty of them on the spot, with the wounding of one hundred and fifty more—I say justify, because the firmness of the commander, sir Edward Paget, is approved. These troops were ordered for the Burmese war, and there is very little reason to suppose but that the Burmese empire will be overthrown. Its conquest, however, may only tend to hasten the destruction of the British power in India, and there is no redeeming principle in its existence to cause us to regret its extinction. It was established and is maintained with the blood of an innocent and unoffending people—a thousand times more virtuous than their Christian conquerors, who have planted the cross of *saint George* on the dead carcases of an indiscriminately butchered population.

SPAIN. The honor of the Spanish government is completely shewn in its treatment of Lucien Murat, son of Murat who was king of Naples, and nephew of Napoleon. He was on his way to visit his uncle, Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, in the United States, and had proceeded as far as Gibraltar on his journey, for he had the permission of the "holy allies" to leave Europe! While waiting at Gibraltar for a passage, he was accustomed, in company with some of the British officers, to amuse himself with hunting within or about the Spanish lines, in which there does not appear to have been any offence, for it is the every-day practice of the British. As soon, however, as it was known that this young man attended such parties, a plan was laid to entrap him. A Spanish colonel cultivated his acquaintance, and invited him to a hunting excursion, within the Spanish territory. He accepted



It, was seized, and remains a prisoner, without a charge preferred against him! However, the Spaniards say that his case shall be "examined"—and it is possible that, in five or six months, they may believe that he did not endanger Ferdinand's possession of the throne with his dog and gun, and set him at liberty!

It is enough to make one laugh when the idea presents itself, that the "holy alliance" should feel it necessary to act in the case of a young man desirous of leaving Europe to visit, and, perhaps, abide with, his uncle in America. But the refusal of England, to permit the heart of Napoleon to be conveyed to his widow, as he had requested, was detestable.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.** According to the last census of 1824, the population of this British province was 74,191—of whom, 22,533 were white males, above 16 years old, and 17,164 under 16; 16,646 white females, above, and 16,225 under the same age. The people of color were 1,513.

**VIRGINIA.** Mr. Mercer has been re-elected to congress from Loudon county, without opposition. Previous to an opening of the polls, he proposed certain resolutions, (which were agreed to), to ascertain the sentiments of the freeholders of the county as to the calling of a convention to revise the constitution of the state, and submit such amendments to the people as should be thought advisable. A poll, on the subject, was consequently opened, and there were 390 for a convention and 9 against it—15 or 20, who had not formed an opinion, declined voting. In Shenandoah, there were for a convention 611, against it 30.

**FLORIDA.** Ever since the cession of this country, we have thought that the time was not far distant when the peninsula of Florida would be converted into an island, by means of a canal, large enough for the passage of heavy ships, whereby the tedious and dangerous navigation round the cape would be avoided; and, from all that we had learned on the subject, the cost of effecting it would hardly be worth a moment's consideration, compared with the advantages to be gained, provided it can be accomplished with any thing like a reasonable disbursement.\* Speaking of canals, the *New York National Advocate* observes—"There is, however, another and a most important canal required in that rich and most valuable, but neglected territory, *Florida*. A canal to unite the waters of the *Gulf of Mexico* with the *Atlantic*, beginning at Vacassar bay, in the gulf, and terminating in the St. John's river, or at St. Mary's.

The distance across the isthmus is about ninety miles, and from Vignole's map, now before us, there are two routes for the canal, one of which will require only eighteen miles of canal, and the other about twelve miles. The first and most approved route, commences in Vacassar bay, which is bold and spacious, and affording a good harbor and anchorage. In this bay, the river Suwannee empties, in which the navigation can be freely pursued until it branches into the Santa Feo—from thence into Orange lake, across the Alachua tract, into Orange creek; from thence into the Ocklawaha and St. John's.

The distance of canalling, or rather, in uniting the above navigable rivers, by the foregoing route, is said to be but twelve miles. The other route commences at the Anclote Keys, in the gulf, and enters the Amaxura river; from thence into the Ocklawaha, into the St. Johns; distance about eighteen miles of canalling. The first route is most circuitous, but it commences in a fine safe bay, and goes through a

richer tract of country—the St. John's river is a plain bold river from the Alachua ferry.

From St. Mary's or Amelia Island to the Tortugas, the distance cannot be less than 450 or 500 miles, and, after having doubled the Florida Keys, it is nearly the same distance to Vacassar bay. A navigation, therefore, of nearly 600 miles, always the most difficult and dangerous, is avoided by a short canal of twelve miles across Florida; and, by thus uniting the rivers of that country, the trade is brought to St. Mary's or Amelia Island, where ships of any draught of water can repair. The cotton, sugar and other products of Louisiana and Alabama, have a short and safe navigation in the Gulf of Mexico, into Vacassar bay, and, in three days, are transported by canal-boats to the mouth of the St. John's river, or St. Mary's, where vessels are in waiting.

It will immediately strike every person interested as one of the most easy, cheap and advantageous projects attempted—if it will shorten the voyage to New Orleans—it will curtail the dangers of navigation, and be a protection against pirates—it will greatly enhance the value and importance of Florida, and the attention of government should be immediately directed to that quarter and to that project.

We have conversed with a respectable citizen of New York, who had just arrived from paying a visit to that interesting section of country. He had a short passage to Charleston, and in two days more was in St. Augustine, and, mounting his horse, he took an easy ride of two days over part of the territory to the Alachua tract, all of which he describes as rich cotton and sugar land; and the orange trees in blossom covering the country. A road has been made by the settlers, and we saw a specimen of the cotton, raised in abundance, and without much labor, and the thread made out of it by the female spinners.

The Talahassee lands will soon be sold by order of government, and if the Florida commissioners would expedite business, and terminate their special duties, we do not doubt that, in this age of investments, the sugar and cotton lands belonging to government would bring a high price—at least, from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre. The grants already recognised and recommended for confirmation, are valued at a high rate by their proprietors."

**IMPROVED STEAM BOAT.** The Trenton, built in New York, for the line to run between Philadelphia and Trenton, is represented, by the New York papers, to be the finest vessel of her class that floats. Her cabins are wainscoted throughout with mahogany, the different sorts of choice maple, and other rare and beautiful woods. The larger pannels are fitted with handsome oil paintings, which appear framed in the walls, between which are marble pillars and pilasters, forming, with other decorations, a splendid and chaste finish to the whole. But her model for sailing, and construction for comfort and convenience, are most the subjects of admiration. On Friday, in a trial with the Kent and Marshall, she ran eleven and a half miles an hour. Her boilers rest upon guards, projecting over the water from each side of the boat. This leaves the deck entirely unobstructed, and forms what may be called a promenade deck.—The space usually occupied by the boilers, is converted into convenient and elegant dressing rooms. Should any accident happen to the boilers, the water would be thrown directly into the river, and not in the least endanger the passengers. And what is likewise important, the unpleasant and annoying degree of heat in the dining cabins is no longer felt. She was built at Hoboken, and it may be fearlessly asserted, says the Post, that the improvements in the arrangement and disposition of her machinery, are far greater than any that have been yet made, since the first introduction of these boats into our waters.

\*See gen. Call's letter, on this subject, in the current volume of the REGISTER, page 95.

**PIRATES.** A letter from Porto Rico says—You, no doubt, ere this, will have heard that the crew of the United States schooner *Grampus*, lieutenant Sloat, fitted out a decoy sloop, which fell in with a piratical sloop, (captain of the robbers and murderers named Roberto Confresí), who were driven ashore at Boca do Inferno, east end of Porto Rico, with a loss of two or three killed: Eleven of them, with the leaders, were taken by the inhabitants, and, on the 13th March, were brought to St. John's, and they there made a full disclosure of their piracies and murders: the latter were about 400, of different nations. The governor of Porto Rico promised lieutenant Sloat that he would speedily have them all executed; a little delay he thought necessary, to see if he could not learn who were concerned with them, as the leader, Roberto, petitioned the governor for a pardon, and intimated that, if granted, he would disclose the names of fifty or sixty persons concerned with him.

[It appears that six other persons had been taken up on suspicion of being pirates, and 25 more in different parts of the island. The captain above alluded to, is reported to have said that much consolation was afforded him, by the reflection that, among the four hundred persons murdered, there were no inhabitants of Porto Rico! Lieutenant Sloat is a most vigilant and active officer, and is rendering the most important services to his countrymen and others.]

Another letter, from Thompson's Island, dated April 2, says—By the arrival of the *Sea Gull*, at this place, I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the capture, on the 25th March, about 1½ degrees to the N. and E. of Matanzas, of a piratical schooner, mounting four guns, supposed to have a complement of 30 men, by the boats of the *Sea Gull*, lieutenant McKeever, and of the British frigate *Dartmouth*, after an action of about ten minutes. The schooner was discovered close on shore at anchor, and the boats were immediately manned from both vessels. Upon nearing the pirates they were fired upon; the crew of the boats cheering, immediately returned the fire. The pirates then endeavored to make the shore in their boats, and by swimming; but several were shot in the water, and the remainder pursued on shore, by which means 5 were killed and 19 made prisoners, and the schooner burnt, after taking the wine out of her with which she was loaded. The *Sea Gull* has just landed her prisoners, five of them dreadfully wounded with sabre cuts; among them is the captain, who fought resolutely; he has five wounds. On the 26th, the day after the above affair, the boats fell in with, captured and burnt another small schooner, the crew of which were the identical men who murdered the crew of the American brig *Betsey*, (of *Wiscasset*), the account of which excited so much just indignation throughout the country. The villains unhappily escaped to the Mangrove bushes. The chief officer of the port, (Villa Clara), where the piratical schooner was fitted out, is among those taken. They state that they had a privateer's commission, and deposited \$600 in the hands of the governor or commander of the above place, as security. One of the pirates taken is one of those who were reprieved at Jamaica not long since, on account of saving the life of lieutenant Hobson. The *Sea Gull* has on board the figure head of a vessel, which was found in the piratical schooner. Report says it belonged to the ship *Balize*, a trader between New York and New Orleans. I understand, from the officers of the *Sea Gull*, that the bodies of 13 unfortunate creatures were found tied to trees on shore: what vessel they belonged to has not yet been ascertained from the pirates.

The preceding letter concludes with a prayer, that 'John Q. Adams may show less favor to the pirates than James Monroe.' One of the last acts of the former president was to pardon seven who had been convicted of piracy, at Savannah, on condition that

they would leave the United States—as was stated in the papers at the time. The condition would, probably, have been more safe, if they had been enjoined to remain in the United States.

I am opposed to capital punishments in almost every case. I would not pass or act under any law that takes life, unless in cases of deliberate murder, if I could help it—but, while the law is, it should be observed. It is the opinion of many that the late president pursued a very injurious policy in this respect. He seemed to have lost his usual discretion in exercising the blessed privilege to pardon, and that exercise, many of us in Baltimore thought, led him into a grievous error. At the time Fergusson and Denny were condemned in this city, a great outcry was raised against the president because that he had pardoned so many pirates. Whether that had effect or not, so it was, that they were executed, notwithstanding a very numerously signed and uncommonly respectable petition was presented in their behalf. But it was said an *example was necessary*—and they perished; for doing that which, if the facts were as generally understood at the time, few persons would have refused to do, and most would have thought themselves perfectly justified in doing. Admitting all that was charged against them, they were innocent, compared with the wretches who haunt the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico. I have believed that they would have been saved, if others, who ought to have been executed, had not been released to commit new depredations.

**LATEST OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.** For some days, the good *Lafayette* being on his passage through the Indian country, we have heard nothing of him. At length we have the following account of his first meeting with the Indians, who are, in that part of the country, in a state of comparative civilization, and of his introduction to the Alabamians:

*Fort Mitchell, 31st March, 1825.*

"We arrived here to day, with general Lafayette, about 11 o'clock. We reached the agency the day we left Millidgeville, about 9 o'clock, P. M. and should have arrived here last evening, had it not been for a very heavy rain that fell yesterday. This prevented our getting further than Moss's, 40 miles from the agency, where we were well entertained. The reception the Indians gave the general was quite odd and interesting. We found them in waiting on the western bank of the Chatahoochie, commanded by Chilly McIntosh. While we were crossing, they gave several yells in concert. When we touched the bank, they took the horse from one of the sulkies, seated the general in it, and pulled him up the hill. We here found the Alabama escort, under the command of major general Taylor, formed ready for his reception. They saluted him as he passed. He was then introduced to Mr. Bibb, who made a very feeling and appropriate address—to which he replied. The Indians then formed, and, after going through some ceremonies, gave a ball play, which, to them who never witnessed one before, was very amusing. It lasted an hour, and the general appeared to be well entertained with it. He then dined, and set out about two o'clock for Montgomery." [*Geo Journal.*]

**LAW CASE.** In the supreme court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

*Thompson vs. Hongqua.* This was an action brought by Edw. Thompson, esq. against Hongqua, the principal of the Hong merchants in Canton, China, for the non-delivery of goods stipulated for, by the plaintiff, in August, 1818.

The contract with the defendant for crapes was, that they should be "first quality merchantable articles of eighteen tale weight," and, for the sewing silks

that they should likewise be "first quality, merchant-able articles."

Upon the arrival of the goods in this country, they were, upon investigation, found to be indifferent, and of base material, not equal to the goods contracted for in Canton. These goods were surveyed by competent judges, and an allowance of 16,168 dollars 83 cents, was made by the plaintiff to the purchaser of the goods in New York, being the difference, in value, between these articles and those stipulated for in Canton.

Judge Duncan charged the jury in favor of the plaintiff; after which the jury retired and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the original amount, together with interest up to this date, which amounted to twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-eight cents.

TEAS. We have already mentioned that seven large ships had arrived at Philadelphia, within the last three or four weeks, from Canton, fully laden with China goods. The following sales of teas, which took place on the 24th inst. is curious, and may be useful, as shewing the estimation in which the parcels furnished by the different Canton merchants were held. "Manhop" appears to be in the greatest repute, yet "Hooqua's" goods seem to have had the most uniformly good quality.

Young Hyson, in chests,	Manhop,	95½	a	120
Do. do.	Syqua,	85	a	105
Do. do.	Squire Tinqu,	99	a	100
Do. do.	Hooqua,	101	a	102½
Do. do.	Lingqua,			706
Do. do.	Kingqua,	85	a	100
Do. do.	Cheepqua,	91½	a	118
Do. do.	Ponkeiqua			914
Do. half chests,	Manhop			101
Do. do.	Syqua,			100
Do. do.	Cheepqua,			944
Do. 10 catty boxes,	Manhop,			89
Do. 5 do.	do.	81	a	964
Company Hyson, in chests,	do.			120
Do. do.	Cheepqua,			1234
Hyson,	do. do.			115
Hyson Skin,	do. do.			78
Cassia, in mats,				35

PORT OF LONDON. An account of the number of vessels which have entered the port of London, in each of the three years ended Jan. 5, 1825, distinguishing the vessels which have entered from foreign ports, the number of colliers, coasters, and fishing vessels:—

	Year 1822.	Year 1823.	Year 1824.
Entered from foreign ports, exclusive of Ireland,	3,220	3,077	3,031
British For'n.	858	858	858
Foreign For'n.	2,362	2,219	2,173
Colliers	2,736	2,490	2,117
Coasters	10,623	10,815	11,213
Fishing vessels	4,172	3,472	3,769

Note—The above account contains a return of such vessels only as are taken cognizance of at the custom-house.

T. E. WILLOUGHBY.

Office of register-general of shipping,  
Custom-house, London, 17th Feb. 1825.

SMUGGLING IN ENGLAND. An account has been printed, by order of the house of commons, giving a detail of all the customable commodities seized by the various establishments formed for the prevention of smuggling—namely, the coast-guard service,

\* This distinction is made in vessels trading with Ireland in the year 1823, owing to 617 having entered as foreign, and 157 as coasters, in consequence of all vessels trading with that country having been directed to be considered as coasters, from the 10th October, 1823.

the preventive water guard, the riding officers, the revenue cruisers, and the ships of war in the United Kingdom, for the last three years. The account comprehends from 602,884 lbs of tobacco, down to a single musical snuff-box, seized, and exhibits a total of—129 vessels, 746 boats, 312 horses and cattle, 135,000 gallons of brandy, 223 galls of rum, 227,000 gallons of gin, 526 gallons of wine, 10,500 gallons of whiskey, 3,000 lbs. of snuff, 19,600 lbs. of tea, 47,000 yards of silk, 2,100 pieces of India handkerchiefs, 23 Leghorn hats, 3,600 packs of cards, 10,000 pieces of timber, 75 stils, with sundry minor articles. The law expenses incurred by the condemnation of these articles amount to 29,810*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; the storehouse rent, freightage and distillation, 81,875*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; the expenses of salaries, wages, equipment, repairs, casks, cooerage, &c. 1,233,766*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; amount of rewards to seizing officers, 488,137*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*. The king's share is set down at 25,723*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; the produce of all these seizures at 282,541*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* independent of 4,000*l.* worth transferred to the victualling office. The result of the statement is, that the produce of the seizures does not amount to more than one-eighth part of the expenses incurred by making them

LANGUAGES. M. Aldelong, in a learned and scientific work, declares that there are 3,064 different languages in use in the different parts of the world. He arranges them as follows: Asiatic 937, European 587, African 276 and American 1,264! In contemplating the last proportion, the Chinese philosopher would have additional cause to exclaim "truly, every thing is on a grand scale in this new country."

FOREIGN NEWS. Accounts from Liverpool, to the 24th ult. have been received at New York. Cotton maintained the prices last quoted, and was in brisk demand; but it does not appear that any further advances had taken place.

It is intimated that England is about to enter upon certain negotiations favorable to the independence of the Greeks.

The city of Santa Maura, (Ionian Islands), has been rendered "uninhabitable" by an earthquake. Thousands of persons were reduced to beggary by the destruction of property; but, as the earthquake happened in the day time, it does not appear that more than about fifty lives were lost. The city is a heap of ruins!

The Turks are reported to be making prodigious efforts to overwhelm the Greeks. The ensuing campaign will probably be fatal to one of the parties.

The holy allies are exceedingly bothered by the conduct of Great Britain, in acknowledging the independence of the new American republics. The French troops, however, in Spain, and the Austrians, in Naples, keep those countries in due subjection! and one continent may remain in chains though the other shall be free, on account of its location and the British navy—now, perhaps, for the first time, conducive to human liberty.

Russia, France and Great Britain, are increasing their armies. Suspicion is wide awake—but nothing has happened to lead us to suppose what precise reason there is for military preparation.

The chancellor of the British exchequer, in his estimate of the expenditures of the present year, includes the sum of 1,250,000 to be paid to the United States, as compensation for the slaves, taken under "British protection" during the late war, which have been claimed as American property.

The exports of Liverpool were greater, in the enormous sum of 14,500,000, in 1824, than in 1823.

Paris, Feb. 27. The Journal du Commerce announces to-day, that a fleet of three ships of the line, and fourteen other ships of war, is ready to sail from Toulon. This fleet will sail the 20th March, and

cruise in the Archipelago, as a squadron of observation. This circumstance, added to the diplomatic conferences at Paris, gives rise, says the Journal, to many conjectures.

Accounts from Corfu state, that twenty-five Egyptian transports, with troops, horses and provisions, had been captured by the Greeks off Rhodes. Constantinople was much agitated by an attempt of the Janissaries to change the government—which did not succeed. Turkey, however, is in a very uncertain and unsettled condition.

### “The Clinton Vases.”

Description of the vases presented to gov. Clinton by the merchants of Pearl street, in the city of New York, in testimony of their gratitude and respect for his public services.

The form of the vases, (says the “Statesman”), is copied from the celebrated antique vase, found among the ruins of the Villa of Adrian, and now in possession of the earl of Warwick. The handles and some of the ornaments are also similar to those upon that beautiful specimen of ancient art; but all the tablets and figures, in *bas relief*, are different, and exhibit scenes upon the grand canal, or allegorical illustrations of the progress of the arts and sciences.

The vases are twenty-four inches in height, twenty-one inches between the extremities of the handles, and the diameter of the body, in the largest part, is fourteen and a half inches; the weight of silver, in each, is about four hundred ounces.

Their form is circular, except that the lower part is slightly elliptical, as are also the covers, each of which is surmounted by an eagle, standing upon a section of the globe, upon which is traced part of the outline of the state of New York; he bears in one talon the arms of the state, and in the other a laurel wreath. The pedestal is square, and supported by four claws; two sides of the pedestal of the first vase are ornamented with foliage and scroll work, with an oval medallion, bearing a river deity, leaning on an inverted vase. The third contains the inscription, “TO THE HONORABLE DE WITT CLINTON, WHO HAS DEVELOPED THE RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AND ENDOUBLED HER CHARACTER, THE MERCHANTS OF PEARL STREET OFFER THIS TESTIMONY OF THEIR GRATITUDE AND RESPECT.” The fourth exhibits a number of figures, which, in connection with those on the corresponding section of the other vase, are intended to represent the progress of the arts and sciences from their rude origin to their present improvement. On the right of the spectator appears a pastoral group, listening to the pipe of Mercury; next to these is a husbandman, leaning upon his spade, and gazing upon a hive, while a female figure points to the labors of the industrious bee; then appears Minerva, without her helmet and shield, directing the attention of the spectators to a bust, which Sculpture is chiselling. The concave belt around the middle of this vase, bears six tablets in *bas relief*; the two centre tablets exhibit views of the Cohoes Falls, and of the Little Falls of the Mohawk, with the stone aqueduct and bridge, and parts of the canal. The figures on each side of the former are Fame and History; on one side of the latter is an Indian, contemplating the stump of a tree, recently felled, and the axe lying at its root; and on the other, Plenty, with her cornucopia—a head of Neptune, with his trident, dolphins and shells, is placed at each extremity of this belt, under the grape vine handles.

On the second vase two sides of the pedestal are ornamented with foliage, &c. as on the first. The third contains the inscription “TO THE HONORABLE DE WITT CLINTON, WHOSE CLAIM TO THE PRIDE TITLE OF PUBLIC BENEFACTOR IS FOUNDED ON THOSE MAGNIFICENT WORKS, THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CANALS.” On

the fourth side is Architecture leaning upon a column, with a level at its base. Then a youth, holding a drawing board, with a diagram of one of the first problems in mathematics, and an old man directing his attention to the figures beyond, which denote the sciences still unexplored, and encouraging him to persevere. The next group is composed of two aged persons, contemplating a globe, held by a female, who points to some lines upon its surface; next is a figure, with a torch in the right hand, and a star on the head, and holding in the left hand a tablet with a diagram; by his side is a sun-dial; an athletic figure beyond, holds a pair of dividers, and gazes attentively upon the female with the globe. This group is intended to indicate the study of the sciences. The concave belt around this vase is also embellished with six tablets. The front view is the guard lock and part of the basin at Albany, where the canal is connected with the Hudson, together with the mansion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, and the adjacent scenery, and canal boats passing. The plate on the right of this tablet exhibits Ceres, with the emblems of agriculture; that on the left, Mercury, with the emblems of commerce. The reverse centre tablet contains a view of the aqueduct at Rochester, and a boat passing, drawn by horses; below are seen the falls of the Genesee, and a number of unfinished buildings. This view is supported on the right and left by Minerva and Hercules, indicating wisdom and strength.

The lower compartment of the body of each vase is ornamented with Acanthus leaves, intermingled, at proper distances, with small shrubs; among which are seen the wild animals which haunted our western region, before the industry and enterprise of our brethren made “the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose.”

These vases were made by Messrs. Fletcher and Gardiner, of Philadelphia, and designed by Mr. Fletcher, and cost 3,500 dollars.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE CLINTON VASES.

The governor's mansion, (says the Albany paper), was crowded with citizens and strangers, to witness the presentation of those superb vases, which were exhibited, a few days since, in New York. We have the pleasure to present to our readers the address of the New York committee, which was delivered by Isaac S. Hone, esq. and the governor's reply. After the ceremony was over, his excellency complied with a request from the citizens of Albany, to permit the vases to be exhibited for the gratification of the citizens of that place, and they were removed to Kniekerbocker's hall for that purpose. The gentlemen who were deputed by the committee to wait on governor Clinton, were Messrs. Richards, Sheldon and Hone.

*Governor Clinton*—In behalf of the merchants of Pearl-street, in the city of New York, who are deeply impressed with a sense of the benefits which you have conferred upon this state, we have the honor to present to you these vases, as a testimony of their gratitude and respect.

At an early period, your sagacity appreciated the importance of uniting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson, and your devotion to the public interest induced you to urge it upon our legislature, with all the weight of your influence: What was then theory, has now become a splendid reality, and at every new development of our resources, and every new display of the power and grandeur of our state, its citizens feel additional inducements to admire and honor your character.

Among the interesting considerations which your name involves, it is not the least important, that your fellow-citizens have recently recalled you to the office which gives such ample scope to your talents, and that you have preferred the discharge of its du-

ties to the honors of a foreign embassy. We sincerely hope that your administration will be as gratifying to yourself, as it will be beneficial to your constituents.

PETER CRARY,  
JAMES HEARD,  
NAJAH TAYLOR,  
NATHANIEL RICHARDS,  
JOHN HAGGERTY,  
ARTHUR TAPPAN,  
EDWARD M. GREENWAY,  
AMOS PALMER,  
RALPH OLMSTEAD,  
FREDERICK SHELDON,  
ISAAC S. HONE,

Commissary.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S REPLY.

Gentlemen: I receive these splendid fabrics with the highest gratification. In the design and in the execution, they reflect honor on the taste, skill and ingenuity of our artists, and in that light they are acceptable: but they come to me with superior recommendations, as the offering of regard from the hands of gentlemen whose good opinion I greatly value, and whose friendship I sincerely reciprocate.

On this occasion, I cannot but felicitate you, (as the representatives of a most important section of the most commercial city in the western world), not only on the flourishing condition of our great emporium, but on the still more exalted destinies that await it. Its unrivalled position near the ocean, and its facilities of interior communication with the most extensive and fertile regions, give it pre-eminent advantages. Making full allowances for the occurrence of those great moral and physical evils, which have scourged the human race, we may confidently predict that your progress will be accelerated and that every accession of population and opulence, will be the parent of new acquisitions. In one year, more houses have been added to New York, than at present compose the ancient and prosperous city in which I now address you. At this very moment, the inhabitants of the countries connected with the Ohio, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Connecticut, the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi rivers, and with our vast inland seas, are seeking, with solicitude, navigable communications with your city: and without yielding to the dreams of visionary hypothesis, or the chimeras of delusive anticipation, we may expect, before the lapse of many years, the consummation of these designs, and a consequent state of unexampled prosperity. And we may certainly cherish these expectations without the just imputation of arrogance or ostentation. We ought to know our power with a view to its judicious application; and we should form a just estimate of our faculties and capabilities, in order to promote, in the most effectual manner, the welfare of our country and the happiness of mankind.

The favorable views which my fellow citizens, generally, have taken of my agency in developing the resources and advancing the prosperity of the commonwealth, are the greatest reward, next to the approbation of my own conscience, which I can enjoy in this world. If I, have been hitherto an humble instrument in the hands of Providence of dispensing some benefits to my fellow citizens, I have every inducement from their kindness, so often, so striking, and, I may say, so uniformly manifested, for devoting my best and my future exertions in the same career.

I pray you, gentlemen, to present my grateful and respectful acknowledgments to your constituents for these flattering testimonials of their esteem: And permit me to express to you, the high sense which I entertain of the honor you have conferred on me by your personal attendance on this occasion.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, March, 1825.

Law of the United States.

An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That if any person or persons, within any fort, dock-yard, navy yard, arsenal, armory or magazine, the site whereof is ceded to, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site of any light-house or other needful building belonging to the United States, the site whereof is ceded to them, and under their jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall, wilfully and maliciously, burn any dwelling house, or mansion house, or any store, barn, stable, or other building, parcel of any dwelling or mansion house, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, in any of the places aforesaid, shall, wilfully and maliciously, set fire to, or burn, any arsenal, armory, magazine, rope walk, ship house, ware house, block house or barrack, or any store house, barn or stable, not parcel of a dwelling house, or any other building, not mentioned in the first section of this act, or any ship or vessel, built or building, or begun to be built, or repairing, or any light house, or beacon, or any timber, cables, rigging, or other materials for building, repairing, or fitting out, ships or vessels, or any pile of wood, boards, or other lumber, or any military, naval, or victualling stores, arms, or other munitions of war, every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if any offence shall be committed, in any of the places aforesaid, the punishment of which offence is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon a conviction in any court of the United States, having cognizance thereof, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of the state, in which such fort, dock yard, navy yard, arsenal, armory or magazine, or other place, ceded as aforesaid, is situated, provide for the like offence, when committed within the body of any county of such state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall commit the crime of wilful murder, or rape, or shall, wilfully and maliciously, strike, stab, wound, poison, or shoot at, any other person, of which striking, stabbing, wounding, poisoning, or shooting, such person shall afterwards die, upon land, within or without the United States, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, if any offence shall be committed on board of any ship or vessel, belonging to any citizen or citizens of the United States, while lying in a port or place within the jurisdiction of any foreign state or sovereign, by any person belonging to the company of said ship, or any passenger, or any other person belonging to the company of said ship, or any other passenger, the same offence shall be cognizable and punishable by the proper circuit court of the United States, in the same way and manner, and under the same circumstances, as if said offence

had been committed on board of such ship or vessel on the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of such foreign sovereign or state: *Provided, always,* That if such offender shall be tried for such offence, and acquitted or convicted thereof, in any competent court of such foreign state or sovereign, he shall not be subject to another trial in any court of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall, by surprise, or by open force or violence, maliciously attack or set upon, any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to the United States, or to any citizen or citizens thereof, or to any other person whatsoever, with an intent unlawfully to plunder the same ship or vessel, or to despoil any owner or owners thereof of any moneys, goods or merchandise, laden on board thereof; or shall, by force or violence, or by putting in fear, unlawfully plunder any such ship or vessel, or steal and carry away any money, goods or merchandise, laden on board thereof; every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any other of the places aforesaid, with intent to kill, rob, steal, commit a rape, or to do or perpetrate any other felony, shall break or enter any ship or vessel, boat or raft; or if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously cut, spoil or destroy, any cordage, cable, buoys, buoyrope, headfast, or other fast, fixed to any anchor or moorings, belonging to any ship, vessel, boat, or raft; every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any other of the places aforesaid, shall buy, receive or conceal, or aid in concealing, any money, goods, bank notes, or other effects or things which may be the subject of larceny, which have been feloniously taken or stolen, from any other person, knowing the same to have been so taken or stolen, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefor, although the principal offender, chargeable or charged with the larceny, shall not have been prosecuted or convicted thereof; and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall plunder, steal or destroy, any money, goods, merchandise or other effects, from, or belonging to, any ship or vessel, or boat, or raft, which shall be in distress, or which shall be wrecked, lost, stranded, or cast away, upon the sea, or upon any reef, shoal, bank, or rocks of the sea, or in any other place within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; or if any person or persons shall wilfully obstruct the escape of any person endeavoring to save his or her life from such ship or vessel, boat, or raft, or the wreck thereof; or, if any person or persons shall hold out or shew any false light or lights, or extinguish any true light, with intention to

bring any ship or vessel, boat, or raft, being or sailing upon the sea, into danger or distress, or shipwreck, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any master or commander of any ship or vessel, belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, during his being abroad, maliciously, and without justifiable cause, force any officer, or mariner, of such ship or vessel, on shore, or leave him behind, in any foreign port or place, or refuse to bring home again all such of the officers and mariners of such ship or vessel, whom he carried out with him, as are in a condition to return, and willing to return, when he shall be ready to proceed on his homeward voyage, every master or commander, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously set on fire, or burn, or otherwise destroy, or cause to be set on fire, or burnt, or otherwise destroyed, or aid, procure, abet or assist in setting on fire, or burning or otherwise destroying, any ship or vessel of war of the United States afloat on the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away or impair the right of any court martial to punish any offence, which, by the law of the United States, may be punishable by such court.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer of the United States shall be guilty of extortion, under or by color of his office, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, in any case, matter, hearing, or other proceeding, when an oath or affirmation shall be required to be taken or administered under or by any law or laws of the United States, shall, upon the taking of such oath or affirmation, knowingly and willingly swear or affirm falsely, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence. And if any person or persons shall, knowingly or willingly, procure any such perjury to be committed, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, upon his or her arraignment upon any indictment before any court of the United States, for any offence, not capital, shall stand mute, or will not answer or plead to such indictment, the court shall, notwithstanding, proceed to the trial of the person so standing mute, or refusing to answer or plead, as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and, upon a verdict being returned by the jury, may proceed to render judgment accordingly. And the trial of all offences, which shall be committed upon the high seas,

or elsewhere, out of the limits of any state or district, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case where any criminal, convicted of any offence against the United States, shall be sentenced to imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, it shall be lawful for the court, by which the sentence is passed, to order the same to be executed in any state prison, or penitentiary, within the district where such court is holden, the use of which prison or penitentiary may be allowed or granted by the legislature of such state for such purposes; and the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence shall be paid by the United States.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, who shall be employed as president, cashier, clerk or servant, in the bank of the United States, created and established by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," passed on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or in any office of discount and deposit, established by the directors of said bank, in any state or territory of the United States, shall feloniously take, steal and carry away, any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, check, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, belonging to said bank, or deposited in said bank; or, if any person, so employed as president, cashier, clerk, or servant, shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete, or make away with any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, which he shall have received, or which shall come to his possession or custody by virtue of such employment, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any paper, writing, or instrument, in imitation of, or purporting to be, an indent, certificate of the public stock, or debt, treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the president of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft, for money drawn by or on the treasurer of the United States, or by or on any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay the same, on behalf and for account of the United States; or if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged or counterfeited paper, writing, or instrument, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever; or if any person or persons shall falsely alter any indent, certificate of the public stock or debt, treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the president of the United States, or any bill, check or draft, for money drawn by, or on the treasurer of the United States, or any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay such bill, check or draft; or if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true and unaltered, any such falsely altered indent, certificate, treasury note, or other public security, letters patent, or bill, check or draft, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with the intent to

defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever; every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any paper, writing, or instrument, in imitation of, or purporting to be, any letter of attorney, or other authority or instrument, to assign, transfer, sell or convey, any share or sum in the public stock or debt of the United States, or in the capital stock of the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or to receive any annuity or annuities, dividend or dividends, due or to become due on any such stock or debt; or to receive any pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, due or to become due, from the United States; or shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in forging or counterfeiting, the name or names of any of the holders or proprietors of any such public stock or debt, or of any person entitled to any such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, as aforesaid, in or to any such pretended letter of attorney, authority, or instrument; or shall knowingly and fraudulently demand, or endeavor to have or obtain, such share or sum in such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said bank, or to have any part thereof transferred, assigned, sold or conveyed, or such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, or any part thereof, to be received or paid, by virtue of any such false, forged or counterfeited letter of attorney, authority, or instrument; or shall falsely and deceitfully personate any true or real proprietor or holder of such share or sum in such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said bank, or any person entitled to such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, as aforesaid, and thereby transferring, or endeavoring to transfer, such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said bank, or receiving, or endeavoring to receive, the money of such true or lawful holder or proprietor thereof, or the money of such person or persons, really and truly entitled to receive such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt, or sum of money, as aforesaid, as if such offender were the true and lawful owner thereof, and entitled thereto; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any instrument in imitation of, or purporting to be, an abstract or official copy, or certificate of the recording, registry, or enrolment of any ship or vessel, in the office of any collector of the customs of the United States, or a license to any ship or vessel for carrying on the coasting trade, or fishery or fisheries of the United States, or a certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance, granted for any ship or vessel, under the authority of the United States, or a permit, debenture, or other official document, granted by any collector or other officer of the customs, by virtue of

his or their office; or shall falsely alter any abstract, official copy, or certificate, of any recording, registering, or enrolling of any ship or vessel in the office of any collector of the customs of the United States, or any license to any ship or vessel for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, or any certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance, granted for any ship or vessel under the authority of the United States, or any permit, debenture, or other official document granted by any collector, or other officer of the customs, by virtue of his or their office; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any such false, forged or counterfeited instrument, or any such falsely altered abstract, official copy, certificate, license, pass, passport, sea letter, clearance, permit, debenture, or other official document as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited, or falsely altered, with an intent to defraud the United States, or any other body politic or corporate, or person, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any coin, in the resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coin, which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mint of the United States; or in the resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin, which, by law, now is, or hereafter may be, made current in the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States, from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, as true, any such false, forged or counterfeited coin, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person, or persons, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any coin, in the resemblance or similitude of any copper coin, which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mint of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States, from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, as true, any such false, forged or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, on board any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen or citizens thereof, shall, with a dangerous weapon, or with intent to

kill, rob, steal, or to commit a mayhem, or rape, or to perpetrate any other felony, commit an assault, or another, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall, on the high seas, or within the United States, wilfully and corruptly conspire, combine and confederate, with any other person or persons, such other person or persons being either within or without the United States, to cast away, burn or otherwise destroy, any ship or vessel, or to procure the same to be done, with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath underwritten, or shall thereafterwards underwrite, any policy of insurance thereon, or on goods on board thereof, or with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath lent or advanced, or thereafter shall lend or advance, any money on such vessel, on bottomry or respondentia, or shall, within the United States, build or fit out, or aid in building or fitting out, any ship or vessel, with intent that the same shall be cast away, burnt or destroyed, for the purpose or with the design aforesaid, every person, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the mint of the United States, shall be debased, or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise, with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall, at any time, be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person, who shall commit any, or either, of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are, hereby, repealed:—*Provided, nevertheless*, That all such acts, and parts of acts, shall be and remain in full force for the punishment of all offences committed before the passing of this act.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several states, over offences made punishable by this act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1825: Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

### French law on Sacrilege.

We had really thought that the French people were not fitted to bear with a law like the following, which has passed the chambers. It might have suited the gloomy ignorance and rank superstition of Spain. But it goes to shew this, that, wherever



there is a *state religion*—no matter whether papist or protestant, Jew or Mahometan, its natural fruit is nummery and proscrition, stupidity and death. There is no greater fraud committed on any people—no more wicked combination of persons to oppress their fellow men, than that sink of iniquity which is called the "church of Ireland." But wherever religion is supported by the sword, we cannot expect any more reason in it than there was for the worship of Jeroboam's calves—for every *state religion* is built upon the principles on which that idolater acted.

*Project of a law on sacrilege, presented to the chamber of peers by the keeper of the seals, minister of justice, on the 4th of January, 1825.*

CHARLES, &c.—We have ordained, and do ordain, that the following project of a law be presented, in our name, to the chamber of peers:

**TITLE I—of sacrilege.**

Art. 1. The profanation of the sacred vases, and of the consecrated hosts, is considered sacrilege.

Art. 2. Every species of *act*, committed voluntarily, either through hatred or contempt of religion, upon the sacred vases, or upon the consecrated hosts, is declared to be profanation.

Art. 3. It is a legal proof of the consecration of the hosts when they are placed in the tabernacle or exposed in the ostensory, and when the priest serves communion, or carries the *ostium* to the sick. It is a legal proof of the consecration of the pyx, of the ostensory, of the paten, and the cup employed in the ceremonies of religion, at the moment of the crime. It is also a legal proof of the consecration of the ostensory, and of the pyx shut up in the tabernacle of the church.

Art. 4. The profanation of the sacred vases is punished with death. The profanation of the consecrated hosts is punished with the penalty of parri-  
cide.

**TITLE II—of sacrilegious robbery.**

Art. 5. Whoever shall be declared guilty of a robbery, committed in a building consecrated to the religion of the state, shall be punished with death.

Art. 6. Whoever shall be declared guilty of having, in a building dedicated to the religion of the state, stolen the consecrated vases from the tabernacle, with or without breaking open the same, shall be punished with hard labor for life.

Art. 7. The following shall be punished with the same penalty: 1st. Every robbery of the sacred vases, committed in a building dedicated to the exercise of the religion of the state, without the circumstance mentioned in the preceding article, but with two of the five circumstances provided for in art. 381 of the penal code; 2d. Every robbery committed in the same places, by the aid of violence, and with two of the four first circumstances alluded to in the foregoing article.

Art. 8. Every person guilty of a robbery of the sacred vases, or any other objects designed for the celebration of the ceremonies of the religion of the state, provided the robbery has been committed in a building dedicated to that religion, though it may not be accompanied with any of the circumstances comprehended in article 381 of the penal code, shall suffer the penalty of hard labor for a time.

Art. 9. Every person guilty of robbing, if the robbery be committed in the night, or by two or more persons, in a building dedicated to the religion of the state, shall be punished with solitary confinement.

**TITLE III—of crimes committed in churches, or against objects consecrated to religion.**

Art. 10. Every person who shall be found guilty of an outrage against *modesty*, if the crime be committed in a building consecrated to the religion of the state, shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to five years, and by fine of from 500 to 10,000 francs

Art. 11. All persons guilty of noise or disorder, even on the outside of a building dedicated to the exercise of the religion of the state, so as to retard, interrupt or hinder the ceremonies, shall be punished by fine, of not less than sixteen and not exceeding three hundred francs, and by imprisonment, not less than six days nor exceeding three months.

Art. 12. Whoever shall be found guilty of destroying, throwing down, mutilating or grading, monuments, statues, or any other objects consecrated to the religion of the state, shall be punished by imprisonment, not less than six months and not exceeding two years, and by fine, of not less than 200 nor more than 2000 francs. The punishment shall be from one to five years imprisonment, and from one to five thousand francs fine, if this crime be committed in the interior of a building consecrated to the religion of the state.

Art. 13. The article 463 of the penal code shall not be applicable to crimes committed under the 10th, 11th and 12th articles of the present law.

Nor shall it be applicable to crimes committed under the provisions of article 401 of the same code, if the said crimes be committed in the interior of a building consecrated to the religion of the state.

**TITLE IV—general dispositions.**

Art. 14. The provisions under titles two and three of the present law shall be applicable to crimes and misdemeanors committed in houses dedicated to worship legally established in France.

Art. 15. Those provisions not annulled by the present law shall continue in force.

Given at the castle of the Tuilleries, the 2d January, 1825, and of our reign the first  
CHARLES.

**Republic of Mexico.**

[Translated for the National Intelligencer.]  
FROM "EL SOL," OF 1ST JAN. 1825.

*Installation of the first constitutional congress of Mexico.*

The representatives having assembled in their hall, the act of the last preparatory committee was read and approved.

The senators then appeared, and, having taken seats between the representatives, the list of the deputies appointed to accompany the president of the republic on his entrance and taking leave, composed of six members of each house, appointed by their respective presidents, agreeably to rule, was read.

The session was suspended whilst the president entered—who, having taken his seat, addressed the two houses in the following terms:

"Gentlemen: It will henceforth be impossible to doubt, as it has been pretended, at some period, whether social institutions, established for the freedom of mankind, are the indispensable result of the progress of just and benevolent ideas, or exist only for a time, by the shameful subversion of principles, and for the tumultuous advancement of passion. The parasites of state tyranny, those who make compacts and duties emerge from the clouds, deny the legitimacy and vigor of governments which have sprung from the sovereign people. For, according to these individuals, free beings have no limit or guarantee; according to them, they assault and devour each other, and in this strife, cruelty and merciless anger annihilate the hope of any orderly system of legislation.

It is not supposed, gentlemen, that, in order to confound the enemies of the people, I need lead them to the ruins of Carthage, to rouse the remembrance of free Rome, or to unfold the pages of that Greece, where letters, fine arts, and sublime philosophy, gave birth to institutions which have been admired in all ages. No! America, our adored country, raising its head over antique times, has resolved the most in-

teresting problem to humanity, and has already taken the veil which covered the origin, and the end and object of power.

The profound legislator of Carolina, and William Penn, the friend of man, planted in the virgin soil of America the precious seeds of civil liberty, which, cultivated afterwards by Washington and Franklin, find themselves now deposited, with the fruit they produce, in that capitol, which has erected wisdom on the banks of the Potomac. From thence are issued desolating rays on despotism, and from there appears the regeneration of sovereign nations. What glory for the new world! How immense the grandeur of its destiny!

It is admirable, gentlemen, that the light should have penetrated to the colonies, founded by the adventurer Medellin. It is certain that genius overcame resistance, that morals weakened the heat of parties, and that the thoughts of philanthropy came to take the place of customs and errors which time had consecrated.

But, I have come here, gentlemen, to congratulate with you, because the triumph of opinion, of the social doctrines, have assembled us on the foundation of a compact created by ourselves and for our own felicity. Who can take from the representatives, who will leave these seats consecrated to merit and virtue, the great satisfaction of being replaced by citizens equally respectable, and equally anxious for the public welfare with themselves? Union, the safety and the welfare of the states, have been confided to prudent hands, who, by the advice of wisdom, will attract upon themselves the admiration of a people who know how to appreciate justice and talent. Happy are we in having directed the elections to the advantage of the public; we shall see the schemes of the legislator, and the unanimous votes of the Mexican fulfilled in the first constitutional congress.

My heart rejoices at the happiness we enjoy, and at that which it hopes to enjoy still. The magnificent edifice of liberty, which formerly was a beautiful ideal prospect, has been seated on an indestructible basis, and it now shines by the institution which a great nation deserved.

The high attributes with which the law and the will of my fellow-citizens have deemed proper to invest me as the depository of the executive power, have enabled me to employ all my exertions for its usefulness. A glance, although a rapid one, over the progressive existence of our affairs, will convince you, gentlemen, that I have caused to be done the greatest good possible, according to the sphere of my ability, in the short time of my presidency. Happy if I have succeeded in filling up the vast circle of my duties to the country!

The secretary of the treasury will shew to congress that, if its situation is not advantageous, neither on account of its income or its duties, we have succeeded, by great exertions, in clothing, arming and increasing the army and navy, to send succors to New Mexico, to the Californias, and to all the frontiers; to appease the clamors of the officers of the republic, whose pay was in arrears, and to defray, in all its parts, the administration, with the wise and legal use of the foreign loans. The organization of the treasury has, by the last law, considerably improved in its economical branch, and advances, without doubt, towards perfection. May the projects which will be submitted to the house deserve its approbation! The safety of the republic requires sacrifices, but these are always compatible with the state, the exertion and patriotism of its heroic citizens.

The federal judiciary not existing, and the government being precluded from the intervention which it formerly had in that of the ancient provinces, its action, in this respect, has been almost null, and will be so until the supreme court be instituted by a law de-

signating the number and local relations of the district and circuit judges, and prescribing rules for territorial tribunals, and the federal district. Notwithstanding this, the end of justice has been effected as far as possible, and the citizens can complain only of the vices of legislation, and of those introduced by the degrading indolence of the Spanish governors. The prisons and houses of correction have had the fate of the times; but I do not despair of rendering them useful, without increasing the affliction of the delinquents.

The Mexican army, which gathered so many laurels, has considerably improved in its discipline.—It is to be completed; and that now in existence is well armed, in proportion to the arms contracted for, in order to raise the army according to the dictates of our situation and of law. The secretary of war and marine will elucidate my exertions in this branch. The system happily adopted, confides the internal administration to the people and to its local authorities. The government, within its orbit, has undertaken to cut off state abuses; and in this, the patriotic laws begin to unfold their beneficent activity. This will be explained by the secretary of the interior.

In all the free countries of the universe, wishes are formed for the consolidation of the Mexican independence; and as soon as they are enabled to calculate the immense force which union has given to our individual and collective prosperity, I am persuaded, gentlemen, that they will admit us to the rank of independent and sovereign nations.

And is this the people who, for three centuries, was under a ridiculous administration, a wretched government? The Mexicans, deprived of an equitable system, and after having suffered above the limits of human forbearance, broke off their connection with the metropolis. Our villages burnt, our properties invaded, prisons continually full; grief, despair and death, perpetually hanging over our heads; such were the titles, such the characters that stamped with fire and blood the freedom we now enjoy. In recovering our rights, and when the strong arm was uplifted for the glory of the country, we gave remarkable examples of moderation. Our detractors, now defeated, admire, if for once they can be called just, the empire of the amiable disposition of the Mexican nation, and its more philanthropic system of legislation and government.

Citizens of both houses of the general congress of the heroic Mexican nation! Let not the triumphs of the revolution be lost to us! Let the satellites of the despotic power give, as a tribute to the ideas of the age and to the progress of civilization in America, the testimonials of its forced and tardy repentance! Let your ardent zeal for the constitution; your constant love of country and liberty; your wisdom and energy, facilitate the inestimable felicity of elevating the MEXICAN UNITED STATES to that high pitch of greatness, decreed by the supreme arbitrator of destinies! I have done."

*Reply of the president of the congress to the president of the republic.*

"The Mexican republic, that beloved country, which, although it broke off its foreign yoke, has not yet been enabled to gather the fruit of so many sacrifices, heroically made, to obtain felicity, has, within that space, received the sacred charter which sanctions its rights, restores her to the great sphere of independent nations, and opens to her the high way to that opulence and prosperity which nature has designed. The nation has, in fact, sworn to the expected constitution; but, what an immense latitude between the oath and its observance. Inclinations, habits, opinions, the fatal result of so many ages of darkness and servitude, are obstacles which can be conquered by the docility and remarkable genius of Mexicans;

the vast materials for the exertions of experience, for the display of knowledge, and for the sacrifice, even of life, should honor require it; for such sacrifices can be demanded of those who have the honor to govern the nation, the general congress and president of the Mexican United States.

No constitution, however wisely combined, can stifle the existence of parties in a popular government; they are the offsprings of liberty; and, determined to support our independence, in this point alone we are unanimous; for our honor precludes the belief, that any can dissent to this, or that there exists one single individual who does not feel indignant at the idea of foreign servitude or dependence; unanimous only, I repeat, in this point, we shall have to struggle with opinions from the moment that they will arise from incidents, which we must tolerate to a certain degree; and inasmuch as the law, without destroying the passions, leads them towards right; thus the government, without being enabled to shun altogether actions and re-actions, or master the ebb and tide of opinion, has, for its difficult and sublime duty, to balance, moderate and regulate those movements in such manner, as that their jarring eventuate in the peace, the justice, and the reciprocal benefit of both.

The federal republic, composed of so many and various elements, is a complicated machinery, whose action requires so much precision, so much delicacy in its direction, that it is reserved to superior understandings. But the congress and president have an infallible support. In order to fulfil their great trust, they can meet, and even surpass the expectation of those whose confidence they possess: they may render their fame adored, placing it on a line with that of Solo, Lock, Penn, Washington and the other benefactors of mankind. In virtue alone is to be found that supporter in that republican virtue, that knows how to lose sight of its personal interest, whose ambition looks up to the public good, and which can distinguish, through the clouds of passion, at a clear and perspicacious glance, the path that leads to public felicity. The heart of every Mexican expands at the idea that such will be the guide, the luminary, the soul of its congress and president. This virtue shall identify itself with their opinions, will gather their votes, dictate their statutes, render them indefatigable, and will concentrate their strength to secure to the country its liberty and the accumulation of the advantages it deserves.

You are going to exhibit to Mexico and to the world, a sublime spectacle, in your rectitude, purity, efficacy and unanimity; and soon you will deserve, from your country and posterity, the applause and tribute due to the sons of republican virtue. You will be the source from which shall flow, on all classes of the Anahuac society, that equitable spirit of benevolence that characterizes and supports good governments.

A vast and luminous career is open before you, and at its end is respectively seen the majestic and safe march of the federal republic of Mexico, the friendly nations, (and all ought to be so), allied to her, Asia and Europe at her side, connected by important and pacific relations, and felicity dispensing, by the hand of Mexico, its treasures and lights to the inhabitants of the universe.

By a happy coincidence, you are going to direct its councils, at probably the most important time, when each instant is critical, each conjuncture decisive: when the new institutions are on the point of breaking off their course, emerging from the obstructions and ruins heaped by despotism and its ministers, by ignorance and fear; and when their irresistible current is to be directed by you, between two precipices, created by slavery and anarchy. To you belongs the fulfilling of the pledges given by our constitution,

and to prove to other nations that the Mexicans are not only able to reconquer their liberty, but, moreover, to allot to themselves the most permanent and wise institutions; that it has within itself the means to cause itself to be respected and looked upon with admiration by others; and that, lastly, it is capable of completing the remarkable work of its felicity, as inspired by Providence. Such must be the result of the virtue that animates the congress and president of the Mexican republic."

The president of the republic then withdrew, and the president of the house of representatives proclaimed that, "the general constitutional congress opens to-day, the 1st January, 1825."

The house then adjourned.

## First modern written Constitution.

*Letter from A. B. Woodward to president Jefferson.*

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1825.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose a fac simile copy of a letter received from president Madison.

He corrects an error, into which he conceives I have fallen, in ascribing to you the first modern written constitution.

President Monroe, who carefully compared the constitution of Virginia with other documents known to have proceeded from your pen, was originally of opinion that my statement was substantially correct; being under an impression that, though the draught was first offered by Mr. Mason at Williamsburgh, yet it was derived from a manuscript furnished by you, from Philadelphia. Since the perusal of the letter of president Madison, president Monroe wavers somewhat from his first sentiment.

Written constitutions are great moral levers. Those of America undoubtedly produced the revolution of France. They are emancipating the southern continent of the western hemisphere. They are even pervading the domains of ancient liberty. They will, eventually, change the whole aspect of human affairs upon this globe. The first which was prepared for practical use becomes, therefore—however rude, in the progress of time, its construction might comparatively appear—an ethnic phenomenon of no ordinary interest. Like the source of the Nile, which has attracted the attention of kings and nations, it is not so much the intrinsic magnificence of the object that excites the sensibility, as the contemplation of the resulting majesty and fertility.

I beg you, sir, to accept the repeated assurance of a veneration which increases with time, and will end only with existence.

A. B. WOODWARD.

*The hon. president Jefferson, Monticello, Virginia.*

*Letter from president Jefferson to judge Woodward.*

MONTICELLO, April 3, 1825.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of March 25, has been duly received. The fact is unquestionable, that the bill of rights and the constitution of Virginia were drawn originally by George Mason, one of our really great men, and of the first order of greatness. The history of the preamble to the latter is as follows: I was then at Philadelphia with congress, and knowing that the convention of Virginia was engaged in forming a plan of government, I turned my mind to the same subject, and drew a sketch or outline of a constitution, with a preamble, which I sent to Mr. Pendleton, president of the convention, on the mere possibility that it might suggest something worth incorporation into that before the convention. He informed me afterwards by letter, that he received it on the day on which the committee of the whole had reported to the house the plan they had agreed to; that that had been so long in hand, so disputed, inch by inch, and the subject of so much altercation and debate, that they were worried with the contention it had pro-

duced; and could not, from mere lassitude, have been induced to open the instrument again: but that, being pleased with the preamble to mine, they adopted it in the house, by way of amendment to the report of the committee; and thus my preamble became tacked to the work of *George Mason*. The constitution, with the preamble, was passed on the 29th of June, and the committee of congress had, only the day before that, reported to that body the draught of the declaration of independence. The fact is, that that preamble was prior in composition to the declaration; and both having the same object, of justifying our separation with Great Britain, they used necessarily the same materials of justification; and hence their similitude.

Withdrawn by age from all other public services and attentions to public things, I am closing the last scenes of life by fostering and fashioning an establishment for the instruction of those who are to come after us. I hope its influence on their virtue, freedom, fame and happiness, will be salutary and permanent. The form and distributions of its structure are original and unique; the architecture chaste and classical, and the whole well worthy of attracting the curiosity of a visit. Should it prove so to yourself, at any time, it will be a great gratification to me to see you once more at Monticello; and I pray you to be assured of my continued and high respect and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The hon. judge *Augustus B. Woodward*.

{Letter from president *Madison* to judge *Woodward*.

MONTPELLIER, September 11, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have received, and return my thanks for the printed communications accompanying your note of the fourth instant.

To appreciate your proposed expedient for a standard of measures and weights would require more time than I can apply; and more mathematical science than I retain.

Justice will, doubtless, be done to it by competent judges.

I have given a hasty perusal to the observations "*Addressed to the Individual Citizen*."

Although I cannot concur in some of them, I may say of all, that they merit every praise for the splendor, the precision, and the force with which they are presented to the public attention.

You have fallen into a mistake in ascribing the constitution of Virginia to Mr. *Jefferson*; as will be inferred from the animadversions on it in his "*Notes on Virginia*."

Its origin was with *George Mason*; who laid before the committee, appointed to prepare a plan, a very broad outline; which was printed, by the committee, for consideration; and, after being varied on some points, and filled up, was reported to the convention, where a few further alterations gave it the form in which it now stands.

The declaration of rights was, substantially, from the same hand.

The preamble to the constitution was probably derived, in great measure, if not wholly, from the funds of Mr. *Jefferson*; the richness of which, in such materials, is seen in the declaration of independence, as well as elsewhere.

The plan of Mr. *Jefferson*, annexed to one of the editions of his "*Notes on Virginia*," was drawn up after the revolutionary war, with a view to correct the faults of the existing constitution, as well as to obtain the authentic sanction of the people.

Your love of truth will excuse this little tribute to it, or rather would not excuse its omission.

With esteem and good wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

*A. B. Woodward, judge, &c. &c.*

[A very interesting notice of *George Mason*, with copies of several letters written by him in 1778, 1781, 1783 and 1787, may be found in the volume collected and published by the editor of the REGISTER, in 1822, entitled "*Principles and acts of the revolution*," page 121 to 128; it, however, claims for that revered father in the republic, only the authorship of the declaration of rights.]

## CHRONICLE.

The late president, col. *Monroe*, offers at public sale on the first Monday in June next, his *Albemarle* estate in Virginia, of 3,500 acres: also another tract of land of 700 acres, near *Milton*. Applicants are requested to address themselves directly to him.

Seduction. Five thousand five hundred dollars damages, (the amount of all that the defendant was supposed to be worth) was recovered at Philadelphia last week, in a case of seduction.

Naval. A board of naval surgeons is in session at Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for promotion and appointment in the medical department of the navy. The board consists of Dr. *Edeard Cutbush*, president, and of Drs. *Barton*, *Harris*, *Hoffman* and *Gordon*.

The United States corvette *John Adams*, master commandant *Nicholson*, bound to *Chagres*, and thence to join the West India squadron, got under way from *Hampton Roads*, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to sea.

Captain *T. Ap C. Jones*, who has gone out in the *John Adams* to take command of the *Peacock* in the Pacific, is succeeded, as inspector of ordnance, by captain *Wadsworth*. Captain *Wadsworth* is succeeded by captain *Booth*, in the navy yard at Washington. Captain *Finch* succeeds captain *Thompson* at the naval rendezvous, Boston. Captain *Wolcott Chauncey* succeeds captain *Ballard* at the naval rendezvous, New York.

Captain *Ridgely* has been appointed to the Portsmouth station, in place of captain *Crane*, transferred to Boston. Commodore *Barron* is to take charge of the navy yard at *Norfolk*, and captain *Biddle* of that at Philadelphia.

The U. S. schooner *Porpoise*, lieut. *Skinner*, has arrived at New York, from a ten months' cruise on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies.

Pittsburg is full of bustle and business. The arrival or departure of steam boats takes place almost daily. Vast quantities of valuable products have been brought down the *Monongahela* and *Alleghany* rivers during the present season—and, a few days since, the "American" left Pittsburg for *Brownsville*, being the first steam boat that ever navigated the first named river.

Our rivers, says the *Pittsburg Mercury*, of the 28th ult., are now in fine navigable order—the recent rise of the waters, has given renewed life and vigor to our commercial operations. Within a few days past, property, of various descriptions, has been brought to this market, exceeding, at the lowest estimate, half a million of dollars. The shores of the *Alleghany* river alone, are covered with arks and flat boats, upwards of a hundred in number, richly freighted for this market. Within the last week, there have safely arrived, by this channel, on a moderate calculation, 7,000 barrels of salt; 500 tons of bar-iron; 500 tons of pigment; besides other articles of merchandise.

Mineral tallow, which was discovered in Finland, in 1736, has lately been found in a bog on the borders of *Loch-Fye*, in Scotland. It melts at 118, and boils at 280 degrees heat.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 9—Vol. IV.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 30, 1825. [Vol. XXVIII. WHOLE No. 711

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Soon after publishing the last REGISTER, a letter was received from Mr. Miner, (to whom the collection of many bills, due to this establishment, was confided in January last), which apologises for his silence, and assigns reasons for it, that would have been perfectly satisfactory had they been, in any manner, made known to me; but, as he did not appear in very good health when he left Baltimore, and not one line having been received from him for so long a period, a fear was entertained that he might be deceased, and the accounts, (which are receipted), have fallen into the hands of a stranger. However, I now have the pleasure to state that he was well at the date of his letter, and prepared to act efficiently on the business committed to him—and all the authority which he had to attend to my concerns is cheerfully renewed, with entire confidence that he deserves that reputation which originally induced me to entrust them to him; and I have respectfully to request that payments may be made to him, on account of the REGISTER, as they would be to myself.

Our sheet is again chiefly given up to the publication of official documents, and the preservation of articles growing out of the late presidential election. The latter consists of a long address from Mr. Ingham to his constituents, in replication to certain matters stated by Mr. Clay, in his address—an extract from the address of Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Kentucky—a letter from Mr. William L. Brent, of Louisiana—and an extract from the Lexington Reporter. The latter is inserted to shew what are the opinions of Mr. Clay's [late] immediate constituents "as to the purity of his conduct, and the propriety of his course."

I sincerely regret that gentlemen have thought it necessary to say so much on this subject, but feel that it is my business impartially to publish all such things, and without comment. As the controversy goes on, new persons are involved in it, and it is not easy to predict at what period we may expect its termination. But, if they shall tend to establish truth, these articles will not be less useful to the people at large, than they are interesting to that portion of them who are more especially entitled to be called politicians.

The oldest son of the editor, William Ogden Niles, wishing to build up an establishment for his own support and that of his little family, has issued proposals at Albany, for the publication of a newspaper, to be called the "Albany Journal and Mercantile Advertiser,"—three times a week, on an imperial sheet, at five dollars a year.

On this occasion it may be proper to say, that the project has my entire approbation—and to request that my friends in the state of New York, and elsewhere, will aid him in this undertaking, with that distinguished kindness which they have so generously extended towards myself; but, at the same time, it may be also necessary to add, that I have not, nor do I ever expect to have, any further interest or concern in this affair, than what naturally belongs to a

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father, zealous for the welfare and success of an affectionate son. The business of the REGISTER is not so susceptible of such a division as to bring out whatever talent he may have to be useful to himself and others, and I feel myself fully capable of attending to the whole of it—besides, I am fond of it, and best pleased with myself when I have enough to do: herein are the reasons on which the project is founded. They cannot interest the public—but it seems right that I should frankly give them.

**MORE SPECULATION.** There was much bustle among the merchants and dealers of Baltimore, yesterday morning, in consequence of information not made public at the time of writing this article. Flour was in great demand, and many thousand barrels were bought up by the "knowing ones." At the present moment, we understand, that there is none for sale—persons not being resolved what to ask or receive. But it will settle down speedily as to its price. A short crop in Spain, the prospect that the British ports will be opened for the reception of Canadian flour, and the manifestation of some degree of restlessness or hostility in certain of the European powers, are assigned as being the cause of this speculation. But we know nothing about it, farther than that large purchases have been made.

**THE PIRATES.** In addition to what is stated in the interesting letters from lieutenant commandants Sloat and McKeever, we learn that the pirates, captured by the latter, have been given up to the captain-general of Cuba, who, it is believed, will promptly punish them; and that seventeen more have been sentenced to death in Porto Rico, and were to be speedily executed. The fact is, if piracy is to be suppressed, liberty must be granted, or taken, to pursue them on the land as well as on the water—and that, when the Spanish authorities shall fail to punish those captured on shore, self-preservation will require us to exert the right of doing it ourselves.

**BALTIMORE.** It is computed that the water power within twenty miles of this city, is equal to one million six hundred and thirteen thousand spindles. All this power, however, is located within a semi-circle.

**TRAVELLING.** By the mail from New York to Philadelphia, and the steam boats from the last named city to Baltimore, the passage from New York to Baltimore is made in twenty-seven hours, without any extraordinary exertion. The Chesapeake steam-boats are among the best fitted and most convenient vessels of the sort that there are, and as well furnished. The distance from Baltimore to Frenchtown is seventy-two miles—this is often made in six hours. The "Constitution" has travelled it in five hours and an half—or at the rate of thirteen miles per hour; and the construction of this boat is such and her engine works so smoothly, that no one could suspect the rapidity of her motion unless by comparing it with time.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH.** We feel gratified in publishing the following correspondence on the interesting subject of the improvement of the Susquehanna river:

House of representatives, March 24, 1825.

SIR—The citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania feel a great interest in the improvement of the river:

Susquehanna, so as to make a safe descending as well as an ascending navigation, suitable for such boats and vessels as may be constructed for the navigation of that river. But, in order to obtain a correct knowledge of the river, and to know the necessary improvements to be made for the accomplishment of the objects stated, a regular survey and levels must be taken by competent persons, who have had experience in this line of business. The undersigned have, therefore, to request, that you will please to cause the necessary order to be issued by the secretary of war, for a complete survey to be made of the river Susquehanna from New Town, in the state of New York, to York Haven, in the state of Pennsylvania, with a view of ascertaining the best manner of improving the river Susquehanna, for a descending as well as an ascending navigation, with an estimate of the expense, and all other information which may be deemed requisite for the carrying into effect the proposed improvement.

We remain, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed)	Peter Little,	Thos. Patterson,
	Faaphal Neale,	A. Thompson,
	S. Smith,	Joseph Kent,
	Edward Lloyd,	Ph. Y. Markley,
	Wm. Findlay,	S. E. Edwards,
	Walter Lowrie,	Saml. Breeck,
	W. C. Ellis,	Saml. McKean,
	George Plumer,	Janus Buchanan,
	John S. Spence,	James Wilson,
	George E. Mitchell,	James S. Mitchell.
	Isaac McKim,	

To the president elect of the United States.

War department, April 18, 1825.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 2d of March last, addressed to the president elect, stating that the citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania felt great interest in the improvement of the river Susquehanna, and requesting that orders might be given by the secretary of war for a complete survey to be made of the river, from New Town, in the state of New York, to York Haven, in the state of Pennsylvania, with a view to ascertaining the best manner of improving the Susquehanna for a descending as well as ascending navigation, with an estimate of the expense, has been received, and referred to this department.

The department views the subject of the letter as one of great importance, but has to regret that it is not in its power to comply with your request. The arrangements for the employment of the engineers, and others connected with them, will occupy them during the present season, and will absorb all the funds applicable to internal improvements at the disposal of the department.

It is proper here to state that your letter above referred to, was received before the organization of the present administration, and, in consequence of the accumulation of papers in the office during that interim, was not attended to as early as it should have been.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. P. Little,	Thos. Patterson,
R. Neale,	A. Thompson,
S. Smith,	Jos. Kent,
Edwd. Lloyd,	P. Y. Markley,
Wm. Findlay,	S. E. Edwards,
Walter Lowrie,	Saml. Breeck,
Wm. C. Ellis,	Saml. McKean,
George Plumer,	Jas. Buchanan,
John S. Spence,	Jas. Wilson,
Geo. E. Mitchell,	Jos. S. Mitchell,
L. McKim,	

Law. A case has been decided, we observe, by the court of last resort, in South Carolina, that an en-

dorser on a note may be a competent witness to invalidate a note; that his interest in the note does not vitiate his testimony; and that the only exception which can be taken to it, is, to his credibility as a witness. The case occurred in a suit upon a note, the maker of which pleaded usury to evade its payment.

BOLIVAR. The following, which is the last paragraph of Bolivar's proclamation, has something very magnificent in it:

"Peruvians! The day in which your congress will meet again, will be the day of my glory—the day in which I shall reach the utmost limits of my ambition: *To command no more!*"

Late advices from Colombia, inform us that he had, for the third time, tendered his resignation of the presidency, but which the congress still refused to accept. While on the subject, it is fitting to notice the following anecdote, related by captain Cochrane, who has lately published, in London, a volume of *Travels in Colombia*.

"At a magnificent public dinner, given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—'Should, at any time, a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the emperor.' A high spirited public character, senior Pepe Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming—'Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine now does from my glass,'—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to senior Paris, and, most warmly embracing him, exclaimed,—'If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man, shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger.'"

☞ The more we hear of Bolivar, the more we want to know of him. He is one of those rare men that seem as if formed for the redemption of a nation. The glory of our WASHINGTON, thus far, is his—may it be perpetual!

PERU. The Spanish commander of Callao has most decidedly refused to give up that fortress, under the convention of Ayacucho. Having denied access to an officer sent by the liberator to confer on the subject, it was proposed that the commissioners should be conveyed to Callao in a British vessel of war, the Cambridge. They were received on board for the purpose, and the commander of that vessel, having arrived at Callao, made known the object of his coming—but the governor still refused to receive them, and the commissioners returned to Lima. Such was the state of things at the last advices. A decree on the subject is inserted below.

The Spanish generals and other officers who capitulated at Ayacucho, had embarked for Europe, on board of a French vessel.

#### PROCLAMATION.

*To the soldiers of the army who conquered at Ayacucho.*

Soldiers!—You have given liberty to South America, and a quarter of the world is the monument of your glory—Where have you not conquered?

South America is covered with trophies of your valor; but Ayacucho, like Chimborazo, rears her exalted head above them all.

Soldiers! Colombia owes to you the glory with which you again cover her—Peru, life, liberty and peace. La Plata and Chili also are your debtors for immense benefits. The good cause—the cause of the rights of man—has conquered by your arms in her terrible struggle with the oppressor. Contem-

plate, then, the blessings you have conferred upon humanity by your heroic sacrifices.

**Soldiers!**—Receive the limitless gratitude which I bestow upon you in the name of Peru. I pledge myself that you shall be recompensed as you deserve, before your return to your beautiful country. But no—you never can be worthily rewarded—your services transcend all price.

**Soldiers of Peru!**—Forever will your country rank you among the first saviours of Peru.

**Soldiers of Colombia!**—You will live in hundreds of victories until the end of the world.

BOLIVAR.

Head-quarters in Lima, December 25, 1824.

*Simon Bolivar, liberator and president of the republic of Colombia, entrusted with dictatorial power over that of Peru, &c. &c.*

Considering—1. That the capitulation concluded between the commander-in-chief of the united liberating army, and general Canterac, commander-in-chief of the royal army, included the surrender of the fortress of Callao.

2. That this treaty was proposed, agreed to, and signed by the Spanish general, on whom devolved, legitimately, the chief command of the points occupied by the royal army, the viceroy, don Jose de la Serna, having been taken prisoner.

3. That the commandant of the fortress of Callao depended upon the authority of the viceroy, as by him he was appointed to that command.

4. That the commandant having obstinately refused to hear or treat with the persons sent with flags of truce by the republic, has forfeited all right to be treated according to the law of nations.

5. That, therefore, the commandant of the fortress of Callao is an authority absolutely isolated, arbitrary and independent:

*Has decreed and does decree as follows—*

1. The enemies who occupy the fortress of Callao shall be considered as having separated themselves from the Spanish nation, and all other nations.

2. They are, with respect to the republic, cut off from the rights of nations.

3. All vessels, their captains, supercargoes or owners, who shall, in any manner, afford assistance to the fortress of Callao, shall be prohibited from entering the ports of the republic.

4. All persons who, by land, render aid, in any manner, to the said fortress, shall suffer capital punishment.

5. All persons are excepted from article two, who, complying with their duty as capitulated Spaniards, in good faith fulfil the compact to which they are legitimately subject.

6. A copy of this decree shall be sent to the commanders of all forces belonging to the neutral powers stationed in the Pacific.

Let it be printed, published and circulated.

Given in the palace of the dictator, on the 2d of January, 1825—4th of the republic.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

By order of his excellency:

*Jose S. Curion.*

**MEXICAN MINES.** Sir W. Adams has published an interesting pamphlet on the state of the mines of Mexico. Besides a good deal of general information on the subject, authentic documents are given to show the produce of the Mexican mines, and the reason of their ceasing to be worked, even in the unsatisfactory mode of the Spaniards. The labors of the miners, it appears, were suspended by the Mexican revolution; and the water gaining ground, soon reached such a depth, that their imperfect means of draining were not equal to recovering what had been lost. Mules and leather buckets formed their

only method of keeping dry mines \$00 or \$50 feet deep. In 1822, the amount of gold and silver coined from the mines of Mexico, under these disadvantages, was 214,128 dollars in gold, and 3,543,254 1/2 ds. 6c. in silver. The total amount of money coined in Mexico alone, from the year 1690 to 1823, amounted to the sum of 69,293,098 dollars in gold, and 1,560,260,784 ds. 3/4 in silver. Grand total, 157 years, 1,940,493,784 1/2 ds. 3/4.

**IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.** The following article relative to the formation of a grand confederation among the American states, is copied from the official Gazette of Colombia. On the original, which has been received at the office of the Register, we are given to understand that the remarks are written by one of the highest officers of state in that republic, and hence much importance is attached to them. It appears to us very probable that the proposed council will be held, and that great good may grow out of it—and, it would also seem to us proper, that, when the plan is matured, the United States should appoint commissioners to attend it, as suggested, if for no other purpose than to shew the interest that we take in the progress and success of liberal institutions in the new world. And the time may come, if the holy alliance does not perish of its own corrupt principles, when it will be necessary to rally the free nations of this continent in opposition to the despots of the other, with their herds of slaves.

In a New-York paper, of the 6th of January last, we find the following paragraphs on the important subject of the projected American confederation:

"We observe in our Mexican journals a project of a treaty of confederation for all the American nations, an extract from which may be acceptable to our readers:

"The objects of the confederation are, to complete the independence of the new world, by expelling the foreign forces that still occupy certain points; to adjust existing differences between some of the American states, and to facilitate the emigration of those who are disposed to abandon Europe and settle on this side the Atlantic.

"The general congress to be composed of three deputies from each free state, and to be organized in any part of the Floridas that the United States may designate. An expedition to be forthwith fitted out against the Island of Cuba with the combined forces of the confederation. Those forces to consist of six ships of war from each of the three principal nations, that is to say: the United States, Mexico, and Colombia; three from Buenos Ayres, Peru and Chile, and one from St. Domingo. The number of troops from each of the principal powers to be three thousand men, and from the others in proportion.

"An amphictionic council to be afterwards formed in the Havana, which, in case of emergency, shall name a general to command the forces of the confederation, though the election of one may be left alternately to each of the states—that is to say: the United States, Mexico, Colombia, &c. &c. &c."

At the present moment, when the government of Colombia, in concert with that of Peru, is making the most strenuous efforts to form a grand assembly of the American states at the isthmus of Panama, we confess that we have read, with indescribable pleasure, the Mexican project, and we believe that our readers will participate with us in this pleasure. Our opinions, nevertheless, in relation to the project, are somewhat different, inasmuch as great enterprises ought always to be commenced in the most practicable manner, that they may not be crushed in their outset. A meeting of American plenipotentiaries in the Floridas cannot fail to suggest, for the present, objections, arising from the neutrality of the United States. At Panama, the deliberations might be con-

ducted with greater freedom, as to the measures which the belligerents might propose to be adopted in future, to compel Spain to abandon her absurd schemes of conquest. And if our good and illustrious friends, the United States, are willing to contribute, they may do so with propriety, by taking part in those deliberations which are not of a hostile character towards Spain, with whom we are at war, and they at peace.

In any other mode, it is evident that the objects of the grand assembly will be considerably more complicated. To simplify them as much as possible, we should endeavor to divide their labors into two parts. The one may relate to the peculiar and exclusive affairs of the respective belligerents; the other may be confined to the common principles which govern powers, some of which are in a state of war while others maintain their neutrality. Thus the attention of the congress may be limited, as to the belligerents, exclusively to the following:

1st. To the formation or renewal, with greater solemnity, of a compact of perpetual union, league, and confederation, between the new American states against Spain, or any other power or sovereign that may attempt their subjugation, or assist Spain in such attempt.

2d. To address, in the name of their constituents, a proper manifesto on the justice of their cause and their system of policy, in regard to the other powers of Christendom.

3d. To make, or renew, a convention of commerce and navigation, among all the allies and confederates.

4th. To decide, as to the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, whether the forces of all should be united to free them from the yoke of Spain, and what quota, in such case, each ought to contribute towards that object.

5th. To take measures to carry the war, by common consent, into the seas and upon the coasts of Spain.

6th. To determine whether these measures shall be extended also to the Canary and Philippine islands.

As to the belligerents and neutrals conjointly,

1st. To take into consideration the means of rendering effective the declarations of the president of the United States to congress, in relation to the frustration of any ulterior design of colonization on this continent, and resisting any interference in our domestic concerns.

2d. To establish, by common consent, the incontrovertible principles of the law of nations, and especially those which relate to the mutual obligations of belligerents and neutrals.

3d. To agree upon the footing on which our political and commercial relations ought to be placed with those portions of our hemisphere, which are, in fact, like Hayti, or may be, separated from the mother country, without being recognised by any power, American or European.

As these three last points look to the future, and involve a common interest, without infringing, either directly or indirectly, their neutrality in the present war, we are persuaded that the United States, and the other American powers similarly situated, will not refuse to concur in the plan of a congress at Panama, by means of plenipotentiaries. We are perfectly aware that the subject is infinitely important and complicated, as well on account of its novelty as its extraordinary magnitude. But we have ventured briefly to give our humble opinion, in the hope that our brother editors, as well as other enlightened citizens, may enter into the discussion of a subject the most difficult and delicate that has been presented to the public since the commencement of our glorious revolution.

**THE FRENCH REFUGEES.** The committee had a meeting at Guildhall, London, March the 4th, at which a letter from general Lafayette, dated Washington, January 8, was read. It was written in French; the translation of which is as follows:

"My proscribed fellow citizens, who are formed into a committee to assist each other, and who had often received the expression of my best wishes, will now, I trust, allow me to profit by the first opportunity, in which I can add something to the tributes of friendship which have already reached them. My personal friend, Mr. Rush, will receive 2000 dollars, which I have requested the bank of the United States to transmit to him, to be handed over to those of my fellow citizens who are intrusted with the relief of the proscribed natives of France, and I fully rely upon the judicious disposal of the amount. I beg of them all to accept the assurances of my best wishes and of my friendship.

LAFAYETTE.

This letter is addressed—"A Messieurs du comite Francois pour les affaires des patriots proscrits hors de leur pais." In a subsequent letter it was announced, that the venerable general had transmitted 200 dollars for the relief of the Spanish, and 200 for the Italian refugees.

**TRADE TO ST. PETERSBURGH.** From the "General review of importation and exportation at St. Petersburg, 1824, according to the value declared at the custom house," it appears that the total import amounted to 120,426,176 rubles, about \$24,000,000; export, 97,066,608 rubles, about \$19,000,000.

Of the houses participating in the American trade, the following had

	IMPORT.	EXPORT.
Brothers Cramer, German, rbls.	1,901,904	1,327,633
J. D. Lewis, American,	6,627,500	5,270,276
Wm. Moxon, English,	651,805	2,115,911
Stieglitz & Co. German,	6,952,205	6,800,075
Thomas, Bonar & Co. Eng.	5,241,250	6,703,659
John Penny, English,	1,314,975	296,326
Thomas Wright & Co. do.	670,935	1,061,259

These include, of course, a very great amount of imports and exports on foreign as well as American account. The emperor has remitted so much of the impost on sugars, damaged and destroyed by the inundation, as to save the owners from loss by that event, and has further ordered the export remitted on all the damaged hemp, and as much more undamaged.

Department of state, 20th April, 1825.

The following communication from Mr. Huskisson, president of the board of trade in England, to Mr. Rush, our minister there, is published for the information of the concerned:

Mr. Huskisson to Mr. Rush.

Great George street, 4th March, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to send you herewith answers to the two queries contained in your letter of the 15th ult. Directions will be given to our custom house officers in the West Indies, and in our North American colonies, to treat American vessels, having only passengers and baggage on board, as vessels in ballast.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir, your most faithful humble servant,

Wm. HUSKISSON.

Richard Rush, esq. &c. &c.

Queries—Is a steam boat of the United States, arriving at a British colonial port, say St. John's, New Brunswick, with passengers and their baggage, liable to tonnage duty?

Is a vessel of the United States, so arriving, in ballast only, liable to tonnage duty?

Answer—The duty is imposed on vessels of the United States arriving with articles the produce of the United States. Vessels in ballast are, therefore, not liable to the duty. Vessels having passengers and



their baggage only, are here (in England), deemed to be in ballast. The practice in the West Indies is not known here, neither can any instance be traced of a vessel not having any cargo—therefore, if such passenger-vessels are employed, it is probable that they are considered as laden.

**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.** The practicability of uniting the waters of Boston harbor with Narraganset bay, is established, by actual surveys and observations, beyond scarcely a reasonable doubt. A canal of less than thirty miles only is wanted for this purpose, thereby opening a direct and comparatively straight line of communication, by water, between Boston and New York. Allowing such a communication to be practicable, are the advantages likely to result from it, sufficient to warrant the undertaking? It surely cannot be a matter of small importance to the commercial interest of those cities to diminish, by more than two hundred miles, the distance between them, and not only thus to diminish the distance, but to render unnecessary the difficult and dangerous navigation around Cape Cod. A canal from Weymouth to Taunton would bring New York and Boston within scarcely more than a day's passage of each other. The benefits to Boston, by such a communication, would, unquestionably, be far greater than to New York. Not only it would increase the intercourse between Boston and the part of Massachusetts through which it would pass, but between several important commercial and manufacturing towns in Rhode Island and Connecticut and Boston. So far as the business of this part of the state is of consequence to Boston, its effect cannot be doubted. It is certainly true, that, within the last year or two, the current of business, from this neighborhood, has set strongly towards New York, and never more so than at this moment. That it will remain so, seems nearly certain under present circumstances. From this town, although within little more than thirty miles of Boston, the price of land-transportation, by the ton, is more, by three or four times, than transportation by water from New York. The facility of intercourse, by means of steam boats, has, no doubt, had the effect to divert, in a considerable degree, the business of this whole section of country from Boston to New York.

The above are some of the local advantages which would probably result from the canal referred to. In a national view, it is not without importance and interest. The attention of the general government has already been directed to it as forming a link in a long chain of canal communication along the Atlantic coast. With this union of local and national interest, is not the expediency of the enterprise satisfactorily established? If so, by whom should it be commenced? The state undoubtedly in which it would be located have the most direct interest and concern in it. At any rate, some measures might safely be adopted which would hasten, and, perhaps, affect, in some sort, the determination of the general government in regard to it. [Taunton Report.]

**RAIL ROADS.** In a debate in the house of commons, on the second reading of the bill authorizing the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Mr. Green opposed the bill on the ground that rail roads would diminish the tonnage of canals nearly one half. Mr. Huskisson, president of the board of trade, supported the bill, on the ground of the immense increase of business between Liverpool and Manchester.

"Was the house aware, said he, of the extensive traffic by canals? It exceeded one thousand tons a day: and the framers of the rail-way assert, not only that it would carry goods cheaper, but with considerably more dispatch. Surely, then, it would be well worth while to try such a plan, and, even if suc-

cessful, he was sure that the canals would find ample employment. The increase of commerce at Liverpool would scarcely appear credible: but he could state as a fact, that the annual amount of exports from Liverpool, (the greater part of the merchandise being brought to that port by canal), amounted, in 1821, to 11,600,000*l.* and, in 1824, a period of only three years, the exports amounted to 19,000,000*l.* This was exclusive of the different articles of fuel and general consumption made use of in those two great markets."

It was stated, in the course of this debate, that, according to the report of a committee, rail-ways had the same advantages over canals that canals had over turnpike roads!

**NATIVE OIL.** Finer and sweeter oil no country can supply than what we can, with little trouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The late Mr. Gower will prove this. His seeds, bruised, and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet and as fine as that we can import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn, and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and the waste that remain after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But, besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that nearly twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in twenty-four hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill-aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation. [Boston Med. Intell.]

**PERSONS OF COLOR.** Raleigh (N. C.) April 12—Our superior court did not rise till Saturday afternoon. The cause which excited the most interest during the term, was the trial of a young man, (called in the indictment a man of color, though he had the appearance of a white man, and had a white woman for his wife), charged with committing a violent assault upon a young white female. The trial occupied the whole of Friday last; and, if the offence had been satisfactorily proved, the prisoner's life must have paid the forfeit, agreeably to an act passed in the year 1820. But the judge, in charging the jury, observed that no proof had been adduced to show that the prisoner was a man of color within the fourth degree in descent from African or Indian blood; and without such proof he could not be subjected to the penalties of the law in question. The judge left it with the jury to decide, whether the evidence had been sufficient to convince them that the assault had been committed as charged in the indictment. The jury withdrew for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

**KENTUCKY.** Mr. John T. Johnson, in a circular to his constituents, after detailing the important business of the session, &c. proceeds to justify his vote for president, and to explain his views and motives, in the following manner:

"I now offer to your consideration a subject of much delicacy, and concerning which you will expect something in relation to my own conduct. The presidential canvass was one of considerable moment, and excited much feeling and deep interest in various states of the union.

"The west had but two candidates, and the only question with the people of the west seemed to be, which of the two should be preferred. Upon the return of the electoral votes from the different states, it was ascertained that our favorite candidate did not obtain votes enough to bring him before the house of representatives, which would have to select from the remaining candidates, viz: gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams

and Mr. Crawford. In this state of things, I had but one course to pursue. I was perfectly aware, that the freemen of Kentucky, and my district in particular, was decidedly in favor of gen. Jackson, in preference to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford. The strong indication given at the polls, could but lead to that result. That indication was still further confirmed, by the request of both branches of their legislature, uniting both parties at home, in its support. None were found rash enough to doubt this fact, or to contradict it. With all these broad daylight obligations staring me in the face, had I felt otherwise inclined, I could not have hesitated in responding to your just expectations, by voting for gen. Jackson. I felt happy under the circumstances, that my duty to you corresponded with my personal predilections. Our first choice having failed, I did not think the claims of the west lessened, in regard to having a president, whilst there was a man, every way highly qualified and deserving, for the station.

"I could not mistake your attachment for that man, who, in the darkest period of the late war, with means most limited, but deriving power from his own mind, rescued his country from her misfortunes, and saved one of the first and most important cities of the republic from plunder and devastation.

"When the watch word of 'body and beauty' was echoed from the lines of a powerful and invading enemy, it was re-echoed by the hero, from the mouths of his artillery, hurling ruin upon the ranks of the savagely disposed invaders. Had these three competitors been brought alone before the people, which of them would most likely have succeeded? The facts and circumstances lead my mind to but one result. The additional electoral votes of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, would have decided the contest in favor of gen. Jackson. And will any rational mind doubt that he would have obtained those states? Impossible—he was decidedly the man of the people.

"He had obtained more votes at the polls than his competitors united. He obtained the electoral votes of eleven states, whilst his competitors, united, had only ten.

"Had I felt disposed, I could not resist such a preponderance of public sentiment, nor have overlooked the right which the people have to the choice. My feelings, my judgment, and every grateful remembrance of your former kindness, would have risen up in indignant array against me, had I acted otherwise than I have done. As it is, I retire with a clear conscience, and feel happy in the reflection, that I have not thwarted your will—I feel that I have acted in accordance with the fundamental principles of the free government under which we live, and the undoubted wishes of the majority of the American people."

☞ The "Lexington Reporter," of the 11th inst. on publishing Mr. Clay's address, says—

We present the whole of Mr. Clay's address in this day's paper. To his constituents and the public generally we have no doubt it will be satisfactory.—Although, among Mr. Clay's immediate fellow citizens and political friends, there is no difference of opinion, as to the purity of his conduct or propriety of his course, yet there has been so much activity used by his enemies to misrepresent his conduct in relation to the presidential election, that this frank and ingenious exposition of the whole matter appeared to be due both to the public and himself; and we think it cannot fail to remove the prejudices that may have been excited against him in fair and honorable minds. That his enemies, or those who have a settled design in opposing him and vilifying his character, will be satisfied with this address, perhaps ought not to be expected. But the repetition of their calumnies will only increase the public indignation against his accusers, and against those who resorted to such unhallowed means, as are

therein described, to influence a representative of the people in the discharge of a solemn and important duty, and afterwards to put him down for simply voting agreeably to the dictates of his judgment and the deliberate instructions of his constituents!

The case is a remarkable one, and well calculated to excite strong feelings; but Mr. Clay has treated the subject with mildness and forbearance.

*Copy of a letter from William L. Brent, esq. member of congress from Louisiana, to the editor of the Attakapas Gazette, dated*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1825.

"I have only time to say to you that Mr. Adams is, this moment, elected president of the United States. Thirteen states voted for him upon the first ballot—seven voted for general Jackson and four for Mr. Crawford. General Jackson could not have been elected under any circumstance. Had the friends of Mr. Crawford abandoned him, they would have gone to Mr. Adams, which would have swollen his vote to seventeen. Louisiana voted for Mr. Adams—Mr. Gurley and myself being for him, and Mr. Livingston for general Jackson. We did this from mature reflection, and for reasons which satisfied us that the interests of Louisiana required it, and which, we have no doubt, will satisfy all the friends of general Jackson. As to myself, my mind was made up, as regards this subject, for some time; and I feel a consolation in declaring, that I feel that the vote I have given, upon this occasion, has aided in electing so able and worthy a statesman to the presidential chair, at the same time that it coincided with my ideas of those principles which ought to govern, in selecting men for so distinguished a civil station. Had the choice been for a military purpose, my views might have been different. These were not my only reasons—I had others, which were stronger and conclusive to my mind, that the relative situation of Louisiana irresistibly pointed to the choice we made."

### Mr. Ingham's Address.

*To the people of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Wayne and Pike, Pennsylvania.*

FELLOW CITIZENS—The momentous duty devolved by the constitution on the members of the last congress, has justly excited an earnest anxiety in the public mind, to become accurately and truly informed of every incident connected with the discharge of that duty; this alone would be a sufficient reason for the communication I am about to make to you, but I am also impelled by other considerations to solicit your attention at this time.

An occurrence which happened between Mr. Kremer, a member from this state, and Mr. Clay, late speaker of the house of representatives, and now secretary of state of the United States, has been made the occasion of not a little misrepresentation of my conduct and motives, as well by certain public prints as by the secretary of state himself. The latter has recently published an elaborate defence of his conduct, in reply to a communication addressed by Mr. Kremer to his constituents, on the 26th of February last. In this paper Mr. Clay has deemed it necessary, in aid of his defence, to charge upon certain persons a "conspiracy," of which he says "Mr. Kremer was the organ." The allegations in support of this charge are, that Mr. Kremer was not the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer. That it was "afterwards adopted as his own," and, "to Mr. Crowninshield, late secretary of the navy, he declared that he was not the author of the letter." That "Mr. Kremer would, no doubt, have made a satisfactory atonement for the injury done him, (Mr. Clay), if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty." That "Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of a paper which had been,

shown to Mr. Clay, containing an explanation, which, it was stated, Mr. Kremer was willing in his place, to make." That "Mr. Ingham put the paper in his pocket, and advised Mr. Kremer to take no step without the approbation of his friends." That, as Mr. Clay pronounced, "he had taken, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends, and no more was heard of the apology."

Mr. Clay, by these allegations, unquestionably intends to transfer to others, whom he designates as conspirators, (and among whom he endeavors to give me a conspicuous place), as much as possible of the odium he acknowledges to have incurred. If this admitted of doubt, I could refer to his frequent conversations with those who deemed it their interest to support him, in which, as I was informed, he directly imputed to me the authorship of the letter to the *Columbian Observer*.

Before I proceed to state the facts upon this subject, it may be proper to remark, that I had had but little intimacy with Mr. Kremer before the publication of Mr. Clay's card—less, I am sure, than with any other of my colleagues. Thus circumstanced, I received the paper at my room containing Mr. Clay's card. The first thoughts suggested by its terms, was that it was a suicidal act of a depending desperado: further reflection, influenced by a knowledge of Mr. Clay's character and feelings, suggested that the act, however rash in appearance, was deliberately done. Subsequent events have confirmed this opinion. I repaired to the house about the usual time of assembling, where I met Mr. Kremer, and, upon making some inquiries, he freely communicated to me the facts and circumstances upon which he relied for the support of the statements contained in his letter. Believing, from the representations he made, that he could justify himself, I did not hesitate to give him my opinion whenever he desired it. He was assailed by the speaker of the house of representatives, the influence of whose patronage none can judge of who have not seen and felt it. This assailant was also an aspirant for the presidency of the United States, whose friends, as they often said in my hearing, "held the balance of the approaching election in their hands." Mr. Clay was, therefore, not only armed with present but prospective power. He had evinced in his card the deepest indignation, and had his intemperate vengeance been directed exclusively against Mr. Kremer, his character, as an honest man, and relation to me as representative from the same state, imposed an obligation of duty to endeavor to have justice done him. Such was the common feeling of nearly the whole delegation, and if I have become more conspicuous in this matter than my colleagues, I owe it chiefly to the malignity of Mr. Clay; but there were other considerations, uniting with those already mentioned, to determine my conduct upon this occasion. There was in Mr. Clay's card a tone of menace, which he seemed to have thought he could not make strong enough for his purpose without the use of bullying epithets. The menace embraced the whole Pennsylvania delegation, and I had no doubt but it was purposely written, not only to deter them, but others, from pursuing the freedom in their correspondence, of which Mr. Clay has since complained so heavily. "Letters," says he, "were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption." He was attacked, by means of these Washington letters, "simultaneously, from Boston to Charleston." "A crisis appeared to have arisen in his public life," and he "issued his card!" The card was, therefore, intended, as is now acknowledged, for other letter writers than Mr. Kremer, who were to be deterred from writing by this new species of political argument. Mr. Kremer was to be the ostensible target, while the fire was intended for

others: and, to give his movement a more imposing and comprehensive effect, the Pennsylvania delegation was embraced in the menace, purpose made so strong as to make retraction seem impossible. In complete confirmation of this impression, as to the object of Mr. Clay in inditing his card, I found, soon after my arrival at the house, on the morning it first appeared, that his friends had required of the Pennsylvania delegation, that, unless some one would avow the letter, ALL must disown it. The proposition was, however, rejected by the delegation generally, as it deserved to be, and the project was soon after abandoned.

This was the first disappointment Mr. Clay met with in the expected effect of his famous card, and his indignation was leveled at those whom he supposed most active in frustrating his purpose. I claim no merit, however, on this account. My colleagues required no prompting from me to resist such a demand. They could not but see that such a procedure would expose the delegation to derision and contempt. One member from the state had written a letter offensive to the speaker, who determined to make the whole delegation answerable for it, with a vindictive threat of personal responsibility, unless the author "dare unveil himself." By the same rule, if the Pennsylvania delegation had not been designated, he might have extended the menace to both houses of congress. Such discipline might do well for the government of convicts, but it could not be tolerated when attempted to be exercised over the representatives of the people in the congress of the United States. Pennsylvania had offended Mr. Clay by her united vote for the hero of New-Orleans. Her position in the union, and steady character, gave her great power, which Mr. Clay knew, from experience, was not easy to be controlled for his purposes; therefore, whether he regarded the past or the future, there were motives for a man of his feelings and political habits, to desire the prostration of that power. Had he succeeded in the attempt to degrade her whole representation, as he wished and expected, it would no doubt have contributed to this object. I will not insult your virtue and intelligence by claiming any favor for myself in resisting the scheme of Mr. Clay, thus to degrade my native state. I have only done my duty. Had I done otherwise, I would deserve your execration. Mr. Kremer never asked my advice as to avowing himself. He had made up his mind before I saw him, and did not attempt to conceal, for a moment, that he was the author of the letter, avowing that he had written several others, of the same import, on the same day, to persons, all of whom he could not recollect.

As Mr. Clay and his friends had extended the menace to the whole delegation, I should have felt some delicacy in urging Mr. Kremer to an avowal. I had, indeed, little opportunity of advising him, for I do not recollect to have seen him during the day preceding the publication of his card. He was absent from the house, I am confident; for I well remember inquiries were made respecting him, and it was said that he was very expert in shooting with a rifle, and had gone to try a new one which he had purchased the day before. On the following morning, Mr. Kremer's card was issued, and a new "crisis" appeared to have arisen in Mr. Clay's public life! As soon as he had read it, he took his resolution, and determined to make his appeal to the house. This new movement was evidently a change of position; he had, therefore, been foiled in his first and second hope. The subject was suddenly brought before the house, when it became the duty of every member to consider the principles involved in the case, that he might so act as to make it a safe precedent for the future. After ordering Mr. Clay's appeal to be placed on the journals, the motion to commit was postponed until the next day: but it is proper to remark here, that,

immediately before Mr. Clay made his appeal, he was seen actively engaged in endeavoring to drill members as to his plans. The house, of all other places in the world, was the theatre most favorable for his operations, in such a case. It was there his power was most felt; there he had dispensed his patronage for many years; there his prospective influence would be soonest appreciated; he knew how to draw every cord and touch every wire. Great as this power was, he was unwilling to rely upon it alone. He adverted to the political organization of the house. His own friends were about twenty-five in number; these he was sure of, for they had determined to risk their fate with him on a more trying point. Mr. Adams' friends were about sixty-two; these he also was sure of, for he still "held the balance in his hands." A single vote of any one of five states would have prostrated their high hopes. Mr. Crawford's force was about fifty-four. If a part of these could be secured, he was sure of success: he, therefore, directed his whole skill to make a diversion among them, in which he so far succeeded as to venture upon his new resolution. Such were the arrangements, on his part, for an eventual discussion and contest, and I could not be blind to what was seen by every one else. Expecting the commitment to prevail, and having heard that Mr. Clay's friends had been caucusing for a committee, to be balloted for by the house, with a view to have justice done to Mr. Kremer, I waited on a friend and colleague of Mr. Clay. I proposed to him that the colleagues of both should agree upon a committee, to be composed of the most dispassionate and unprejudiced members in the house. To have it understood, among the members generally, that such an arrangement existed, and, if they thought proper to vote for such a committee, it would tend to promote justice and avoid excitement. Mr. Clay's colleagues refused to entertain my proposition, and when I offered to make another, he refused to hear it. Upon mentioning this fact to a gentleman, well acquainted with Mr. Clay, he observed, that "Mr. Clay will never lose the game by neglecting to make the most of his 'trumps.'" My own opinion, as to the impropriety and unconstitutionality of the procedure, so far as Mr. Kremer was intended to be implicated, was previously fully made up; and I made the proposal, as well for the purpose of testing the truth of the rumor of the caucusing, as for securing justice to a colleague, under the anticipated decision of the house. With the distinguished gentleman who opened the debate against the appointment of the committee, (Mr. Archer, of Virginia), I never exchanged a word on the subject, nor was there any concert, that I am aware of, either before or during the discussion. The course which the discussion took was, however, evidently unexpected to Mr. Clay, and excited the greatest uneasiness. Soon after it commenced, several of his friends were seen most actively engaged in endeavoring to extort from Mr. Kremer some apology for his letter. They pursued him, and beset him, upon every resting place, through the inner and outer lobbies of the house. Their movements attracted the notice of every one within view. Mr. Kremer was flattered and soothed, by all the arts that could be brought to bear upon him, to offer some explanation, the condition of which was to be a stoppage of all further proceedings. Mr. Kremer's situation was almost as enviable as that of Mr. Clay, when enjoying his "posthumous honors." He remarked to several members, in my hearing, "that a most surprising change had taken place." "I have suddenly become," said he, "the cleverest fellow in the world." "No people treat me with so much civility and kindness as Mr. Clay's best friends: my letter, they now say," contains nothing against Mr. Clay, and all they want of me is, that I would say that I did not mean

"more than my letter imports." These importunities were not confined to Mr. Kremer; but more than one of his colleagues were solicited to use their influence with him. His uniform declarations, in answer to these artful entreaties, was that "the letter must explain itself, that he could support all he had said, and would retract nothing." He sometimes added, "that the only direct charge against Mr. Clay, was that he had transferred to Mr. Adams;" and when it was urged upon him that the letter contained no charge of corruption against Mr. Clay, as was frequently done, it is not improbable that he may have assented, from which Messrs. Brent, Little and Digges obtained the foundation of their statement. The corroboration of three witnesses to the precise form of words, in a sentence of some length, spoken casually in conversation, is not exactly the strongest evidence of substantial accuracy. All who have any experience on such subjects, know that conversations are never recollected, by different persons, in the same words. I have supposed it possible that some admission, as to the character of his letter, by Mr. Kremer, was made to Messrs. Brent and Little, because I am sure they would not intentionally misstate a fact. I am equally sure, however, they were misled by a reliance upon their memories, because the paper, which Mr. Clay says I put in my pocket, was materially different from Messrs. Brent & Co's subsequent statement; which paper was written, as I believe, at the suggestion of, and dictated by, Mr. Brent, immediately after the alleged conversation was said to have taken place, while yet fresh in recollection, and purporting, as I understood, to contain what Mr. Kremer had said to him. It seems this paper was shewn to Mr. Clay, who, no doubt, was advised of, and directed all the movements in operation. His information, however, was not always accurate.—This written apology, which, he says, was refused by reason of the advice forced upon Mr. Kremer by his friends, was not seen by me until the next morning. When it was first offered to Mr. Kremer, he indignantly said that he "would sign no paper," and would not even read, nor did he read it until Mr. Brent's certificate appeared, about three weeks afterwards, when it was only remembered for the sake of being compared with that statement. It is probable that, after Mr. Kremer had expressed, in so decided a manner, his determination to have nothing to do with it, nor to offer any explanation of his letter, in writing or otherwise, that I put the paper in my pocket, for I afterwards found it among my papers. I certainly gave him no advice before his refusal, nor had I any occasion to do it, or to urge him to consult his friends on that subject. I have no hesitation to say, however, that, if my advice had been asked, I would have urged him not to sign it, even against the opinion of every other friend he had. I am confident that no human power could have prevailed upon him to sign that paper, or to have retracted a single statement contained in his letter.

The discussion on the commitment of Mr. Clay's appeal lasted till late in the day. I have already noticed the efforts of Mr. Clay, and his friends, upon Mr. Kremer, during that day; Mr. Clay says he tendered an atonement to Mr. Brent, which he was ready to make in his place the next day. If so, why did Mr. Webster, a zealous, personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, go to Mr. Kremer's lodgings that same night, seek and obtain a private interview with him—say to him that he had just written a letter to a friend, in which he had spoken of him, (Mr. K.), as an ardent, honest and faithful representative, expressing a sincere regard for him, and an anxious wish for the amicable adjustment of his difference with Mr. Clay; suggesting some slight explanation, that would be satisfactory, and put an end to the investigation? Why did another friend of Mr. Clay propose to Mr. Kre-

mer only to say, that he did not intend the letter for publication, and that he would move a reconsideration of the vote to appoint the committee? Some of these flattering attentions were, no doubt, intended to discover the nature of his evidence, as I understood their inquiries were often directed in that way. Never was a more zealous, unremitting, persevering effort made by men, more deeply skilled and thoroughly versed in the art of controlling the operations of the human mind, than was practised, for twenty-four hours, by Mr. Clay and his friends, in this case; and never was there a more complete abatement in such an undertaking. Mr. Clay and his host of agents and managers were foiled, upon all points, thus far.

In the meantime public attention was awakened to an inquiry that was most portentous and appalling to the projected combination. Their newly raised fabric was trembling in every joint; but they were forced to proceed. Chagrin, mortification and disappointment sat on every brow. To go on was desperation; but to turn back was death. They, therefore, proceeded—the committee was balloted for—many members refused to vote, and the *caucus committee*, with one exception, was carried. Mr. Clay says they were all his political opponents. I had not supposed him capable of such bold disingenuousness. Six, out of seven of them, voted for his application for a committee, and more than one was zealously devoted to him personally. There is no reason, however, for complaint against the committee. Whatever the motives might have been in the selection, they are not censurable for any of their proceedings. Mr. Kremer denied their jurisdiction, on grounds that I believe cannot be shaken. The only pretence set up against the course he took, is, that he at first admitted the jurisdiction. This *sole* pretence contains, however, severe censure of Mr. Clay's conduct, as he brought the question before the house, when no such pretence existed to justify him, for Mr. Kremer had then made no admission.

It is a well settled point, however, that an acknowledgment of jurisdiction gives no power to a court, and a party has a perfect right to avail himself of this plea in any stage of the proceedings. Suppose one member had complained to the house that another had charged him with cheating at cards, and the latter, confident of the truth of his case, had agreed to have a committee appointed to investigate the facts, that the house might punish the offender. The complainant might allege, in that case as in this, that, if guilty of the fact, he was unworthy of holding his seat; would the house, for these reasons, acquire a constitutional jurisdiction in such a case? Certainly not. Still less could it be done for publishing a letter, whatever it might contain; for this is a privilege specially granted to the people, beyond the power of law enacted by the whole legislative body of the nation.

I approved of Mr. Kremer pleading to the jurisdiction of the committee. He determined to do so, exclusively on the ground that the proceeding might form a dangerous example for future abuse of power, in restraining the exercise of sacred and inviolable rights. A conclusive answer, to all that Mr. Clay has said against this plea, is, that the committee, composed, as he says, of some of the most "eminent members of the body," admitted it, by not attempting to exercise jurisdiction after the plea was made. Mr. Kremer was anxious to exhibit his evidence, a considerable part of which he knew he could not obtain voluntarily; but he had reason to suspect an intention to confine the investigation to charges not contained in his letter, as the house had already refused to confine the committee to its words. To have acquitted Mr. Clay, after examining Mr. Kremer, would have been, by implication, to convict him, although he might have been able to prove every assertion he had made. Mr. Kremer's determination avoided the

establishment of a dangerous precedent; and also the new snare which he had just cause to believe was, by some, intended for him. He, therefore, chose to lay the case before the public, which he promised to do forthwith. This promise was made about two days before the presidential election, (21h February), and Mr. Clay, whose mind seems to be in a frame to see a ghost behind every bush, says 'this publication, though delayed until the 28th of the same month, was designedly made at Washington, on that early day, to affect his nomination for secretary of state before the senate,' which is exhibited as one of his proofs of a conspiracy. If it be so, the council of conspirators must have known, on the 17h of February, when the pledge to publish was given, (two days before the election), that an agreement existed, by which Mr. Adams was to be elected, and Mr. Clay nominated secretary of state, on the 4th of March following. Mr. Clay must either abandon his faith in the ghost, or admit the fact which it is thus made to foreknow he may choose either horn of the dilemma.

I have thus gone through the narrative of such incidents as seemed to be demanded by the charges against me, that you might judge on which side there is the strongest evidence of a conspiracy. It is impossible for any one to believe, that Mr. Kremer is not the author of the letter, on the twenty-fifth of January, to the *Columbian Observer*. I do not believe that Mr. Clay has ever entertained, or can entertain, a doubt of it. Nor do I believe that Mr. Kremer ever denied it to Mr. Crowninshield; the latter, of course, must have misunderstood him. But if he be not the sole author of that letter, or if he has denied it, in the manner represented by Mr. Crowninshield, I agree that he disgraces the character of a representative of the people, and deserves all the odium that Mr. Clay would heap upon him; but even such facts would neither prove a conspiracy nor exculpate Mr. Clay before the American people. He labored, night and day, to transfer all the votes he could to Mr. Adams; these were mostly given against the known wishes of constituents. For this hazardous and anti-republican operation, Mr. Clay has received the office of secretary of state. None will pretend that he would have received that office if Mr. Adams had been elected without his aid. It is then a consideration for his interest then exerted, which is a complete verification of the whole charge contained in the letter. The question for consideration is the truth of the allegations, not the name of the author or the consistency of his character. Still more frivolous is that part of Mr. Clay's defence, grounded on the authorship of the subsequent communication. Persons of more experience and practice in public affairs, much less critically situated, have found it necessary to employ counsel, learned in the law, to aid them; and the discovery seems first to have been made by Mr. Clay, that, by such a step, a cause was weakened, or that it was a crime for one individual to give counsel to another without a fee. It cannot be of the slightest importance to the public who wrote the papers. The allusion to their authorship, in order to weaken their force, resembles too much a professional trick, to help out a bad cause, to have been expected from a statesman. A cause must be weak, indeed, when such a man could bring his mind to resort to such a subterfuge. It might be expected that he would feel astonishment, as well as deep mortification and chagrin, at his total failure in all points. Hence he conjures up, in his disturbed brain, the idea of a conspiracy, instating the spontaneous effusion of unconcerned public opinion, 'from Boston to Charleston,' for evidences of 'systematic attack' by a band of conspirators. He seems to wonder that the whole people cannot feel for him as his interested friends do, and as he feels for himself. He cannot realize the influence of public virtue and political morality in the decision of such a question. Mr.

Clay speaks of Mr. Kremer's address with an affected contempt; "made up of assertion without proof; inference without premises; and of careless, jocose and quizzing conversations of some of his friends, to which he has no party." It is not a little remarkable, that such a paper should have drawn forth such zealous efforts to prove some inconsistency of conduct in Mr. Kremer; such a variety of newspaper articles from all the parasitical papers in the union; such an elaborate reply from Mr. Clay's friend. (Mr. F. Johnson), made under his own eye; and, lastly, so labored a defence, of eight closely printed columns, from Mr. Clay himself, seven-eighths of which relate exclusively to the matter set forth in that paper. It is not my purpose to step, in this controversy, beyond the bounds into which I have been forced, or it would be most easy to shew, that, notwithstanding all the labor, it has not yet been answered in a single point, and that, in the attempt to do it, Mr. Clay has exposed other weak points in his conduct not there noticed; one of which, lying within the range of remark I have prescribed to myself, deserves a passing observation. Mr. Clay, in order to raise a presumption that his determination to support Mr. Adams was not influenced by the expectation of the office he now holds, alleges that he communicated his intention to different persons in Ohio and Kentucky, before he came to Washington, and that he wrote to Mr. Hammond, in Ohio, his "almost insuperable objections to the election of Mr. Crawford;" yet he acknowledges that, after he reached Washington and became an elector, he "deliberately examined" and "weighed all the facts before him," or, in other words, balanced the considerations that might be involved. This balancing attitude remained "during the month of December and the greater part of January," while he observed, as was ascribed to him in one of the letters he complained of, "a mysterious air," "a portentous silence," and was enjoying his "posthumous honors." But why this long balancing and uncertainty? Was it because the friends of gen. Jackson offered nothing but "sentiments of esteem and admiration?" and those of Mr. Adams were particularly "reserved?" But, when the public are informed that Mr. Clay balanced for a single moment, as to his course after he arrived at Washington, they will scarcely give him credit for the determination expressed to Dr. Drake and Mr. Crittenden, before that time. It is clear that such an explanation makes his case much worse than Mr. Kremer left it.

It will not be expected that, in a special communication like this, I should notice all the exceptional matter contained in Mr. Clay's address. The public have nothing to do with the question between him and his constituents, farther than as it may assist them to judge of his principles and motives, in his late movement from the speaker's chair, to maintain the "salutary precedents" which have lead the secretary of state to the presidency. With his attack upon the character of general Jackson, it would be presumption in me to interfere. The able and effective service of that illustrious patriot, for more than thirty years, in the most elevated civil station in the power of his state to give—his bearing the hardships and perils of a most difficult and responsible war, when his country was in the extremest danger; his repeated victories over her enemies, achieved by consummate skill and courage—his retirement, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, when war and danger ceased, and the imperishable renown with which he has adorned the American name, are themes on which every living infant delights to dwell—that such a patriot should be regarded as a mere "military chieftain," from whom the republic should apprehend danger, is a suggestion too extravagant to deserve refutation.

But it is time that I should close this communication. I regret that circumstances have called for it. I would rather, if duty to myself and to you had per-

mitted, have covered the transactions here noticed, with the veil of oblivion. If what I have said shall give pain to any person, whom I have incidentally noticed, I can only regret it. I have forborne much and withheld every thing that did not appear essential to my own justification. That I shall receive some new evidences of the temper and spirit of Mr. Clay and his friends, I cannot doubt. But as long as I hold a public trust, such considerations shall never deter me from endeavoring to do what appears to be my duty.

Accept, my fellow-citizens, for the repeated evidences of your unremitting favor and confidence, my most sincere acknowledgments, and be assured, that, whether in public or private life, the remembrance of your regard will be cherished with the most affectionate gratitude.

I am, most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,  
SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

### Capture of Pirates, &c.

Lieut. com. McKee to com. Warrington.

U. S. STEAM GALLIOT SEA GULL,  
Thompson's Island, April 1, 1825.

Sir: I have the honor to give you a detailed account of the late cruise, on which I sailed from Matanzas immediately after the reception of your orders of the 19th ult. taking with me the barge Gallinipper.

At Stone Key, I met his B. M. ship Dartmouth, under the command of the hon. capt. Mande, and was informed by him that some of his boats were then cruising to windward in company with H. B. M. schooners Union and Lion. Continued our course, and fell in with them the next evening at Cadiz bay. As they were also in search of pirates, but without any particular or certain information of their haunts, of which I was possessed, I deemed it proper to propose a co-operation, it being perfectly understood that I was to have the conducting of the enterprise. This proposition was cheerfully acceded to: and, requesting that the schooners should not leave Cadiz bay, to go to windward, within three days, I left the Sea Gull under charge of lieut. Rudd, and took with me, independent of the barge, which was well manned, two small cutters, with five men in each; and, in company with a British barge and two cutters, under charge of lieut. Ward, of the Dartmouth, we made the westernmost point of the entrance of Sagua La Grande, where we were detained 48 hours, in consequence of strong head winds. The day after we arrived there, our water being nearly expended, the British barge and Gallinipper, lieut. Cunningham, sailed in quest of some, although it was blowing a heavy gale from the eastward; and on the evening of the same day, the Gallinipper was capsized in a squall; but, with the assistance of lieut. Ward and his crew, our officers and men were saved, and the vessel righted; she rejoined me, with the intelligence of the accident, a few hours after it happened, having lost part of her arms, ammunition and provisions. Notwithstanding this very serious misfortune, after pledging myself to procure provisions, we determined not to abandon the pursuit of our object but upon the very last extremity. Accordingly, the next morning, the 25th ult. the wind abating, we made another effort, and gained the mouth of the river Sagua La Grande about noon. At this place I found a fisherman, and compelled him, much against his inclination, to pilot us to the Key of Julia Gorda, one of the places of our destination, and at about 4 P. M. descried the masts of a vessel, lying nearly concealed by the bushes, under said Key. We immediately pushed for her, and when we approached within hail, she hoisted Spanish colors, and ordered us to keep off, or she would fire into us, having her guns trained, and matches lighted, with which they made several ineffectual attempts to fire the gun pointed upon the advancing

boat. The channel being very crooked and narrow, the boats grounded several times. At length one of the British cutters succeeded in passing the bar, and as two boats abreast could not approach, the officers and crews of the others were ordered to jump overboard and wade to the shore, where, taking a commanding position on the bank of the inlet in which she was anchored, and within twenty yards of her, I ordered her commander instantly to come on shore, and not fire at his peril. After much hesitation, and reiterated threats to fire upon us, he obeyed. By this time every one on board was in great confusion. Instead of coming to me, he and a man who had accompanied him, attempted to make their escape. The commander, however, was seized, but his companion fled to the mangrove bushes. I now directed him to order his colors to be hauled down, and to surrender his vessel and crew. He did order his colors to be struck; but, at the same moment, a musket or pistol was fired at the cutter, then close alongside, which was immediately returned, and a general fire ensued. The leader of the band, availing himself of the confusion, attempted flight. I fired at him, and wounded him; he fell—but rising very soon, and attempting to fight his way through our men with a long knife, he received several other wounds, and was retaken. Many of the pirates, in endeavoring to make their escape, by jumping overboard, to gain the mangrove bushes, were shot; whilst others, seeing no chance of escape, were driven below by the boarders and musketry from shore. On taking possession of her, she proved to be a schooner, mounting two six-pounders, on pivots, four large swivels, and several blunderbusses, and completely equipped for a complement of 35 men, which was the least number she could have had on board, as we took 19 prisoners and can account for 8 killed. Several effected their escape into the mangrove bushes; and we were induced to believe that others were killed, whose bodies are supposed to have floated out to sea, unobserved, as there was a strong ebb tide. Among the prisoners are six wounded, one of whom is their chief, and calls himself Antonio Ripol. We were fortunate in having but one man wounded, a British marine, who received a slight cut in the arm.

After securing the prisoners, we searched the schooner, and discovered that, with the evident intention of blowing us up, they had placed lighted cigars in and near the magazine, which were soon carefully removed. We also found many articles on board of American produce, (and, to all appearances, but recently taken, as the cases were quite new and clean), New York hats, shoes, flour, rice, cheese, butter, lard, &c. &c.; and to confirm their character, if there had been the least shadow of doubt remaining, we found the counterpart of these articles concealed in a tucklet about twenty yards from the vessel, which was approached by a meandering path, and could only be discovered by careful search, so cautious were they in their operations.

The following morning, at daylight, lieutenant Ward and myself took with us three boats, and proceeded to windward, leaving lieutenant Cunningham in charge of the prize, prisoners, &c. We soon after discovered a large schooner-rigged "Regla Boat;" gave chase, and at 11 A. M. the crew finding we were gaining fast upon them, made for the nearest Mangrove Island, jumped overboard, and effected a precipitate retreat to the bushes, leaving every thing standing, with a keg of gunpowder, open, near the galley-fire, and quantities of it strewed over the vessel. The powder was instantly thrown overboard, and the fire extinguished. She proved to be the boat whose crew murdered the five men belonging to the American brig Betsey, that was wrecked on the Double Headed Shot Key, in December last. After a long and ineffectual search among the man-

grove bushes, for the fugitives, we took the boat in charge, and pushed on to the Key la Cosimera, whence they sailed from in the morning, being their place of resort and establishment. This we burnt, and returned to Julia Gorda, at midnight, the officers and men being nearly exhausted; the latter having been at their oars from day-break.

The schooner and boats being laden with the property found secreted in the woods and elsewhere, we set fire to the buildings on the Key, consisting of two very large huts and some out-houses. At this place was an old man, of more genteel appearance than the rest, whose situation was so suspicious, that I thought proper to bring him with me. I have since discovered that he is the commandant of Sagua la Grande, and in some way intimately connected with these pirates: his papers I transmit to you, separate from those found on board the vessel.

Having distributed the prisoners on board of the different boats, we got under way, together with the prizes, and sailed for Sagua la Grande, where, according to previous arrangement, we met his B. M. schooner Lion, lieutenant Liardet, commanding, who politely offered to receive the prisoners on board his vessel, to relieve us of the inconvenience of having them in deeply laden boats, and they were accordingly removed. We now continued our route to Cadiz bay, rejoined his B. M. schooner Union, and this vessel reached Key Mona in company, on the evening of the 29th ult. where we found the Dartmouth still at anchor. Captain Mande, when informed of the capture in which his boats had assisted, expressed a strong desire to communicate with you previous to the prisoners being disposed of for trial; I, in consequence, repaired to Matanzas, to inform you of his wish; but finding that you had sailed for this place, I instantly returned to the Dartmouth, and made application for the prisoners, upon which they were removed to this vessel.

I regret to have to add, that, in a heavy squall, on the evening of the 30th, the prize schooner parted both her cables; and having the "Regla boat" in tow, they were both driven ashore on Stone Key and bilged. The property, however, was taken out the same night, and the greater part of it saved, by the united efforts of his B. M. ships Union and Lion, and this vessel: after which the wrecks were fired.

The handsome manner in which we were seconded by the officers and crew of the boats of his B. M. ship Dartmouth, merits our highest approbation; nor can I, in justice, omit mentioning the cheerfulness and alacrity with which lieutenants Cunningham and Engle, Dr. Dubarry, and Mr. Barron, (secretary), and the men throughout, performed their several duties, manifesting a degree of enterprise and zeal, amidst all their privations and fatigues, highly creditable to them.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McKEEVER.

To com. Lewis Warrington, command. U. S. naval forces in the West Indies, &c. &c.

Lieut. com. Sloat to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. SCHOONER GRAMPUS,  
St. Thomas, 12th March, 1825.

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the department, that, having learned that several vessels had been robbed by pirates near Foxardo, and that two sloops of this place, and one of Santa Cruz, had been taken by them, and two of them were equipped and cruising as pirates. I obtained two small sloops at this place, free of expense, by the very cordial co-operation of his excellency, governor Von Scholten, of St. Thomas, who promptly ordered the necessary documents to be issued, and imposed a temporary embargo, to prevent the transmission of intel-

ligence to the pirates, which sloop I manned and armed, under the command of lieutenants Pendergrast and Wilson, for the purpose of examining all the small harbors of Crab Island, and the south coast of Porto Rico. We sailed on the 1st of March, and examined every place as far to the westward as Ponce, without success, although we got frequent information of them. We anchored at Ponce on the evening of the 3d, and took our men and officers on board; the next morning, at 10 o'clock, a sloop was seen off the harbor, heading to the eastward, which was very confidently supposed to be one of those fitted out by the pirates. I again got one of the sloops and manned her, under the command of lieut. Pendergrast, accompanied by acting lieutenant Magruder, Dr. Biddle and midshipman Stone, with twenty-three men, who sailed in pursuit the next day, at 3 o'clock. They had the good fortune to fall in with her in the harbor of "Boca del Inferno," which is very large, and has many hiding places, where an action commenced, which lasted forty-five minutes, when the pirates ran their sloop on shore, and jumped overboard: two of them were found killed, and ten of those which escaped to the shore were taken by the Spanish soldiers, five or six of whom were wounded, and amongst them the famous piratical chief Cofrecinas, who has long been the terror of the coast, and the rallying point of the pirates in this vicinity. As near as we can ascertain, he had fifteen or sixteen men on board, and was armed with one four pounder, and muskets, pistols, cutlasses and knives, for his men. The sloop was got off, and arrived safe, with our tender, at this place, last evening; and I am happy to add, that none of our people received any injury, and all have returned in good health, notwithstanding their exposure to the sun and rain, for eleven days, without the possibility of getting below. I have much pleasure in stating to you, that I received every assistance from the authorities of Ponce, whilst there, and that they showed every desire to promote the success of the expedition. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter sent by them to lieut. Pendergrast, thanking him, the other officers and men, for the service rendered the country, in the capture of the pirate.

The success of the enterprise, against skillful and cunning adversaries, is the best proof I can offer you of the good conduct of the officers and men engaged in it, and renders superfluous any eulogium from me.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard,  
Secretary of the navy, Washington.

To lieutenant Pendergrast, the officers and crew of the sloop *Dolphin*, now in the service of the United States of America:

The Alcalde of Ponce, don Jose Torrens, and the military commandant, col. don Tomas Renovals, request me to say to you, that, in the name of the governor of this island, and of the Spanish nation, they present you their thanks for the important service you have rendered them, in capturing the piratical vessel commanded by the noted Cofrecinas.

They have written to the chief authority an account of your gallant and successful expedition, and hope your future exertions may meet with equal success.

In them you will always find friends and brother officers in an honorable cause, and all the assistance they may have in their power.

They request you to accept the refreshments now sent off, and regret that your short stay deprives them of the pleasure of showing you more particular attention.

They are also happy to say that captain Manuel

Marcann has also been successful in securing some of the pirates who swam to the shore after you captured their vessels.

Wishing you success, health, &c., I am, gentlemen, your friend and servant, JAMES J. ATKINSON.  
Ponce, 6th March, 1825.

U. S. SHOONER GRAMPUS,  
St. Thomas, 19th March, 1825.

Sir: On the 12th of this month I had the honor to report the capture of a piratical vessel on the south side of Porto Rico, by an expedition fitted out from this vessel, and her safe arrival at this place; also my having given her over to the governor to be returned to her former owner, an inhabitant of St. Thomas. I subsequently learned that the pirates who swam on shore had been taken and sent to the city of St. Johns, the seat of government of Porto Rico; at which place I called to offer our testimony against them. Enclosure No. 1, is my letter to the captain general; No. 2, his reply; which I have forwarded for the information of the department. Our testimony was not required, as they have confessed sufficient to convict them.

The capture of this vessel, I find, is considered of much more importance, by the governments of Porto Rico, St. Croix and St. Thomas, than I had any idea of; as the leader, "Cofrecinas," has for years been the terror of this vicinity, and his career has been marked by the most horrible murders and piracies; and for some time a large reward has been offered by the government of Porto Rico for his head. Although wounded, when he got on shore, he would not surrender until he received the contents of a blunderbuss, which shattered his left arm, and he was brought to the ground with the butt of it. I have seen him in prison, and he declares that he has not robbed any American vessel for the last eighteen months, only, however, for want of an opportunity. Several persons on shore, heretofore considered respectable, have been arrested as accomplices of this gang. Six of them were brought to St. Johns and committed to prison whilst I was there. The captain general has promised me that these desperadoes shall have summary justice—that he will not wait for the civil court, but will order a court-martial immediately to try them.

I have great pleasure in stating to you that the captain general appeared to have every disposition to prevent all piracies from the coast of Porto Rico, and to co-operate with me by all the means in his power; and for which purpose he gave me a circular letter to all civil and military officers on the coast, requiring them to give me every assistance and information in their power, whenever the *Grampus* or her boats may make their appearance on the coast or in any of the harbors of the Island; a copy of which is enclosed, No. 3.

I have also the honor to enclose you a note from me to governor Von Scholten of St. Thomas, No. 4, requesting him to give the necessary orders to receive the sloop, and to have her restored to her original owner, and his reply, No. 5. Also a letter from James J. Atkinson, esq. in behalf of the Alcalde and military commandant of Ponce, No. 6.

When I left St. Johns, the fiscal was taking the declaration of Cofrecinas, and the captain general promised me a copy of it; but having a large convoy to take to sea on Sunday, (to-morrow), from this place, I could not wait for it: it will be sent to me in a few days, when I shall send it to you for the information of the government, as I have no doubt it will throw much light on the subject of piracies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

To the hon. Samuel L. Southard,  
Secretary of the navy, Washington.



(No. 1.)

U. S. SCHOONER GRAMPUS,  
St. John, Porto Rico, 14th March, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have arrived in this harbor, with the United States schooner Grampus under my command. The object of my visit, at this time, is to inform your excellency that a small sloop, a tender to this vessel, met with a piratical sloop in the harbor of "Boea del Inferno," under the command of the famous piratical chief Cofreinas, on the fifth day of the present month, and, after a desperate resistance, drove her on shore. The pirates that were not killed jumped overboard, and got on shore, where ten of them, I understand, have been taken by the troops in that vicinity, and sent to this place. Should your excellency consider the testimony of the officers of the Grampus at all necessary in bringing those enemies of mankind to justice, it will be cheerfully afforded. The sloop I took to St. Thomas, and gave her to her former owner.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

To his excellency, J. D. Miguel de la Torres,  
Captain general of the Island of Porto Rico.

No. 2.—[TRANSLATION.]

GOVERNMENT AND CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP  
of the Island of Porto Rico.

I have received the official letter which you were pleased to direct to me, under date of 14th ult. informing me of the object of your visit to this port, and offering, if necessary, the declarations of your officers and crew, (who fought with so much bravery against the pirates in the Boea del Inferno), in case they should be found necessary for the conviction of those criminals, in the process instituted against them by this captain generalship. I return you my most grateful thanks, as well for this offer as for the effectual assistance you have rendered in the pursuit and capture of these wicked wretches, of which good services I was already informed by the military commandant, and other authorities of Ponce. Be pleased to accept the tender of my acknowledgments, and also to be the organ of communicating them to the officers and crew of the schooner under your command, for their co-operation, which confers so much honor on the navy of the U. States; and, as regards their declaration, (considering that the pirates do not deny the principal facts, and that they have already convicted themselves), I do not think it necessary to put them to the inconvenience you were pleased to offer, and which goodness would have been accepted, had it been found necessary. This captain generalship, in rendering to you its acknowledgments, flatters itself that you will be pleased to continue your good services in the pursuit of this scourge of humanity; that, in case there should still be any remaining, they may be brought to suffer the condign punishment which their captured comrades will not fail to receive. To effect this, the most energetic orders have been issued, that all the authorities of the coasts should hold themselves unanimously in readiness to co-operate with you, in the most efficacious manner, for the attainment of this result.

Accept, senior commandant, the assurance of my respect, and of the consideration with which I pray God to preserve you many years.

MIGUEL DE LA TORRES.

Puerto Rico, 17th March, 1825.

To the commander of the U. S. sloop Grampus, in the bay.

No. 3.—[TRANSLATION.]

The captain of the U. States' American schooner Grampus, (lieutenant John D. Sloat), goes in pur-

suit of pirates; for which purpose he will visit all the ports, harbors, roads and anchorages, which he may find convenient. In consequence, you will give him all the necessary aid and notice for discovering them; and, in case of meeting with them, the authorities of the coast, both civil and military, will join themselves unanimously with the said commandant, to pursue them by land, while he does the same by sea; and in case any of those wicked wretches should seek refuge in the territory of any part of the island, they will pursue them briskly, until they have possessed themselves of their persons. The government expects, from the known zeal of the authorities referred to, that they will display the greatest activity, efficacy and energy, in this important service, assuring each, in particular, of the lively interest which it feels for the total extermination of such vile rabble, the disgrace of humanity. Those who shall distinguish themselves, in the opinion of the government, will be reported to his majesty, giving to each one justice, according to his merits. God guard you many years.

MIGUEL DE LA TORRES.

Puerto Rico, 16th March, 1825.

To the military commandants, and of the quarters,  
royal alcaldes and other civil and military authorities  
and functionaries of the coasts of this island.

No. 4.

U. S. SCHOONER GRAMPUS,  
St. Thomas, 12th March, 1825, 8 A. M.

SIR: Having been informed by the captain of a vessel that arrived in this port, that the piratical vessel, which the Danish man of war and myself had, for some time, been in search of, was in the vicinity of Crab Island, and had captured and plundered several small vessels belonging to this place, and no Danish man of war being, at that moment, in port, I did not hesitate to request of your excellency permission for the three Danish sloops, (whose captains had volunteered their services), to assist me in pursuit of her. Your excellency immediately granted the request, on the sole condition that I should pledge myself, as an officer and gentleman, that the vessels should not be used for any other purpose than searching for pirates. I can assure your excellency that they have been used by me for no other. The sloop, which arrived this morning, is the last of the three which were under the command of lieutenant Pendergrast, who was so fortunate as to fall in with, and capture, the piratical vessel we have been so long in search of, commanded by the famous chief Cofreinas, who is badly wounded; the most of his crew were killed or wounded, and the survivors are all, I believe, now prisoners in Porto Rico, where the government afforded every assistance to the expedition whilst on that coast, and in capturing those that swam on shore. I herewith return your excellency the documents placed by you in my hands to be used by the sloops engaged in the expedition. I cannot forbear to recommend to your excellency, captain Perrelly, master and owner of the Danish sloop Dolphin, who rendered great assistance by his knowledge of the coast, and his good conduct during the cruise, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your particular notice. I have great pleasure in restoring to the rightful owner, the sloop captured from the pirates, and request your excellency to give the necessary orders to have her delivered to him. I also enclose several sets of Danish papers taken on board the piratical vessel.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

To his excellency gen. Don Scholten,  
of St. Thomas, St. John's bay.

No. 5.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
St. Thomas, 12th March, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this instant, and am extremely happy at the successful result of the expedition.

I shall take a pleasure to lay your communication before my government, and beg you will be assured how much the community and I feel obligated to you for the assistance you, on every occasion, so readily afford this island.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,  
P. SCHOLTEN.

To *lieut. com't Sloat, commanding  
the U. States' schooner Granpus.*

No. 6.

POSCO, 12th MARCH, 1825.

To *capt. J. D. Sloat, United States navy:*

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of communicating to you the agreeable information, (at the request of colonel Renovaes), that the chief of the pirate you saw passing in front of this port, and in pursuit of whom you despatched the expedition under the command of lieutenant Pendergrast, has been captured, with twelve of his associates, on shore, near Guayama, all desperately, if not mortally, wounded, particularly the leader, Cofrecinas, who landed, wounded, and then fought captain Marcanos, until he had three bullet, and two sabre wounds. He cannot survive.

The commandant and Alcalde present you their sincere and warm thanks for the service and aid you have rendered this place in capturing this pirate, and wish to be remembered to yourself, lieutenant Pendergrast, and the other officers of your expedition. They wish soon again to see you, and hope you will remain in port long enough for them to show you some particular attention.

Many of Cofrecinas's confederates on shore are arrested: five from here sent to St. Johns.

Your friend and servant,

JAMES J. ATKINSON.

*Extract of a letter from lieut. com't. John D. Sloat, commanding U.S. schr. Granpus, to the secretary of the navy, dated*

St. Thomas, 5th April, 1825.

"Under date of the 19th March, I had the honor to inform you that I had visited St. Johns, Porto Rico, for the purpose of offering our testimony against the pirates that made their escape from the vessel taken on the south side of that island, when the captain general assured me that these miscreants should have summary justice.

On my arrival at this place yesterday, I had the satisfaction to receive the information, that all who made their escape from the vessel, (eleven), were shot, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo. They all, except one, met their fate in the most hardened manner. The celebrated Cofrecinas refused to be blindfolded, saying, that he himself had murdered at least three or four hundred persons, and it would be strange if, by this time, he should not know how to die. From his and other confessions, twenty-eight others have been taken, and seventeen are to be executed in a few days, and the remainder in a short time after. Those already executed have been beheaded and quartered, and their parts sent to all the small ports round the island to be exhibited.

This capture is thought, by the government of the Island, to be of the greatest importance, and it is believed, from the number taken and convicted, that it will be for a long time a complete check to piracies about that island."

[The Porto Rico papers contain a full account of the execution of those pirates. A great concourse of persons witnessed their death—and it is believed that the

most salutary effects will follow the decided evidence given by the governor, of his resolution to punish the guilty.]

## British Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FEBRUARY 28.

*Catholic association—illegal societies' bill—the established clergy.*

The bill for suppressing unlawful associations in Ireland was brought up and read a first time; and a great number of petitions against the bill, and a few in its favor, were afterwards presented. Among the latter was one from the archdeacon and clergy of the diocese of Bath, on the reading of which, lord Fitzwilliam condemned the illiberal, impolitic, and unjust spirit in which it was penned, declared his disapprobation of penal laws which went to control the consciences of men, and said it was dreadful to think of the consequences which might follow from persisting in inflicting misery on six millions of human beings.

The bishop of Bath and Wells, who presented the petition, expressed his surprise at hearing it so attacked, as the sentiments, in his opinion, reflected credit on those from whom it came.

Lord Holland observed, that he was willing to receive the petition, notwithstanding the falsehoods it contained, the gross allegations with which it was filled, and the bad spirit and temper which it betrayed. (*Hear, hear!*) The petitioners, his lordship said, came humbly before the house; but where was their christian humility in their arrogant denial of equal privileges to their christian brethren? Where their christian charity in attributing improper motives to their neighbors, and ascribing designs to them which they solemnly disavowed? (*Hear, hear!*)

The bishop of Chester said he did not approve of all the expressions in the petition; but a similar harshness of language was to be found in the language of the catholics, who spoke of the established clergy as "hungry protestant parsons!"

Lord Carnarvon contended, that the prejudices of the petitioners had led them to distort facts, for they prayed that the protestants might be protected against the spiritual violence, oppression and tyranny of the catholics. Now he had always understood, that the oppression was not threatened, but inflicted, by the protestant body. It was to be regretted, that the petitioners should have thrown such discredit on themselves and their order, by the uncharitable nature of their allegations, and the falsehood of their assertions. They had justified lord Clarendon's character of churchmen, who said, that, of all classes of men, the clergy were, on general subjects, the least informed, and took the most incorrect view of human affairs.

Lord King expressed his belief that such a petition could not have come from any other corporation or place in the kingdom than from the "wise men" of the diocese whence it issued. Such a mass of nonsense could no where else have been concocted. The clergy in that town were entirely in the dark. They knew nothing. They had not even perused the liberal proclamation of the liberal king of Hanover. He wished the right reverend prelate of the diocese would take that proclamation and hang it upon the door of his private chapel—(*Hear, hear!*). He would probably be asked by the petitioners, "what have we to do with Hanover?" as it had anciently been asked, "what good can come out of Nazareth?" He would say, much good can come out of Hanover, if the gentleman would read that liberal proclamation.

Lord Clifden observed, that our church was called a poor church, and so it was, if the livings of some of its members were considered; while it must be called a rich church, if its higher emoluments were

taken into the account. The inequality of livings was a great evil. We found clergymen with 20,000*l.* a year, and others with 2*l.* A poor curate in his neighborhood performed the duties of two parishes, and had only 2*l.* for each.—[*The bishops said nothing to this.*]

*Protest to the second reading of the unwholesome societies' bill, on the journals of the house of lords, March 3, 1825.*

1. Because the bill contains new restrictions on the exercise of a right coeval with our earliest institutions—viz: the right of petitioning; and new prohibitions and restraints on practices connected therewith, usually and legally resorted to by all classes of his majesty's subjects who seek redress from laws by which they deem themselves aggrieved.

2. Because all proof of the existence and extent of such danger as can alone justify a measure of this nature, was withheld from the house, and petitioners, who deemed themselves particularly aimed at and aggrieved by the provisions of the bill, were denied the permission of being heard at the bar, or adducing evidence in vindication of their conduct, or in proof of the injury which their interests would sustain in the event of the bill passing into a law.

3. Because the danger to be guarded against by this bill, is not distinctly stated in any part thereof; and the danger apprehended does, in fact, arise from grievances which naturally and necessarily produce discontent in many millions of our Irish fellow subjects.

We are, indeed, well aware that the privileges of the people, the rights of free discussion, and the spirit and letter of our popular institutions, must render, (and they are intended to render), the continuance of any extensive grievance, and of the dissatisfaction consequent thereupon, dangerous to the tranquility of the country, and ultimately subversive of the authority of the state. Experience and theory alike forbid us to deny that effect of a free constitution. A sense of justice and a love of liberty, equally deter us from lamenting it. But we have always been taught to look for the remedy of such disorders, and the prevention of such mischiefs, in the redress of the grievances which justify them, and in the removal of the dissatisfaction from which they flow—not in restraints on ancient privileges, not in inroads on public discussion, nor in violations of the principles of a free government.

If, therefore, the legal method of seeking redress, which has been resorted to by persons laboring under grievous disabilities, be fraught with immediate or remote danger of the state, we draw from the circumstance a conclusion, long since foretold by great authority—viz: "that the British constitution and large exclusions cannot subsist together; that the constitution must destroy them, or they will destroy the constitution;" and we are thereby confirmed in our determination not to sacrifice any part of the ancient privileges of the people, for the purpose of preserving certain statutes which are comparatively modern, which are themselves restraints on the rights of the people, and on the prerogatives of the crown; and which, in our conscience, we believe cannot long be maintained without civil bloodshed, or the surrender of all constitutional liberty in a part of the empire united to Great Britain, and thereby entitled to a full participation in the benefits of our free constitution.

(Signed)

<i>Vassal Holland,</i>	<i>Wrightworth,</i>
<i>Augustus Frederick,</i>	<i>Fitzwilliam,</i>
<i>Carnarvon,</i>	<i>King,</i>
<i>Charlemont,</i>	<i>Grantmore,</i>
<i>Leinster,</i>	<i>Downingham,</i>
<i>Grey,</i>	<i>Nesbit, (Childen)</i>
<i>Auckland,</i>	<i>Hillsborough, (Downshire)</i>
<i>Lansdown,</i>	<i>Dundas,</i>
<i>Clifton, (Dorset)</i>	<i>Essex.</i>

## Canals and Rail Ways.

In the London Quarterly Review for March, (says the American), is a most interesting article on the subject of rail roads. The opinion is there broadly expressed and maintained, that this mode of conveyance will be found, by experiment, so much cheaper, expeditious, safe and certain, that it will, in time, supersede the use of canals altogether. We can but zealously recommend the perusal of an article of which we have at present only room for the following brief analysis.

The Review states that much larger expenses must be incurred in canals than in rail roads, mile by mile, allowing them to run to and from the same places. The original expense of a canal is estimated at £9000 per mile—the original expense of a rail way is put down at £5000 for the same distance. The disadvantages of canals result from the frost at one season, and the drought at another—from both of which, rail ways are exempt. The speed by which goods can be transported by the latter mode is constant and certain; whereas in a canal they are often detained by lockages. Rail roads may be made to branch out in every direction, whatever may be the nature of the soil—canals must depend on a supply of water. In all cases, with regard to speed and weight to be moved, rail ways have the advantage. On a well constructed rail way, a horse will draw with ease a load of seven or eight tons, at two and a half miles an hour—the same horse will draw, on a canal, and with the same speed, three times the weight. But here ends the canal advantage, for the speed of the horse diminishes his strength, and the resistance of any body in the water increases as the square of its velocity; thus, whatever power is required to move a floating body, with any given velocity, it will require four times the power to give it twice that velocity, and nine times the power to give this velocity three times. The application of steam power to canal navigation would, to a partial extent, supply this defect. An engine of 16 horse power, would drag the same load eight miles an hour, that one horse would do at the rate of two in the same time; but the rapid motion of the wheels would, in cases of such speed, disturb the water so much as to destroy the banks and ruin the canal. By tabular calculation it appears, that at three miles an hour, the rail way has obtained an advantage over a canal, as 22,400 is to 19,911—at nine miles an hour, the canal would take 2,212, or just one eighth part as much as may be conveyed on a rail way with the same power. This calculation rests on experiment. At the Killingworth colliery the number of strokes usually were 45 per minute, which, multiplied into the circumference of the wheel, gives 405 feet per minute, or 4½ miles per hour. The velocity of five miles an hour being required the first minute, the whole may be kept in motion, with the same speed, by a force equal to the difference between the gravity of weight down the plane and the friction—the latter, taken at 900 lbs. the gravitating force at 840, the difference is 360. The engineer thinks it would, in no case, be prudent to go more than nine, or at the most, ten miles an hour. He does not think high pressure engines at all dangerous, if provided with Mr. Perkins' self-acting safety valves.

"Satisfactory as the calculations and statements of Mr. Sijester were, several gentlemen of the committee were still desirous of being eye witnesses to what the steam-carriages were able to perform; and for this purpose a deputation proceeded, in January last, to Killingworth, near Newcastle. The engines and the roads were the same which had been in use ten years; the power that of eight horses. A number of experiments were made, but we must confine ourselves to a brief statement from the report of Mr. Walker, the engineer, who, we rather think, was dis-

posed to under-value the steam-carriage, as applied to rail-roads. The length measured, he says, was 1,655 yards, or .958 of a mile; the inclination, 1 in 840; the greatest rise, in any part, 1 in 327; the average difference of time, in travelling up and down, was half a minute; so that the road, in fact, might be considered as horizontal. The weight of twelve wagons and their loads was 48 tons, 15 cwt. (the latter alone 33 tons, 13 cwt.) the weight of the engine and carriage, 9 tons; total, 57 tons, 15 cwt. The average time, occupied by each of the four journeys, forward and back, was 16 min. 33 sec.; the average velocity, therefore, 7.93-100 miles per hour; the shortest time occupied by any of the four journeys was 15 min. 58 sec. the greatest velocity, therefore, 7.1-5 miles per hour. The greatest velocity observed in any part of the journeys was 9.1-2 miles per hour, being 66 strokes of the engine in a minute. When it is considered that neither the road nor the engines are to be compared with those that are now made, and that some parts of the rails were loose and irregular, these experiments may be regarded as quite decisive, as to the power and speed that may, with safety, be exerted on rail-roads."

The Review goes on to illustrate the importance of safety, economy and certainty in conveyance of money, letters or merchandise. In the duke of Bridgewater's canal, the route is said, at certain seasons, to be dangerous; in the storm of 1821 and 1822, fifty vessels were lost or stranded in the river—packages, which ought to arrive in two days, are some times detained a week in Liverpool or in Manchester—in some cases, goods shipped at New York have arrived at Liverpool before goods shipped at Manchester have reached that port. But allowing for extraordinary and chance delays—the detention of goods on the wharves—the passage of the locks, connecting the Mersey river with the canals—the state of the winds and tides—cause the average length of the passage from Manchester to Liverpool to be 36 hours; and the consequence is, that the spinners and dealers are obliged to cart cotton, on a public high road, at the distance of 56 miles.

"It is computed that the quantity of merchandise, passing daily between the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, amounts to about 1000 tons, which, reckoning 15s. per ton the freight charged on light goods, for 300 working days, is £225,000 a year, or, at 12s. 6d. for heavy goods, 187,000 a year; or, by taking the average, about 200,000. Of this, his grace the duke of Bridgewater's successors are said to have long been in the receipt of from 80,000 to 1,100,000 a year, and the proprietors of the Old Quay have been paid, every other year, for nearly a half century, the total amount of their original investment."

"The distance between Liverpool and Manchester, by the Mersey and Irwell canals, exceeds 50 miles; which cannot be performed in one day, and, as we have seen, requires sometimes many days. By a rail road, the distance is reduced to 23 miles, which would always be performed, whether by horses or engines, within the day; by the latter, the same engine would go and return with ease the same day, and be subject neither to delay nor risk of damage, nor total loss by adverse winds and storms, which, on the passage of 16 miles in the tide way of the Mersey, frequently occur; nor would frost or drought interrupt the conveyance. Instead of 15s. per ton, the conveyance on the rail-road, will only cost 10s. and probably less. By the establishment of a rail way, the inhabitants of Liverpool, and those parts adjacent to the line of the road, will be enabled to buy their coals several shillings per ton below the price which they now pay. By opening the collieries to the sea, Liverpool will become one of the greatest ship-

ping ports for coal in the kingdom. A rail-road will facilitate the conveyance of this indispensable article, together with the agricultural produce, the iron, lime stone, &c. throughout the whole manufacturing districts of Lancashire, a concentrated *beehive*, containing a condensed population of, at least, 500,000 souls, of which Manchester may be considered as the centre. Nor are the advantages of a rail-way merely of a local nature. By means of it and steam boats, the passage from Manchester to Dublin will be reduced to eighteen or twenty hours; the transit of goods between the two places is considerable, and rapidly increasing; and, by this rail-road, the rate at which the corn, the flax, the linen, and the butter of Ireland can be distributed in Lancashire and Yorkshire, will be considerably reduced. Among the plans for bettering the condition of Ireland, the Liverpool rail-road must be considered to take a prominent station, and the people of Ireland feel that it will do so. They feel that, whatever shortens the time of conveyance, practically diminishes the distance, and whatever is saved in the cost of carriage is a gain to Ireland."

## CHRONICLE.

*A naval court of inquiry*, to consist of captain Isaac Channey, as president, captains William M. Crane and George C. Read, as members, and Richard S. Coze, esq. as judge advocate, has been ordered to assemble at the navy yard in the city of Washington, on the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of investigating the causes and motives of the landing of captain David Porter, with a military force, at the town of Foxardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the 15th of November last, and of reporting thereon. The same court, at the request of captain Porter, has been also ordered to inquire into the allegations which have been made against him, in relation to the employment of the force under his command in other objects than those for which it was destined, and particularly in the transportation of specie.—[Nat. Journ.]

*Thompson's Island* was very unhealthy at the date of the last accounts from it—out of 101 inhabitants, 43 were on the sick-list.

*Steam boat enterprise.* One of the New York steam boats, not long since, towed two sloops, of eighty tons each, to Albany, in twenty-three hours. They immediately entered the canal basin to load. The next day she was to tow two loaded sloops to New York, taking passengers at a dollar a head; and to keep all the time in motion. This enterprise is hailed as a new era in steam boat history.

*New York.* The legislature of this state adjourned on the 21st ult. A senator of the United States, to supply the place of Mr. King, was not appointed.

*Pennsylvania.* Dr. Robert M. Patterson and John Sergeant, esq. of Philadelphia; Dr. William Darlington, of Chester county. Albert Gallatin, esq. of Fayette county, and David Scott, esq. of Luzern county, have been appointed, by the governor, to be a board of canal commissioners. An admirable selection.

*Georgia.* The people of this state are now to elect their governor, who was, heretofore, elected by the legislature. There will be a warm contest. The candidates are the present governor, Mr. Troup, and the late governor, gen. Clark.

*The deaf and dumb institution*, established in Manchester, (England), in January last, is already affording excellent proof of its capability to bring into action the faculty of expression. Some of the children can already articulate, in a manner that could not have been anticipated, and are making rapid proficiency.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The "National Intelligencer" of Monday last, has the following paragraph:

"It is said, that the whole number of looms in the city of Philadelphia, is forty-five hundred. After this, will any one contend that the manufactures of cloths need additional encouragement?"

The progress of opinion, favorable to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, as well for the profitable employment of labor in them, that the farmers may possess a good and safe market for their surplus productions, seems to have given new life to the old spirit of opposition, at home and abroad; and we every day meet with paragraphs like the preceding, which seemingly regret that the mechanics and manufacturers of the United States are doing well, or have enough to do.\*

I am well aware of the force of this remark; but verily believe that there is a mongrel breed of aristocrats among us, the worst of all breeds that can be, which is really anxious that others should be denied those means of advancement on which they themselves built up their own ridiculous pretensions to nobility. The children of imported pedlars and hod-carriers, or the descendants of some that were transported previous to the revolution, talk about rank—and, having obtained gentility through the possession of property, no matter how accumulated, they apprehend danger to their own greatness in the common welfare of the society in which they live. I could easily locate these observations, and not as applicable to one place only—but it is unnecessary, and might appear invidious. The children of pedlars and hod-carriers, (and especially the last, for it is an honest business), or those who were transported, may be as good as any other persons whatever—ornaments of the society in which they move; but it is laughable that they should set themselves up as being of the "Corinthian order," and treat others as inferiors, because the latter labor with their hands, to subsist themselves and their families. But many such there are.

Time is not allowed, at present, to pursue this subject, or go into an extensive consideration of the present prosperous condition of the United States—but an opportunity shall soon be taken to shew that this prosperity has been mainly brought about by the transfer of tens of thousands of persons from the consuming to the productive classes, in consequence of the "encouragement," small as it is, that was afford-

\*There is a great deal said, too, to render that system unpopular which raised Great Britain to her present gigantic power, because certain propositions are made by the British ministers to relax some parts of their system, for the reason that other nations have begun to act upon it, and in a belief that British labor and capital, aided by scientific power, is now able to sustain itself as to certain specified articles. But if we carefully examine into the matter, we shall find that it is made up only of seeds, words, weeds. Nothing, or next to nothing, has been done to favor the much talked-of "freedom of trade," except to increase British means, in the supply of raw materials, which she cannot herself produce, or in sufficient quantities. And even admitting that the linked-of modification of her "corn-law" shall really take place—still, the duty upon wheat will be equal to more than one half of the average whole price which our farmers receive for it, deducting their expenses of conveying it to our sea-ports for sale, to say nothing of the further cost of transportation, &c. &c.

ed in the late revision of the tariff. And who has suffered by that? Has the revenue been diminished—have the prices of articles advanced on account of it? No—neither has happened. On the contrary, the revenue has increased, for the best of all reasons, that the people are more able to indulge themselves in the use of foreign luxuries than they were—and the domestic competition has totally put down the honest apprehensions of some, and the selfish or purchased clamors of others, concerning monopolies. That the nation is benefited many millions a year, by the start that was given to manufactures in the modification of the tariff, is, to my mind, as evident as that I myself am alive—but I have yet to learn that any class of individuals, no matter how few they may be, suffer the least injury from it, except some whose interests and affections were wholly "on the other side of the water"—British runners and whippers-in, and exclusive vendors of British threads, tapes and bobbins. The business of these has been interfered with, and I am glad of it. Another measure, a regulation of the sales at auction, will cause more of them to "close their accounts," and compel them to make room for American labor and capital, for the supply of our own wants—provided the system adopted in the tariff bill, and the principles established in respect to internal improvements, are carefully guarded and rigidly adhered to, subject to such revisions and improvements as experience shall point out the necessity or propriety of.

It was my misfortune to stand opposed to many of my most respected friends and fellow laborers, in the cause of domestic industry, for several years past, because that I was in favor of a partial, rather than a general alteration of the tariff. I would have taken up a few things at a time, with a view of encouraging their manufacture, in the belief that they might be established in the same way, and to the same degree of usefulness, that the businesses of making coarse [white] cotton goods and flannels are established. The first have driven like foreign articles out of the market, by their superior quality and reduced price. The tariff now affords no protection to them, though it built up their manufacture. This is easily demonstrated—they are exported, in very large quantities, and fairly meet the fabrics of Britain and India in most places whereat such articles are in request. Nay, they are so much preferred, on account of quality and price, that the British agents at Buenos Ayres and elsewhere, are exerting themselves, to the utmost, to prevent their introduction—being willing themselves to give up the sale of their own coarse goods, (because we can undersell them), that more of their finer sorts may be consumed, and which they know are not, as yet, extensively manufactured in the United States. But they will be. The rate of duty on them will be increased—new mills, especially adapted to their manufacture, will be built—their price will decline, as that of the coarser goods has declined—and they, also, will go into the exports of the country, in less than five years. Already, a considerable quantity of inferior home-made calicoes are exported, and those of a better sort, some of them very beautiful, are to be found in our wholesale stores, advantageously standing by the side of such goods imported. Indeed, I am informed, that nearly all the calicoes of this description, made in the eastern states, (and the quantity is large and rapidly increasing),\* are disposed of to those who are

\*One manufactory at Taunton, Mass. owned by

regular importers of British goods, whose interest it is to keep them for sale. And as to *Ranels*—a greater quantity of them is now made in the United States than we ever imported, when we did not manufacture one piece of them in a year; and they are cheaper and better than those which we have been accustomed to consume.

These results, and others that might be mentioned, have produced, and are producing, a mighty revolution in public opinion. A great national good has been rendered without individual loss. The people see and feel it, in the increase of business, in a rise of the value of property, in the accumulation of capital—all resting upon the profits of labor. The cotton growers of the south as well as the ship owners of the east, are beginning to discover, that domestic manufactures, instead of injuriously affecting their business, renders it more valuable. The home market consumes fully one fourth, or more, of all the cotton that is made, and so keeps up the price of the commodity in Europe; and this, being manufactured, passes into the hands of the merchants, and furnishes a new and valuable staple for the commerce of the United States. And the disposition is rapidly growing to ascertain what may further be done, to give employment at home and produce profit abroad. The proof of this assertion is to me most evident—the discussion of the tariff bill cost me, perhaps, not less than three hundred subscribers in the southern states. I had no right to complain of it. It was just as fitting for them to support the doctrines then generally held by the planters and merchants, as for me to urge those maintained by the farmers and mechanics. The parties were free, as I hope they ever will be, to think and act as they pleased. But latterly, I am happy to say, that some of those who withdrew their subscription, on account of the course pursued in the REGISTER in respect to the tariff, have renewed them, frankly expressing changes of opinion; and many others will, no doubt, do the same and likewise! The time will come—

Messrs. Crocker, Otis and Richmond, finishes one hundred and fifty pieces of these fine calicoes per day! and one thousand persons are employed in the establishment.

\*Since I began the writing of this article, the following article, from the "Portland Argus," presented itself—

The spirit of enterprise, in this country, we believe, was never more active than at the present moment. It may be noticed in the vast sums which are appropriated for making roads and canals, and for the various purposes of internal improvement; and particularly in the extensive manufacturing establishments that are almost daily forming in every section of our country. As an instance of the latter, we notice the sale of Cutt's Island, in Saco, a neighboring town. This property, which has long been considered, by many, as the most eligible situation, for an extensive manufacturing establishment, of any in the United States, on account of the many peculiar advantages which it enjoys, was sold at public auction, on the 18th inst. and struck off to a company in Boston, for the sum of 75,000 dollars. The same company have made extensive purchases in the vicinity, amounting to about 120,000 dollars. Another company, we understand, have made purchases of very valuable mill privileges on the eastern bank of the river, to the amount of 25,000 to 30,000 dollars. It is said, that one of these companies alone, contemplate expending, immediately, in the erection of buildings and the purchase of machinery, a million and a half of dollars. Thus the town of Saco appears destined to become one of the first manufacturing places in New England, if not in the United States. Real estate in that town, in some situations, has already risen three or four hundred per cent.

it must come, when those that were the most decidedly opposed to the protective system will be compelled to rely on it; and then they will find, if I should yet be on the stage, that I shall as zealously support the planters as ever I supported the farmers; for I hold it right, that whatever the domestic industry is capable of performing, it should be encouraged to perform. But it may be remarked, in passing, as being very strange—that the sugar planters, who exist by the protection of the tariff, should act as they do. Do they not fear a re-action? When the public debt is reduced and the wants of the government are less, can they suppose that what has become a necessary of life will remain protected, to the amount of one-half its original cost, for their exclusive benefit? Why hasten a reduction of the duty on sugar, by a fruitless opposition to the wishes of the growers of grain?

But to return. It is this revolution in opinion that causes the present very general out-ery of the enemies of domestic industry—and they tell us what Great Britain is about to do for the "freedom of trade!" [See page 155.] We understand all this very well, and they who live a few years will see the end of it. Britain will not withdraw her restrictions, as to any matter or thing, in which the labor and capital of other nations can be brought into action against her own labor and capital, unless of necessity, or for some *ad captandum* purpose. She will readily "throw out a sprat to catch a mackerel," as the saying is.

And now a few words to the paragraph of my friends, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, who have not yet been specially alluded to, though their article is placed at the head of these remarks. Because there are 4,500 looms in Philadelphia, they suppose the manufacturers of cloths will hardly ask for "additional encouragement." This is a manner of speaking that I have often complained of, in my different controversies with these gentlemen. As Mr. Ritchie once said of them, it is so "eel-like" that one cannot get hold of it: But it seems natural. "CLOTHS?"

—3 cottons, which sell at from 15 to 25 cents per yard, or 7-4 woollens, that fetch from 10 to 12 dollars? It means any thing or nothing—yes, nothing, any thing, except that it is a "slap at" the monopolizing propensities of manufacturers, who want to eat up every body and then eat up themselves,—like the mancho jumped down his own throat! But cottons that have sold at 11 cents per yard are "cloths," and so are woollens that sell for as many dollars. They are all "cloths." Yet, what sort of "cloths" are made in these looms? They are such cloths as either go into the export trade of the United States directly themselves, or directly supply any vacancies that may be caused by such export. They are chiefly coarse cotton cloths, and we have not supposed that "additional encouragement" for their manufacture was thought of by any body. But I will ask the editors, if this branch of business had not been encouraged, whether they apprehend there would now have been "forty-five hundred looms in Philadelphia?" I guess not.

On the 23d March, 1823, the editors of the "National Intelligencer" said that, the manufacturing interest was protected better than any other interest—that it flourished at the expense of every other interest. Proof of the fact was repeatedly asked at the time—but, though they said much "about and about" the subject, they never touched it. I am glad now that I can help them to maintain the position that they took, though not to the extent they assumed.

If by "cloths" we mean only the coarse cotton goods, and by the manufacturing interest the interest in mak-

\*It is probable that, from first to last, as many people are subsisted by these looms as there are in the city of Washington, of all sorts, sizes, sexes and colors. Is not this something?

ing such goods, I am willing to agree that they and it are so well protected that they require no protection at all—if it will please them to have it so! This is "going the whole." However, I cannot agree that even this interest is protected at the expense of every other interest. There are, at least, two exceptions to this general rule—the commercial and whale-fishing interests. It is true, that we are at the cost of ministers and agents to the new republics of the south, to create or preserve the most friendly relations with them, that, (among other things), they may buy our "cloths;" and, at the expense of, perhaps, 300,000 dollars a year—we keep up a squadron in the Pacific to protect our trade there;—still, it must be admitted that the merchants and fishermen are so much protected thereby as the cotton-spinners, and it follows that the last are not "protected at the expense of every other interest!" With this demonstration I shall close my remarks, and simply observe that, if we are to believe the various commercial letters which we have seen published from South America, it would appear, that the export of American cotton goods has yielded more profit to our merchants, during the last year, than all the rest of the articles which they sent to that part of the world.

**FLORA.** It appears that the late speculation in flour was mainly caused by letters from Gibraltar, giving accounts of sales at \$9 per barrel. The stock of grain is said to be short in Spain and Barbary—but the people of these countries cannot pay for any large quantity imported, and it may be had cheaper from the Black sea than from the United States. On Friday, last week, it was held, in Baltimore, at \$5 per barrel—\$ 50 were offered and refused. The same price was put upon it at Philadelphia. The demand is limited and not lively, at about 5 50.

The losses on flour shipped to Lima, &c. have been enormous. It was selling there for four dollars and a half per barrel. It was also a perfect drug at Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, &c.

**CAST STEEL,** of a very superior quality, and at a lower price than it has heretofore been sold at, is now manufactured in New York. Thus we go on, step by step, up the "ladder of independence;" and it almost daily happens that some new branch of business is started, or others extended, for the successful employment of the people. What thanks are due to Messrs. Clay, Baldwin, Tod, and others, for the perseverance and power with which they maintained the "American system?"

**SPECULATION ON CAPITAL.** We have already mentioned that ten millions of dollars were subscribed for the stock of the New York water works company, though only two millions were wanted—and last week, in the same city, seventy millions were subscribed for the stock of the Morris canal and banking company, the capital of which is limited to one million. And lately, at Philadelphia, when the stock of the bank of Southwark was to be subscribed for, such was the eagerness to obtain it, that persons appear to have been employed for the express purpose of fighting their way to the books, and bloody noses and black eyes were "in order." Many persons were knocked down, and one, at least, is said actually to have died in consequence of the squeezing and scrambling and fighting that he met with. And at Providence, R. I. on the 22nd ult. when the books were opened to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Blackstone canal, \$1,127,900 were immediately written for, or nearly three times the amount allowed to be taken at that place, and more than twice that of the whole quantity required—the stock being only 500,000.

It is strange that no sort of madness can break out in England, without affecting us in the United

States. At one time we have the mania, in the shape of mite societies or tread mills—at another, in "Log-cabin" or missionary matters—at a third, in hissings at Acan, the adulterer, or plaudits of Miss F——, the kept mistress. Now we have it in stock companies. There will be a mania—equal to that caused by the blowing up of the banks some time ago. We are grossly abusing the prosperity that we have.

**BALTIMORE.** It is proposed to build a magnificent hotel in this city, at the corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, near the "Baltimore monument," and, in part, bounding on Washington Square—in the very heart of the city, and yet one of the most pleasant locations that could be selected. The lots are 120 feet front and 150 feet deep—the building to be called the "City Hotel," and placed under the charge of Mr. David Barnum, whose established reputation will guarantee the best possible accommodations that can be furnished.

**GEN. LAFAYETTE** arrived at New Orleans on the 10th ult. and was received with all possible attention and respect. The city was illuminated on the 13th. It is stated that his section of land will be located in Alabama—not Florida, as has been reported.

The following toast was given by gen. Lafayette, at the masonic festival in New Orleans:

"The brethren who worked together on the lines on the 8th of January, and the master-workmen who directed them."

**TRAVELLING.** The new steam boat Trenton has made the trip from Philadelphia to Burlington, twenty miles, in one hour and twenty minutes. The passage, from Natchez to Philadelphia, nearly 2,500 miles, has been made in nineteen days—though the greater part of the journey was against the currents of the Mississippi and Ohio, which, at this season of the year, is equal to about 2½ miles per hour. The "Chief Justice Marshal," a new steam boat, running between the cities of New York and Troy, has made the passage from the first named place to Albany, (160 miles), in 14 hours 30 minutes, though her speed was checked, to land passengers, at ten different places. As the journey from Boston to New York is made in 26 hours, from New York to Philadelphia in 10½ hours, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore in 12 hours, a person may pass from Boston to Baltimore, without fatigue, in 48 hours. If any one had predicted this during the time of the witches of New England—

**RAPID MOVEMENTS.** When, on the 15th ultimo, we spoke of the speculations in cotton, coffee, &c. it was mentioned that a vessel had arrived at Baltimore, from Port au Prince, on Saturday, and, after discharging one cargo and taking another on board, departed for the place from whence she came on the following day. The vessel was the schooner Merk, and she reached Cape Henry in eight days from Baltimore, and six from the capes of the Chesapeake; and only nineteen days were occupied in her late passages from and to Hayti! She was the first vessel that arrived with the news, and all the coffee was bought up at Cape Henry and Port au Prince before the arrival of the other vessels, which sailed from New-York four days before the Merk left Baltimore.

"**NEW ALBANY.**" In our paper of the 16th ultimo, there is an article, copied from the "Providence Patriot," which notices the arrival of a quantity of window glass, at that place, from New Albany, in Indi-

\*The distance between New York and Philadelphia has been "done" in 9 hours 55 minutes, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore in less than eleven hours.

ana. It appears that this is one of the many unpleasant, and often injurious, mistakes that occur, because we have not *ingenuitly* enough to give new names to new places! It is New Albany in Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, at which this glass was made; and the Pittsburgh papers say that, though it is good glass, it sells in that city for 25 cents per box less than that of the manufacture of Pittsburgh.

**Auctions.** The navy commissioners are advertising that they will receive proposals for a large quantity of anchors, to be made out of the "best American iron," and delivered at the different navy yards. Two are to weigh 10,000 lbs. 3, 8,900, 6, 8,600, several 6,700 and 6,400, the rest from 3,500 to 300 pounds.

**AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY.** A splendid work on this subject is about to be published at Philadelphia, embellished with first-rate engravings, &c. The part relative to quadrupeds will make three volumes in octavo. It is written by Dr. John D. Goodman—some of the principal contributors are Professor Say, Drs. Dekay, Mitchell and Harlan, and Messrs. G. Ord and Charles Bonaparte. It is to be hoped that the association of the latter in this great work, will not offend the "holy alliance." The members of the league may be assured, though the movement of a Bonaparte, from one village to another, is a matter of grave and serious consideration in Europe, that Mr. Joseph Bonaparte and his family are very quiet and orderly people, and much respected by all who have intercourse with them.

**"CONCORD FIGHT."** The anniversary of the battle of Concord, which took place on the 19th April, 1775, has been celebrated with much splendor on the spot. Nearly sixty of those who bore arms on that day were present—a venerable band! The corner stone of a monument, to be erected on the place where the first blood was shed in the revolution, was laid in ample masonic form. After which, the people moved to the meeting house, where prayers were offered and several original pieces sung. These were followed by the oration of professor *Everett*, which is spoken of in the strongest possible terms of approbation. Then five hundred persons sat down to a dinner, provided for the occasion, at which many good toasts were drunk—among them the following—"Concord fight: an electric spark, which, for half a century, has shaken the world." The celebration of the day was closed by a ball in the evening. All this is well—we cannot believe there is any thing "wicked" in cherishing those feelings, or honoring those deeds which made our country "free, sovereign and independent!" But such things will not longer be called "wicked." The people of the United States are assured that they have a home and a country; and a national feeling is now growing up, perhaps it may be said, is established, that will forever forbid a repetition of that blind and slavish devotion which too many had, not very long ago, for *foreigners* and their notions.

**LAKE ERIE.** At the beginning of the late war, 1812, we all knew there was a lake called Erie, for we had seen it laid down on the map, and some few persons had visited it—but its southern shore, for many miles in the interior, was a perfect wilderness, excepting to a few acres of land adjacent to two or three little villages, the chief of which was Buffalo—a point more distant than from Baltimore than St. Louis now is. It was as a place on the border of the civilized world! It is now a large town, and will soon be a great city, and there are many flourishing towns on the borders of the lake, and its shore is

rapidly populating with busy and industrious men.\* Many commercial vessels are sailing on the lake—a steam boat plies every week between Buffalo and Detroit, stopping at several towns—three other steam boats are building at Buffalo, one at Erie and one at Cleveland. These will be launched in a few weeks. The great Ohio canal will soon be begun and speedily finished; and then, what an interior *royage* may be made from New York to New Orleans! No country in the world can present any thing like it.

**DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.** The following is an extract of a letter from a person well acquainted with the progress now making in this canal:

"Its whole length, from the tide lock at Buck creek to that at the Delaware, which will shortly be completely finished, is about 14 miles; 5½ of which passes through a high ridge of land termed the "Deep Cut." The greatest cutting here from the surface is 76 feet 7 inches. Near this there is to be a bridge, from which, when this great work shall be completed, the eye can wander and behold the vast products of the country bordering on the Susquehanna, winding its course to a ready market, whilst the astonished spectator shall be ready to acknowledge the power of man when blended with art and enterprise. The width of the canal on the bottom is 36 feet, and at the surface of the water, which will be ten feet above the bottom, 66 feet, being navigable for sloops.— There has been, since the commencement of this work, which was in April, 1824, 12,161,139 cubic yards of earth excavated."

**LAW.** It will be recollected that a citizen of Richmond, Va. named Clark, held the ticket which drew the prize of \$100,000 in the "National," or Washington City Lottery. Mr. Clark first obtained a verdict in his favor, in an action against the corporation, but another trial was granted, and the matter has been referred to the supreme court of the United States. It is contended, that the managers, on the part of the corporation, having sold the scheme to Gillespie, (who has absconded), that he, only, can be held responsible for the payment, though his name does not appear on the ticket, and the public know nothing more of him than that he was a contractor. If this opinion be correct, every seller of lottery tickets must become responsible to the holders of them for the payment of prizes, and any set of managers, *by selling a scheme*, may so manage as to realize its whole proceeds to themselves, save what it may be necessary to give some one to be a *purchaser* of it. It would open a door to imposition that could not be closed, and so, perhaps, good might come out of evil, in the destruction of the whole system.

**MARYLAND.** By a late repeal of the proviso of a law of this state, every negro is prohibited from carrying a gun or keeping a dog.

**PERU.** As the battle of Ayacucho terminated the war in Peru, and gave a rich and populous country to liberty, we insert the official account of that brilliant affair. It will shew that the Colombians not only deserve to be free, but also that they well know how to defend their freedom.

**THE WEST INDIES.** A considerable number of Spanish troops have lately arrived at Cuba and Porto Rico, from Spain—also a large body of British troops at New Providence, from England; and the French islands are strongly garrisoned. Besides,

\*This will easily be supposed from the fact, that, in addition to the facilities afforded by the steam boat and other vessels, there is a line of stages which runs daily between Buffalo and Erie!



there is, apparently, a more powerful naval force in the West India seas than is usual in time of peace; and, from some articles inserted below, it seems possible that there may be a reason for these things.

**SWEDEN.** A commission, appointed by the king of Sweden, has just presented a report, containing the result of its researches respecting the increase of the population of the kingdom. Finland excluded, since the year 1748. The number of inhabitants, at that date, was 1,138,482; in 1773, it was 1,958,797; in 1798, it was 2,358,898; and in 1823, it was 2,687,457. The average annual increase, for the whole period of 75 years, was 12,650. In 1823, the number of deaths was 36,037, and of births 98,359, making an excess of 42,192 in a single year. This accelerated increase is attributed to the general comfort produced by the progress of agriculture and industry, and to the propagation of vaccination. In 1779, there were 13,000 deaths by the small pox; in 1822, there were but eleven in the whole kingdom of Sweden.

**COM. PORTER.** The Washington papers tell us that the court of inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of commodore Porter, on the Exarado affair, &c. convened at the navy yard in that city on Monday last, present commodore Chauncey, captain Crane and captain Read.

It is understood that commodore Porter took exception to the composition of the court, on the ground that a majority of the members were officers junior to himself. This exception, being referred to the secretary of the navy, he addressed a note to the court stating, that the opinion of the department, as to the legality of the manner in which the court was composed, had been expressed in the very act which created and convened the court, and that nothing was discovered in the argument of commodore Porter to change the opinion.

The court has commenced the examination of witnesses, (officers of the navy, of course), many of whom are attending this investigation. Among them are captain Cassin, captain Dallas and captain Finch.

**ANECDOTE.** When the British fleet arrived off New Orleans, in December, 1814, previous to Pakenham's landing his army, the admiral of the fleet sent his compliments to general Jackson, and informed that he, (the admiral), would do himself the honor of eating his Christmas dinner in New Orleans. "May be so," replied old Hickory, "but I shall do myself the honor of sitting at the head of the table."

**COTTON.** The Georgia Journal says, "the cotton market opened last fall at 7 and 8 cents—and yesterday, (the 18th April), twenty-seven cents were offered and refused!"

It is worth while to stop and reflect a moment, whether the evils that followed the late depressed state of the cotton market were more extensive than those which may possibly result from the present high price of the article? The first taught economy, and brought about a reduced cultivation of the commodity—the other will lead to prodigality, and cause the raising of an extra quantity, which may, and probably will, again reduce the price. But, perhaps, we shall profit by experience.

A Paris paper says that the late advance in the prices of cotton, coffee, &c. is caused by an association of capitalists in England, who have set aside the enormous amount of 100 millions sterling, for the purposes of speculation.

In the Quarterly Review, for December, 1824, in a note to Cruise's visit to New Zealand, is the following, on Otaheite:

"From the improved condition of the Tahaitars, as represented by capt. Duperray, and which is corroborated

by one of our south sea whalers, these islands may, ere long, become of considerable importance, in a commercial point of view; indeed, we are credibly informed, that, within the last three years, the natives of Tahaito have enclosed 12,000 acres, and are planting cotton, which is said to possess the finest fibre."

In 1815, the quantity of cotton manufactured in Manchester, England, was 110,000,000 lbs. making 89,567,500 lbs yarn, at 1s. 6d. = 7,487,562l. In 1823, 180,000,000 lbs were manufactured into 145,000,000 lbs. at 1s. 6d. = 10,875,000l.

The first steam engine used in Manchester, was in the year 1790. In the year 1824, there were upwards of 200 engines. At this moment there are upwards of 50,000 looms worked by engines. At the close of the year 1814, there was one in use.

The pacha of Egypt is said to be raising cotton in great quantities: his next crop is expected to produce 400,000 bales.

**THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.** Two writers, one in the Augusta Chronicle, and the other in the Savannah Georgian, have offered calculations of the consumption and supply of cotton during the year 1825.—The first makes the whole consumption amount to 1,183,634 bales, and the supply, including the stock on hand, 1,285,751—leaving an excess of only 102,107 bales, on the 1st Jan. 1826. The second supposes that the British consumption will be 635,000 bales, and the export 50,000—(together 685,000); and that the supply will be 1,016,000 bales, leaving an excess of 333,000 at the end of the year. The rest of Europe, he seems to admit, will consume and be supplied as heretofore. The last appears to be the most probable calculation of the two, and surely will be the safest to act upon.

**HIGH PRICE OF COTTON.** The Columbia S. C. Telescope, of the 22d ult. has the following very sensible article on the present high price of cotton. We sincerely hope that what is suggested may be attended to; and some, no doubt, will profit by these hints.

The most important event that has occurred to the southern states, in the last five years, is the late extraordinary rise in cotton, which is now risen, in six weeks, from 15 to 23 cents—120 per cent.\* To our farmers this occurrence is of the utmost importance, but it will prove a blessing as it is prudently used.

We trace the causes which have made the change in cotton from the following sources:

1st. The short crop last year.

2d. Increase of manufactories in Europe and America, from the increase of consumption from every part of the world, but more particularly from the free institutions which have recently come into existence in Spanish America.

These are sufficient to justify an increase of price, but not to the extent to which it has reached. As far as we can judge, the market in Europe would, this season, justify our market being at 25 cents, and we believe that, whatever it has reached, above that price, is attributable to the spirit of wild speculation, too common amongst our merchants.

There will inevitably be a re-action, and, though we may count on better prices than we have had, for a few years to come, yet the very cause which has now, more than any thing else, contributed to the present high value of our cottons, will as inevitably occasion its final downfall—we allude to the free institutions of Spanish America, occupying a country which, for climate and for soil, doubtless, is superior to our own; and, as far as the culture of cotton is in question, much more extensive; they have only want-

\*Since writing the above, there has been a decline of a few cents in the market.—Tl.

ed our political institutions, to out-rival us in this great staple of the south. These, under the guidance of Divine Providence, they are acquiring. Their immediate wants they are supplying from the manufactories of our raw material, and for which they must and will pay by the creation of a raw material of their own.

Let us, then, be warned by recent experience and reason. Let us prepare in our prosperity for the adversity which must follow the imprudent use of the present. As our property will rise with our cotton market, let those who are in debt dispose of sufficient to pay their debts—and prudently employ the remainder. While we pay due attention to the cultivation of cotton, let us not neglect the grain crop which must supply our own consumption.

Let us pay strict attention to our stock of hogs and cattle. Let us employ our evenings and wet weather in clothing ourselves and our domestics. Let us ride our own ponies and drink at our own pure fountain. For it is a solemn fact that, in 1817 and 1818, when our cotton was worth above 80 cents, that the whole crop of cotton made, in South Carolina and Georgia, would not pay for the luxuries brought from the West Indies, manufactures from Europe, notions from the eastern states, corn and slaves from the northern and middle states, and hogs and cattle from the western states. To conclude, we sum up all in the following:

1st. Get out of debt while your property will bring its full value, and stay so.

2d. Make all within yourself which you have to consume at home.

3d. Sell all you make to spare, and then lay out the proceeds on substantial property.

Do these three things, and you will acquire riches by prudence, morality by temperance, individual independence by industry; and happiness from all.

"And may you better seek the rede,  
"Than e'er did the advisers."

THE PRESIDENT. As we have inserted so much matter of "American manufacture" on the late election of a president, perhaps it may amuse some of our readers to see what the British press has produced on the same subject—especially that of our old friend "The Courier."

From the *London Courier*, of March 15. The arrival of New York papers, to the 15th ult. enables us to lay before our readers much interesting matter, connected with the election of president of the United States. The successful candidate, it will be seen, is *John Quincy Adams*; but the manner of his election, by the union of Mr. *Clay's* interest, seems to have grievously offended general *Jackson's* friends. Their outcries are loud and vehement; and, what must appear wonderful to the admirers of republican purity, corrupt motives, and an utter disregard of public rights, are as freely charged upon the successful party, as they would be in England, where, we are told, by a certain class of perennial politicians, those vices eminently flourish. We, ourselves, are not surprised at all this, inasmuch as we think men are only men, and are no more in the habit of looking for angels in republics than in monarchies; but it must strangely puzzle those who are never at a loss for a model, when they inveigh against their own country.

The election of Mr. *Adams*, however, is one upon which we feel inclined to congratulate the people of the United States. He filled the office of secretary of state, (generally considered the immediate stepping stone to the presidential chair), and is the son of the former president *Adams*. He represented his country at several European courts, and among others, at our own. He is considered a man of high literary attainment, a character which some of his public papers, as secretary of state, fully justify. Of

his antagonist, general *Jackson*, (who really seems to have been more popular of the two, judging by the number of votes which each received in the different states), we shall only say, that his election would have given us less satisfaction. We should have remembered the executions of *Arbuthnot* and *Ambrister*—the hero, as he is called, of New Orleans—the fierce and turbulent soldier—but we should have looked in vain for any one action of his life that designated the statesman. Such a man would have appeared to us better qualified to fight the battles of the republic with the backwood Indians, than to preside over its diplomatic relations.

From the same, of March 16. The new president of the United States, as we mentioned yesterday, is the son of the celebrated president *John Adams*, and was early brought forward in political life, under the auspices of the federal party, the aristocrats of the northern republic. By their influence, he was appointed, in 1801, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin; and by their influence, too, when he was recalled by president *Jefferson*, he obtained the honorable post of professor at Harvard college, in Massachusetts, and subsequently a nomination to congress.—Notwithstanding this, Mr. *Quincy Adams* afterwards abandoned the party to whom both his father and himself owed their distinction, and wrote in favor of the democratic party. His labored defence of the embargo law lies before us; and of this we need only cite one passage. He ridicules his colleague, Mr. *Pickens*, for having maintained, (and be it observed that this was in 1808), "that England was contending for the common liberties of mankind, and was the only safe-guard of America against the ambition and injustice of France." But, though we do not look with any great approbation on this part of Mr. *Quincy Adams's* political career, yet candor obliges us to say that we no where trace in his conduct the violence and bigotry of a blind hater of England. His writings, if not very profound, are moderate; his personal deportment is said to be mild and pleasant, and his mind is certainly, to a considerable degree, cultivated. When we compare him with his competitor, general *Jackson*, the contrast is striking. *Jackson* has been always a democrat; and as democrats in power are generally despotic, his conduct, as a general, was arbitrary and ferocious in the extreme. He is the favorite of the mob; because the mob is always servile, and always ready to follow an armed and arbitrary leader. The mob of England were for *Cromwell*, the mob of Rome for *Cæsar*, and the mob of France for *Bonaparte*.

There are a few mistakes, in point of fact, as to what is stated in the "Courier"—but this is so generally the case in British papers, when they speak of American affairs, that it is not necessary to notice them.

WONDERFUL! Lord *Lauderdale*, in the British house of lords, commenting on the danger likely to arise from rash speculations, stated that "there were, at present, placed at the command of the directors and other managers of the joint stock companies, more than £200,000,000"—[nine hundred millions of dollars!] four times as much, he added, as any minister had raised by loan, at once, during the war.

Lord *Liverpool*, in deprecating, with lord *Lauderdale*, so wild a spirit, took the opportunity to declare, that, though, in times of pressure and calamity, the government had, heretofore, on application of bankers and merchants, issued exchequer bills for their relief, he would never consent to, nay, he would strenuously oppose, under all circumstances, any such issue in favor of these joint stock companies.

GAMBLING IN STOCKS. In a recent debate in the British house of commons, on the incorporation of a new mining company—

Mr. Baring said it was deplorable to see the gambling mania that was at present abroad; it had seized upon all classes, and was spreading itself in all parts of the country. It was to be lamented that men of the first rank and family in the country haunted gambling houses at the west end of the town; it was still more to be lamented that merchants at the east end of it should imitate their example, and make a gambling house of the royal exchange. He saw no difference between the gambling of the noblemen in the hells of St James' street and the gambling of the merchant on the royal exchange, except that the latter kept earlier hours and more respectable company than the former—(Hear.) The evil was certainly one which deserved to be checked, though he hardly knew how the check could be applied. The remedy would be worse than the disease, if, in putting a stop to this evil, they put a stop to the spirit of enterprise. He believed that all the mining speculations would turn out to be delusions, and that many innocent persons, who had embarked their little capital in them, with the expectation of realizing large fortunes, would be awakened some day, unpleasantly, from their dreams of grandeur, by the intelligence that their all was lost.

**BRITISH STOCK COMPANIES.** The rage for forming joint stock companies in England, exceeds, at this moment, every mania which has gone before it, and left its trace on the history of the country. From the London papers, which have just reached us, we copy the following list: The Anglo-Mexican, Anglo-Chilian, Brazilian, Chilian, Colombian, General mining association, Pasco-Peruvian, Royal Irish, Real del Monte, United Mexican, Ditto New. Welsh iron and coal. All these are mining companies. We would recommend the addition of a North Carolina company to the list. Independent of the above, we find the following companies, all, like the others, with their stock in the market, and all bearing a premium of from 3 to 300 per cent. viz: Atlantic and Pacific, British iron company, Canada company, Chilian and Peruvian, Colombian colonial, General steam navigation, Great Westminster dairy, Hibernian joint stock company, Mexican company, Metropolitan fish, Pearl fishery, Yellow receipt, (from which we may infer the existence of an opposition of some other color), Irish provincial bank, Patent bricks, Patent steam carriage, Royal stannary. Then, again, we have the Tlalpujahua, the Amsterdam, the Gold Coast association, the Metropolitan Alderney dairy; the South American gem; the Imperial Brazilian mining; the Guatamala association; the British Barilla and Soda, Arigna iron and coal mines; Birmingham and Liverpool rail-way; London Northern ditto; London and Bristol ditto; Yucatan Indigo; Isthmus of Suez canal; Rio de la Plata agricultural; Irish silk; Irish flax and hemp; Atlantic mining and Pearl; Imperial distillery; British distillery; Stone and slate; Leasehold investment; Steam washing; Irish manufactures; Genuine drug; and a hundred other companies.

On the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Pasco-Peruvian company, a considerable discussion took place in the house of commons, from which, it is evident, that there was a considerable exertion of lobby influence on the subject. By the opponents of the bill the scheme was deemed as delusive, and intended only for the benefit of a few unprincipled gamblers. The advocates of the measure, on the other hand, censured the opposition, as intended to depreciate the value of shares in the market. Several members of parliament admitted themselves to be shareholders; and the general character of the discussion was such as not to add much to the dignity of the house, nor the pure disinterestedness of its members.

There can be little doubt that this new experiment on the credulity of the British people, will fill the pockets of a few knowing schemers; and some of the associations may produce profit to the proprietors of shares; but, it is more than probable, that most of them will turn out to be mere bubbles, the bursting of which will awaken many a silly adventurer from a dream of brilliant splendor to a gloomy reality of loss and disappointment. [Nat. Journal.]

**AFRICA.** Some new particulars of the interior of this quarter of the world may soon be expected. The English major Denham has just returned from a residence of eighteen months with the Schick of a powerful nation in "central Africa."

**A COURT CASE.** Newburgh, New York, April 5. A circuit court and court of oyer and terminer was held in this village, during the last week, under the presidency of judge Betts, on Monday, and the remainder of the term under that of judge Edwards, of the first district.

The cause which excited the most interest was that of the bank of Newburgh against Thomas Powell, survivor of Jacob and Thomas Powell. This action was brought, some three or four years ago, against the defendants, for \$2,300, the amount of a check which the bank affirmed had been received from the Mechanics' bank in the city of N. York, and charged, in the course of business, to the defendants. Payment was resisted, on their part, on the ground of forgery. This cause had been tried at a former court, and the decision set aside by the supreme court; and was now brought on for a second hearing. It commenced on Tuesday morning. The bank of Newburgh proved, through its officers and clerks, the positive receipt of the check from the Mechanics' bank of New York, and maintained, by a great number of witnesses, its genuineness. The defence maintained, with equal ability, that the check was a forgery, and had never been in the bank at New York. They were supported by the cashier and all the clerks in the bank, except a Mr. Colfax, who was in the bank at the time, and is since dead.

The amount of the check, and the supposed connection the decision had with the reputation of the parties; the great number of highly respectable witnesses who had, in some way, been connected with the parties, or were called on to judge of the hand writing of the defendants, and the diversity of their judgments, gave unusual interest to the trial. It was continued until Thursday afternoon, and the mystery of its genuineness or forgery, and how it found an existence, remained undiscovered—when Mr. Oakley addressed the court, and stated: "That the counsel for the parties had investigated the subject for three days, and that they were unable to come to any satisfactory solution of the question in dispute—that the bank was satisfied that the defendants had never received a consideration for the check, and, from the evidence before the court, the matter of forgery was unsettled; he then paid a just tribute to the pure motives of the defendants, and to the memory and integrity of Mr. Jacob Powell, whose check was the matter of dispute; and said he was authorized, by the surviving defendant, to say that the bank directors, in prosecuting for the amount, had acted a fair and honorable part, and that he had no imputation to cast on any of its officers; that, after making these frank declarations, and with these views, the parties had agreed to divide the loss, and each one pay its own cost." A conclusion more satisfactory, perhaps, than a verdict for either of the parties would have been. [Index.]

**IMPORTANT DECISION.** In the case of the owner of the sloop Eliza against the sloop Decatur, judge Pe-

ters, of the District court of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, has given judgment for plaintiff to the amount of \$298 72. It appeared that the Eliza, last November, was sailing upon the Delaware, with all hands upon deck; the Decatur was discovered coming on the same, (the larboard), tack; the Eliza put about, and while the crew was trimming down the jib, the Decatur run down the Eliza, and sunk her, so that she was entirely lost.

As the Eliza was ahead, and to the windward, it was proper for the Decatur, either to bear away or tack, in season, to avoid the windward vessel—the windward being the right hand at sea.

**ANOTHER.** The Charleston Courier contains the following highly important decision, and which, from the circumstance of its being a novel case, is the more interesting.

In the federal circuit court, now sitting in this city, his honor, judge Lee, overruled a demurrer which was filed in a case, and the ground of which was, that an alien who, by the act of South Carolina, had become a denizen, so as to enable him to hold land, lost thereby his privilege of suing in the courts of the United States. As this ground is entirely novel, and the decision of the court was able and conclusive, it is hoped that it may be hereafter published.

**THE ELEVEN MILLION LOAN.** *Treasury department, April 29, 1825.* Notice is hereby given, that, on the first day of October next, the principal of the six per cent. stock of the United States, created under the authority of an act of congress, entitled "An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars," approved on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, together with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the proprietors of said stock, or to their attorneys duly authorized, at the treasury of the United States, in Washington, and at the several loan offices, on the books of which any portion of said stock may stand.

A surrender of the certificates of said stock will be required at the time of payment. The interest on said stock will cease, from and after the thirtieth day of September next. **SAML. L. SORRHARD,**

*Acting secretary of the treasury.*

**OHIO.** In 1810, Stark and Wayne counties, (including that part of Holmes which was taken from Wayne), contained 2,734 inhabitants—of which Wayne had but 332. At that time, this district of country had 3 tanneries, 56 looms, and made 584 yards of woollen goods. In 1824, the same territory contained about 30,000 inhabitants, and manufactured not less than 90,000 yards of woollen goods. In 1810, this territory had 5 grist-mills—there are now 30 in Stark county. At that time there was but one distillery; we cannot tell the present number—but our increase, in this particular, we apprehend, is equal, perhaps superior, to any other—but we are firm in the faith, that the distillery in operation in 1810, however small, would be enough, and more than enough, at the present day.

*Ohio paper.*

**SHIP CANAL THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA.** *From the latest London papers.* A bill is now passing through the house of commons for the incorporation of a company whose purpose is to make a passage for ships, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, through the narrow country which connects North and South America. The immense advantage arising from such an undertaking is apparent to every one who looks at a map of the world. The long and dangerous voyage around the vast American continent, by Cape Horn, will be the way saved to all vessels going to the great South sea; while the voyage to India and China will be shortened 9 or 10,000 miles. The plan is not, how-

ever, the old one of cutting straight through the Isthmus of Darien, which, even at the narrowest part, would be a work of incalculable labor and expense, and indeed would probably never accommodate any vessels larger than barges. A line has been discovered in the new state, entitled the "The United Provinces of Central America," formed by rivers and lakes, which will only require a canal of twelve miles long, and the clearing of a river channel, to complete an entire water passage for large ships, from one ocean to the other. Surveys of the whole communication were found in the office of a late Spanish minister of marine; for the bigotted government of Spain, in conformity with its general colonial policy, kept all information of this kind as secret as possible, lest foreigners should take advantage of it. The proposed capital of the company is only one million, and it seems that mining in Guatamala is said to be united with the other object. It is thought that the toll, which the South sea whalers alone could well afford to pay, would make the proposed canal a profitable scheme. If the data upon which the plan is founded are correct, the undertaking will be one of enormous benefit, and will effect a sort of revolution in our distant and most valuable commerce. There could not certainly be a better time for trying such a speculation with the requisite spirit. There only wants now a canal through the isthmus of Suez, and then the two great desiderata, for which all geographers have sighed, would be accomplished, and little of circuitous navigation left in the world!

§ Capt. Isaac Doane, who is at Washington city, has written a letter to judge Woodward, (who is also there), on the subject of this projected canal, and, among other things, says—"Captain Cook, by astronomical observations, ascertained that the waters on the Atlantic side were nineteen and a half feet higher than the Pacific, occasioned by the immense rush of water into the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, impelled by the trade winds. This great accumulation of water now finds vent between cape Florida and Cuba, where it runs with a velocity of five or six miles per hour, of a breadth of about 100 miles, and at an unknown depth. It takes its course along our southern coast in a N. E. direction, brushing past the different projections of the coast, until it gets into the latitude of the Delaware, when it curves more to the eastward, nearly touching George's and Newfoundland banks; then east southerly, until it strikes the coast of Africa; then south and south westerly, along the coast of Africa, until it loses itself about the latitude of 4 to 8 north, replacing the water blown to the westward. Hence, the gulf stream may be said to form a circle, and runs, with more or less velocity, as it is more or less compressed. I now come to the point. When this canal is opened, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably eat away a passage for itself equal in magnitude to the straits of Gibraltar. It follows, of course, that all those places on the Atlantic side of the continent, from cape Florida to Porto Cavello, will reclaim from the ocean all banks that have nineteen feet water thereon, and the effect, on our coast, from the Delaware to cape Florida, will be proportionably effected; the dangerous shoals of Hatteras, Cape Fear, Cape Look-Out and Cape Romain will be dry. The gulf stream will be done away; navigation rendered safe and easy. The Florida reef will be stripped of all its terrors, and our voyages from the eastern ports to Cuba, and the ports in the bay, rendered shorter and safer. But these are minor considerations to what I am now coming at. Lands about the mouth of the Mississippi will be vastly improved—the descent of the mouth being nineteen feet more, will cause the current of the river to eat away its bed, and leave the banks comparatively high. It will drain immense marshes, that are now unproductive and unhealthy; do away the ex-

pense of levees, and reclaim thousands of acres from the ocean; and, in fine, make the states of Mississippi and Louisiana high and healthy. The effect will be also great on the climate of Cuba. Coffee is a great staple of commerce in that island. The coffee tree will not stand frost. Do away the gulf stream, and there is nothing to soften our north-west winds that causes severe frost and ice at New Orleans."

Judge Woodward, in reply, observes—"Governor Jay, of New York, many years ago, having, at anterior periods, devoted great attention to a canal uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific, spoke of the difference in the height of the water, on the two sides of the isthmus, as being only five feet. Whatever the real difference may be, great physical changes would, undoubtedly, ensue from a junction of the two oceans. I would anticipate severe and deleterious sickness, in the first instance, gradually succeeded by the consequences you mention, and eventual healthiness. Perhaps the current setting constantly east into the Mediterranean, and that setting constantly west round Cape Horn, would be destroyed.

"If the operation should be conducted through the lake Nicaragua, instead of through the isthmus, perhaps the effects and results, as relates to physical changes, would be greatly reduced."

THE STATE OF EUROPE, (says the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 21st March), is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre; now it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of crowned heads, which the revolutions of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The Independence of Greece, the Independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the councils of kings, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interests and the different powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The universe is in labor; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not hitherto endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

The same paper, of the 27th, has the following article—"It is the new world that now furnishes us the most important news. The maintenance of peace, and the establishment of reasonable and solid governments, are the two great objects of American policy—if it be already permitted to talk of an American policy, such as the Monroes, the Adames, and the Bolivars could establish, by mutual understanding and support. But as it is evident that the United States should be at the head of this policy, and that England does not wish to lose her influence in Brazil, nothing can, as yet, be said concerning the intimate nature of the foreign relations diplomatically established from one end to the other of the new world.

"All these states agree on two points: to repel the influence of Spain, and to live in harmony with each other. But the real statesmen have yet a third principle, that of not gratuitously provoking war with the European powers.

"This is the principle which triumphed in the congress at Washington. The nomination of Mr. Adams to the presidency proves that the majority of congress is opposed to any offensive war, and rejects all schemes of aggrandizement to be obtained by force of arms or usurpation. If general Jackson had succeeded, we should, perhaps, have seen the island of Cuba occupied by an American force, under the plausible pretext of keeping in check the pirates, whom the Spanish government of the Havana does

not cease to protect. Under the presidency of Mr. Adams, we may expect measures not less energetic, but more in conformity with wise and moderate policy."

From the Paris Constitutionnel, of March 29—"The editor of the *Etoile*, accuses us of having invoked war, and, agreeably to his view, the cabinet of Europe now enjoys that profound peace which nothing can shake or interrupt. What we have said, we still continue to affirm, that Great Britain and Russia, are already, in a degree, in diplomatic hostilities; there can be no doubt on that subject. The correspondence and acts of the two cabinets, already exhibit evident proofs on that head; still more, every speech of Mr. Canning bears hard on the Russian government, and cannot fail to mortify the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The holy alliance looks upon the movements of Great Britain with a very suspicious and jealous eye. Do not the British ministerial gazettes, even of yesterday, speak with great arrogance, insinuating that Austria will take great care how she gives umbrage to Great Britain, and that France was too much occupied with her intestine quarrels, to have any influence upon any political question whatever. This is mortifying language for a Frenchman to hear—let our ministerial newspapers come out and disown such attacks from foreign ministerial papers."

"Madrid, March 3. "Some coolness seems to have arisen between the cabinets of St. James and the Tuilleries, relative to the prolonged occupation of Spain, and it is said Corunna and Saragossa are to be evacuated, and the garrisons in the other places are to be so reduced, that only fourteen thousand French troops will remain."

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Many artificers have left England for the purpose of working the Mexican mines, abundantly supplied with steam engines and other apparatus.

Charles Richard Vaughan has been appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States.

Mr. Stratford Canning was about to return from Russia from his special mission, which had relation solely to an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Russia, on the subject of navigation in the Pacific, in which he had wholly succeeded.

The cotton market opened heavily at Liverpool at the beginning of the week ending March 24—but, at the close of it, was brisk at the former prices.

The British house of commons has more than six hundred members; but questions of much interest are sometimes decided when only 60 or 80 are present.

The rail-roads now projected, if carried into effect, would consume iron to the value of 25 millions sterling! The 111 miles of road, planned between Birmingham and Liverpool, will require 60,000 tons of iron for the rails alone, at the cost of 840,000*l*.

The coronation of George IV. cost one million and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars. His majesty's robes were charged at the sum of nearly one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Our Indian finance, (says a London paper), never was in so high and palmy a state. The estimated revenue of 1823, amounted to 22,913,623*l*. while, five years before, it was only 18,575,820*l*. shewing an increase in that short period of no less than 3,337,803*l*; nor has the charge increased in proportion; for, after paying the whole interest of the Indian debt, there is a clear surplus of above two millions and a quarter sterling.

Coinage.—The return from the mints states, that, in the year 1823, there were 13,209*lb*. 1*oz*. 15*grs*. of gold imported, the value of which, in money, was,

617,197l. 1s. 9d. In 1824, there were, 100,385lbs. 7oz. 1dwt. 23grs. imported: the value, 4,690,916l. 15s. 1d. The gold moneys coined during the same periods were as follows:—

1823	1,759,748	10s.	0
1824	4,065,075	0	0

**Hops**—It appears that 43,419,316 acres are appropriated to their cultivation. The county of Kent, as may be supposed, exceeds all the other counties where hops are cultivated, the number of acres in the collections Canterbury and Rochester, being 17,745. The county of Hereford returns 11,392 acres; and Sussex, 7,105. The amount of duty on hops, of the growth of the year 1824, including the old and new, was 258,638l. 6s. 3½d.

**France.** The law granting indemnity to French emigrants, passed the chamber of deputies on the 15th of March, 259 to 124.

The number of English and French steam engines now in operation in France, would appear incredible to persons who remember what it was only a few years ago. At Lyons, and in the neighborhood, there are, at this moment, upwards of 100. At Rouen, and other manufacturing towns, they are in the same proportion. [This shews the march of scientific power in France, and may, in part, account for the "freedom of trade" in England!]

The total value of silk goods made in France does not exceed 4,200,000l. of which about 1,200,000l. is exported, the trade having of late rather diminished.

**Spain.** The king of Spain has just authorized the printing of the autographical journal of Christopher Columbus, and those of several other illustrious navigators, which have been preserved in the Escurial, with the most religious care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse. This publication will be very serviceable to geographical science.

**Portugal,** it is reported, has agreed to acknowledge the independence of Brazil—for which the latter is to pay the sum of 11,500,000 sterling.

**Poland.** The emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation, convoking the Polish diet, and admonishes the members not to spend their time in useless debates.

**Greece.** It now appears certain that Patras was surrendered to the Greeks, by capitulation, on the 6th February.

**Egypt. Alexandria, Feb. 5.**—The arrival of gen. Boyer and gen. Livron, appears calculated to produce a great amelioration in the military system of the Egyptian government. They have been well received by the Pacha, who has assigned to gen. Boyer an allowance of 40,000 francs a year, with 8,000 francs indemnity. He moreover receives food for 16 persons and forage for 20 horses, four shawls a year, horses to replace those that fall off, a considerable supply of sugar, coffee and tobacco, and re-payment for lodging. Gen. Livron receives 20,000 francs and other things in proportion. Already 164 Spanish, French and Italian officers, have arrived, since November, to fill up vacancies, and fifty physicians and surgeons are busy in establishing hospitals, and training pupils. After having delivered to the Pacha 500 muskets, sent him by the French government, general Boyer proceeded to Cairo, and from thence to the training-camp.

An accurate printed list of the vessels that arrived at Alexandria, and sailed from that port in 1824, is a very interesting document. The arrivals in 1824 were 1,290, (in 1823 only 1,199; so that 91 remained in the port on the 1st January, 1825. Among the ships arrived were 600 Austrian, including 42 Tuscan, under the Austrian flag, (in 1823 only 351); 111 French, (in 1823, 52); 251 English, (including Ionian and American); 100 Russian, (in 1823, only 59); 77 Sardinian; 50 Spanish; 47 Swedish; 14 Neapolitan; 13 Danish; 5 Dutch; 2 from the Papal states.

**Africa.** A letter from an officer of the British ship *Maidstone*, states that, since that vessel had been on the coast, nearly 2000 poor wretched slaves had been released. "One vessel, of 120 tons, had 336 men and boys, and 141 women and girls; the men's room was only about 20 feet square and three feet two inches high; the women had a place 9 feet aft, 18 feet forward and 4 feet high; thus, 336 men and boys were crammed into a space of 20 feet square. When the ship was boarded, the women were on their knees crying for mercy, and 50 of the men in silence awaiting their final doom, (for so the Portuguese traders had assured them); but when, by means of an interpreter, they were assured of protection of their lives, and of intended location of a spot where they would be free, the transition from despair to joy was overwhelming; they knelt down, they wept, they kissed the feet, the hands and the dress of every by-stander; the scene was touching and overpowering."

The coast is "dreadfully unhealthy." The natives are perishing as well as the Europeans.

**Buenos Ayres.** The congress have adopted the articles laid before them at the opening of their session. The congress declares itself constituent, or formed for the purpose of adopting a new mode of government, in place of the confederacy established at the declaration of independence. The constitution to be proposed must be accepted by the provinces, before it can be adopted. For the present, the government of Buenos Ayres is invested with all powers necessary for negotiating with other nations, &c.

Mr. Woodbine Parish had presented his credentials as plenipotentiary from Great Britain, and Mr. Garcia was appointed to negotiate a treaty with him.

A colony of Scots have sailed from Great Britain to establish themselves on the banks of the La Plata, about 120 miles above Buenos Ayres. They were chiefly farmers and mechanics, well provided with implements and tools.

**Colombia.** Carthagena papers, to the 26th March, are received at New York. A letter from that place, under date of 31st, says, that a brig had arrived from London, a few days before, with half a million of dollars. The papers contain Bolivar's third resignation of the presidency, and two replies from the president of the Colombian senate. Under date of Bogota, February 11th, the latter says, that he convoked the congress on the evening of the 8th, and before a large and most solemn audience, made known the purport of Bolivar's letter. The question was put to vote, and the resignation was not accepted: being opposed by 21 senators and 52 representatives; when the hall rang with acclamations. The citizens appeared in great numbers in the streets, and expressed corresponding sentiments of approbation. A minister had arrived at Bogota from Guatamala, and was formally received by the vice president.

"The work goes bravely on" in Colombia—long lists of manumitted slaves are published in the papers.

**Peru.** Great preparations were making for the reduction of Callao. It was to be attacked by sea and land: 2,200 additional troops had arrived from Colombia, the balance of 4,000, who marched from Panama—1,800 having died at the isle of Puna, near Guayaquil. The congress was to meet on the 10th February.

Gen. Olaneta, who had the command of 3 or 4,000 royal troops in Upper Peru, has announced his unqualified submission to the powers that be—so royalty is in force only in the castle of Callao.

**Canada.** Vessels are expected soon to arrive at Quebec, from Canton, with teas and other China goods. The navigation of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Quebec, was opened on the 14th ultimo. It never before opened, says the account, at so early a period.

## British Commercial Regulation.

We have lately heard a great noise as to what the British government are about to do in the relaxation of their restrictive laws, and many have been much deceived by the clamor that has been made on the subject. When these things that are talked of are done, we shall be able to esteem them rightfully; but, in the mean time, it is sufficient to say that, so far as we understand the matter, "the freedom of trade" will not be allowed as to the importation of any article for the payment of moderate duties, except such as, for one reason or another, cannot come into competition with like articles of British product or manufacture, unless in respect to a few and unimportant articles. When Britain agrees that a barrel of American flour may be sent to England and therein consumed, as payment for English *woolens*,\* we shall begin to think that the government and people are really in favor of "the freedom of trade," because, by means of their enormous capital and great industry and skill, they feel perfectly able to meet the competition of the world. And then, they will deprecate those very restrictions by others, which enabled themselves to take this lofty and imposing attitude!

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

On the 21st of March, the house of commons called up the subject of the colonial trade, on motion of Mr. Huskisson, who submitted two propositions—1st, the necessity of revising their colonial policy—2dly, to inquire into the duties on foreign commerce, and whether some improvement might not be made in their navigation laws.

After mentioning the commerce of England with Ireland and the West Indies, Mr. Huskisson said, the American government required that their productions should be admitted into the colonies on the same terms as the staple commodities of our own country. Such a demand had never been made before in any commercial transaction; the British government did not suspend the intercourse. If the American government did not relax in their demand, he hoped that the West Indies would do without the trade to America; though he trusted that would not be the case. We should be as just to the growing powers of Europe as to the growing trade of America. He would extend the warehousing system to the colonies. The United States had derived much benefit from this system. A free trade would be more advantageous to the mother country than the most rigid monopoly. The system would be of the utmost advantage to their

\*Some modification of the corn laws is spoken of. A letter from Liverpool, dated March 26, says—This morning we have a communication from London from a friend of ours, who states that Mr. Curwen, (one of the agricultural members of the house of commons), said he would, on presenting, that day, a petition to the house, from a number of corn dealers in London, move, that foreign grain be admitted in future at a *fixed duty*; he intimated that he had had a good deal of conversation with the rest of the agricultural members, and also with Mr. Huskisson, on the subject, and he thought that the motion would be carried; he intends to propose that, for the first three or six months, that the duty on wheat shall be 25s. per quarter, and that afterwards it shall be fixed at 20s. on barley 10, and on oats 6s. per quarter.

It do not know in what manner the British policy can be better illustrated than by relating the following vulgar story: two negroes clubbed their cents to get a glass of grog—one of them, having drank off a full-half of its contents, cried "hem—ho too strong, put in more water," that he might have a chance for another "pull;" but the other said "top, top, a little—let me cry hem too!"

settlements in North America. The loans to them would be, in fact, beneficial to ourselves, and without the proposed change, we could not compete with the United States. He concluded with moving two resolutions, viz:—

1. "That it is expedient to amend several acts of the 2d and 4th years of his present majesty, "for regulating the trade between his majesty's possessions in America, and other places in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the world," and also an act of the 4th year of his present majesty, for regulating the warehousing of goods."

2. "That the duties imposed by two acts of the 2d year of his present majesty, for regulating the trade between his majesty's possessions in America, and other places in America, and the West Indies, and between his majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the world, or by an act of the 4th year of his present majesty, to amend the last mentioned act, shall cease and determine; and that the duties hereinafter mentioned shall be paid in lieu thereof." The plan was warmly approved by the opposition.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Mr. Huskisson, after carrying through, on the 21st March, his resolution for opening the trade of the British colonies to all nations, followed up his plan, on the 25th, by proposing very large reductions on the duties now existing in England on various manufactured articles and raw materials. The speech in which he explained and justified these resolutions, is too long for our insertion; but the substance of it may be gathered from the summary below, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger, from which same paper, we annex an explanatory statement of the nature and probable effects of the contemplated changes.

1. The first prohibitory duty to be reduced is that on cotton worked goods. The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign cotton manufactures, are 75*l.*, 6*7*/<sub>10</sub>*l.* or fifty guineas per cent. on their value. These duties are now to be reduced to ten pounds per cent. In practice, the principal effect of this duty will be, that it will remove all difference of price between India and Scotch muslins, and, as a necessary consequence, will extirpate all smuggling. We may all remember the time when India muslins and French silks were articles of the first cost; and we have all lived to see the time when even women scarcely know the difference between these foreign fabrics and our own. Still, so absurd is fashion, and so eager to be duped, that it is impossible to visit any of our watering places in the summer season, without seeing the numerous frauds practised in these articles; that is, by persons selling our own fabrics for smuggled articles, and imposing them upon the credulous at higher prices. Upon this subject, moreover, Mr. Huskisson made a brief statement, which proves the enormous growth of our cotton manufactures. In 1765, the import of cotton wool for our manufactures, (and all that we use must be got by importation), was only 3,350,000 pounds weight. In 1825, the import of the same article is 150 millions of pounds weight.

2. The next staple of the country are our woollen manufactures. The existing duties on the importation of foreign woollen goods, are fifty pounds on one hundred pounds worth of goods. This is now to be reduced to fifteen pounds on the hundred pounds. Upon this subject, Mr. Huskisson made a similar statement to show the growth of the manufacture. In 1769, we imported two millions pounds weight of raw wool beyond what we import at present; and, in addition to this, we now export 1,595,000 pounds weight for the use of foreigners.

3. Our third manufacture is linen. Here the existing duties ascend from forty pounds to one hundred

and eighty pounds on the one hundred pounds value of the foreign goods. These duties are to be reduced to twenty-five pounds, an amount which we consider to be still too high. But Ireland is concerned in this manufacture, and it cannot be denied, that, from some cause or another, Ireland is behind, even France, Russia and Germany, in all her manufacturing skill and habits.

4. The next reduction is on foreign books and foreign paper. In these, the existing duty is immense, and is to be reduced on books to six pence per pound, and on paper to three pence. That is to say, about four pence a volume.

5. The next reduction is on foreign wine bottles, which now pay a duty, (on the bottle merely), of eighteen pence per bottle. This duty is to be reduced to three pence per bottle; that is to say, the price of Burgundy, Champagne, and other wines, usually imported in bottles, will hereafter be reduced to fifteen pence in the bottle, by the removal of this duty only. We must here add, that every one seems to lament, that we have still so far adhered to the absurd Methuen treaty, as to put a higher duty on French than on Portuguese wines. It seems to be the common opinion, that the duty on both wines ought to have been equalized; and that government would have lost nothing, and the country would have gained much, if the duty on both had been reduced to two shillings and six pence per gallon. Taxes are the sole cause of such a large portion of our countrymen fixing their residence abroad.

6. The next reduction is on French looking glasses and mirrors—this is from eighty pounds to twenty. This reduction can only be productive of good. It will improve the manufacture at home, by giving, for a short time, superior samples from abroad; for what reason can be assigned, why the French should exceed us in this commodity?

7. The same observation applies to the next reduction on earthenware and French china, which is to be reduced from seventy-five pounds to one per cent.

8. The next reduction is in French gloves, to thirty per cent., instead of the absolute prohibition now existing.

9. The next is in foreign iron, from six pounds ten shillings per ton to one pound ten shillings. And the last and tenth is, in foreign copper, from fifty-four pounds to twenty-seven per ton.

Such is the boon which Mr. Huskisson has now conferred upon the trade and commerce of the country; and we hesitate not to say, that a very few years will pass before the community will reap the most large and ample benefits from this liberal system. The freedom of trade is the life of trade; the more free it is, the more will it spread itself and enlarge its dimensions and its benefits. National monopoly has the same general effects as individual monopoly. It narrows the market, diminishes the demand and impairs the quality of the article. When a people become satisfied with articles of inferior quality, there is no inducement to the manufacturer to attempt improvement; the public is satisfied, and he gains his profit. But where the presence of foreign articles of superior workmanship, (if there be any such), calls forth the public taste for such articles, and where the manufacturer must come up to the foreign sample, or concede the market, his emulation will soon improve the domestic manufacture, and reach, at least, an equality with the foreigner.

## Battle of Ayacucho.

UNITED LIBERATING ARMY OF PERU.

To the minister of war.

Head-quarters in Ayacucho, December 11, 1824.

Sir: The three divisions of the army continued in

their position from the 14th to the 19th of November, at Talavero, San Jeronimo, and Andahuaylas, while the enemy continued to manœuvre on our right. On the evening of the 18th, I learned that the greater part of the enemy's forces were on their way to Huamanga, and I gave orders to the army to put itself in march to go in search of them. On the 19th, our light troops had an encounter with the enemy on the bridge of Pampas; and, on the 20th, on reaching Uripa, some Spanish troops were desecrated on the heights of Bombon. A squadron of hussars and the first company of rifles, were detached, under the command of colonel Silva, to reconnoitre, and, on their being discovered to consist of three companies of chasseurs, they were dislodged and compelled to compass the river Pampas, where the whole of the royalist army was discovered, which had most completely cut off our communication, by placing itself in our rear.

As it was difficult to pass the river, and impossible to force the enemy's positions, our army halted at Uripa, the Spaniards being in Concepcion, and in sight of us. The 21st, 22d and 23d, in all our skirmishes with the enemy, we had the advantage. On the 24th they broke up their camp, and directed their march towards Vilcas. Heaman, and our army, took up a position on the heights of Bombon, where it remained until the 30th, when, having learned that the enemy were coming in the night, on the right bank of the Pampas, by way of Uchubambas, to out-flank us, I passed over to the left bank to protect our rear. The royalists, on perceiving our movement, quickly repassed to the left bank of the Pampas; but we had reached Matara on the morning of the 2d of December, before the Spanish army made its appearance on the heights. Although our position was unfavorable, we offered battle, which was refused by the enemy, who were posted on some broken rugged ground, not only difficult of approach, but almost inaccessible. On the 3d they made a movement, indicating an intention to engage, and we again offered battle; but as they continued their march toward the lofty heights, on our right, I suspected some attack was meditated on our rear. Before, it had been of little consequence to the army to have the enemy in our rear; but our position at Matara, besides being bad in itself, was otherwise unfavorable to us, and it, therefore, became necessary to continue our retreat to Tambo Cangallo. The time at which we commenced our march, very fortunately gave us an opportunity of getting through the difficult pass of Corpaguayco, before the arrival of the main body of the enemy; but the latter had sent forward early in the morning and with great secrecy, five battalions and four squadrons to occupy this dangerous pass. The infantry of our advanced guard, under general Cordova, and that of the centre, under general Lamar, had already cleared the pass, when the enemy's detachment made a brisk attack on the battalions Vargas, Vencedor, and rifles, who covered the rear, under general Lara. The two former were enabled to make a charge on the right, and open a way at the point of the bayonet; but the rifles, who were disadvantageously situated, had to sustain the fire of the artillery, and encounter the whole force of the enemy; displaying, however, that firmness and intrepidity, for which this corps has ever been distinguished, it, at length, effected its retreat. Our cavalry, under general Miller, passed by Chonta, protected by the fire of the regiment of Vargas, although it still was much incommoded by the fire of the enemy. This unfortunate action cost the liberating army more than 300 men; our park was entirely lost, and one or two pieces of artillery; but it, in the end, gained Peru her liberty.

On the 4th, the enemy, elated with their success, detached five battalions and six squadrons along the



heights to the left, to come round the *quebrada*, showing thus an inclination to engage; the broken ground in the pass of Corpaguyco allowed of a very strong defence; but the army were desirous, at any risk, to hazard a battle. Abandoning, therefore, to them the uneven ground, I posted myself in the middle of the extensive plain of Tambo Cangalla. The Spaniards ascending the broken ground, prosecuted their march with rapidity toward the lofty mountains to our right, avoiding an encounter, which operation was an evident proof to me that the object of the enemy was to manœuvre and not to fight; this plan was the only one I had to fear, because the Spaniards alone could advantageously adopt it, as they knew the valor of their troops to consist in their heels, whilst ours, on the contrary, was in their hearts.

I thought it, therefore, necessary to act under this persuasion, and on the night of the 4th, the army marched to the village of Guayhuo, passing to *quebrada*, of Acero, and thus altering our direction. On the afternoon of the 5th, we continued our march to Aeos-Vinchos and the enemy to Tambillo, keeping always in sight of each other. On the 6th we reached the village of Quinua, and the Spaniards, by a forced march on our left, placed themselves in our rear, on the formidable heights of Pacaycasa: they prosecuted their march, on the 7th, by the impenetrable pass of Huamaguilla, and on the following day reached the elevated mountains on our right, whilst we remained in our camp; on the afternoon of the 8th, they posted themselves on the heights of Condecoruna, within the distance of a cannon-shot from our camp; some guerilla parties who came down, skirmished this evening, and the artillery continued its firing.

The morning of the 9th beheld these two armies drawn up in order of battle to decide the destinies of a nation. Our army formed an angle; the right composed of the battalions Bogota, Volligeros, Pichincha and Caracas, under the command of general Cordova: the left, of the battalions No. 1, 2, 3, and the Peruvian legion, under general Lamar; in the centre, the grenadiers and hussars of Colombia, under general Miller: and in reserve, the battalions Rifles, Vencedor and Vargas, under the command of general Lara. In reviewing them, I recalled to them their triumphs, and cries of "long live the liberator," "long live the republic," resounded along the lines. Never was enthusiasm painted in stronger colors on the countenances of soldiers. The Spaniards, on their side, perfectly masters of the plain of Ayacucho, and, with forces double in number to our own, considered victory as certain. Our position, though commanded, was advantageous, inasmuch as we had our flanks defended by ravines, and in front, the cavalry of the enemy could not act uniformly and with advantage. The greater part of the morning was spent in skirmishes of the light troops, and in cannonading; the enemy planted five pieces of artillery at the foot of the hill, and were forming their columns at the time I was reviewing the line of *traderos*. I gave these orders to force the position where this was taking place, and this was the signal for engaging.

The Spanish columns were then seen to descend the hill with great rapidity; the battalions Cantabria, Centre, Castro, 1st Imperial and two squadrons of hussars, with six field pieces, passing along the *quebrada* to our left, pressing their attack with great vigour in that direction. In the centre, were drawn up the battalions Burgos, Infanter Victoria, Guías, No. 1 and 2 of the first regiment, the left of the latter being strengthened by three squadrons of the regiment La Union, that of San Carlos, the four squadrons of the grenadiers of the guard, and five field pieces before mentioned; and, on the heights to our left, the battalions

1 and 2 of Jerona, 2 of imperial, 1 of the 1st regiment, that called Fernandez, and the squadron of Halberdiers of the viceroy.

Observing that the corps in the centre were not then drawn up in order, and that the attack on our left was becoming serious, I directed general Cordova to charge with the columns under his command, under the protection of the cavalry of gen. Miller, at the same time reinforcing gen. Lamar with the battalion Vencedor, and afterwards with that of Vargas. The Rifles were kept in reserve, to rally the combatants and lend their assistance where it might be required; gen. Lara was always at hand wherever his presence was necessary. Our right division marched, *arma a discretion*, till within a hundred paces of the enemy; when, being charged by eight Spanish squadrons, they fired; to drive them back, and cut them to pieces with our cavalry, was the work of an instant. The infantry continued their charge undauntedly, and every thing gave way before them.

In the meantime the enemy, penetrating on our left, threatened the right of gen. Lamar, and were placing themselves between the latter and gen. Cordova in the front, when the hussars of Junin, executing with great gallantry their orders to charge these battalions on the flanks, they were completely routed. Vencedor and the battalions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of the Peruvian legion, marched boldly upon the other corps of the right division of the enemy, which having drawn itself up behind the ravines, still made a show of resistance; but the forces on our left, being reinforced, made a desperate charge, and the rout was complete throughout.

Gen. Cordova climbed, with his troops, the formidable heights of Condecoruna, where the viceroy La Serna was taken prisoner; gen. Lamar avoided, in the pursuit the difficult *quebrada* on his flank, and gen. Lara, marching in the centre, decided the fate of the day. The troops of gen. Cordova, fatigued with the attack, received orders to retire, and were replaced by gen. Lara, who was to unite in the pursuit with Lamar on the heights of Tambo. The fruits of the victory now were more than 1000 prisoners, amongst them 60 chiefs and officers, 14 pieces of artillery, 2500 muskets, many other implements of war, and the enemy put to flight, and cut to pieces in all directions—when general Canterne, commander-in-chief of the Spanish army, accompanied by gen. Lamar, presented himself before me to demand a capitulation. Although the resistance made by the enemy would have justified me in demanding their unconditional surrender, I thought it worthy of American generosity to concede some honors to the vanquished, who, for fourteen years, had conquered in Peru, and the stipulations contained in the enclosed treaty, which I have the honor to forward to your excellency, were concluded on the field of battle: by it, the whole of the remains of the Spanish army have been surrendered, together with all the territory of Peru, occupied by their arms, all the garrisons, stores, military magazines, and the fortress of Callao, with its provisions, stores, &c.

There remain, consequently, now in the power of the liberating army, the bruta gens. La Serna and Canterne, major-gens. Valdez, Carratala, Monet and Villalobos, the brig. gens. Bedovo, Ferraz, Comba, Somoocursio, Cacho, Alro, Landazuri, Vigil Pardon, and Tur, with 16 colonels, 68 lieutenant-colonels, 484 majors and other officers; more than 2,000 prisoners, an immense quantity of muskets, all their military chest, ammunition, and, in fact, all the military stores they possessed. 1500 killed and 100 wounded, have been, in the battle of Ayacucho, the victims of Spanish obstinacy and rashness. Our loss is 370 killed and 600 wounded.

According to the muster-roll taken from the enemy, it appears that their disposable force, on this

eventful day, amounted to 9,310 men, whilst the liberating army consisted of only 5,780. The Spaniards have hesitated which to admire most, the intrepidity of our troops on the field of battle, or their *sang froid*, steadiness, and order, in their retreat from the environs of Cuzo, to Humanga, a distance of 50 leagues, always in the face of the enemy, and frequently giving them battle.

The campaign in Peru is terminated; its independence and the peace of America has been signed on the field of battle. The united army hopes that the trophies of the victory of Ayacucho, may prove an offering worthy of the acceptance of the liberator of Colombia.

God preserve your excellency.

ANT. J. DE SUCRE.

### Colombia and Hayti.

The following is the definitive reply of the executive power of Colombia to the commission from Hayti, which is mentioned in the last message of the vice president:

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Secretary of state's office for foreign affairs,  
Palace of the government, in the capital of Bogota,  
15th July, 1824—14.

To *senor J. Derrieviers Chanlatier, &c. &c.*

SIR—I have had the honor of informing the executive of the communication you did me the favor of placing in my hands on the 6th inst. in which you unfold the objects of the mission, with which you were charged by the government of Hayti to that of Colombia, with various documents, from No. 1. to 10.

It is very apparent, sir, that your government has not allowed you more than the short period of twenty days to negotiate an affair of so much importance, and which requires, in its nature, a very long and deliberate consideration, in the state of political relations in the civilized world. But as it is not in your power to remain a longer time in this capital, I proceed to answer the said communication, suspending, for a time, the despatch of affairs of great importance, which, at this moment, occupy the attention of my government, and in the happy accomplishment of which the cause of the liberty of South America in general is deeply interested.

The government of Hayti desires, as you do me the favor of stating, to conclude with this country a treaty of alliance, defensive and commercial, pledging mutual assistance, in money, provisions and munitions of war, against the foreign enemies of both parties.

This will materially change the favorable position in which Colombia and her allies find themselves at present respecting the European powers, multiplying, unjustly and without cause, the number of their foreign enemies. I hope, sir, that you will agree with me that such a state of affairs is not, nor can be, in any manner, advantageous to your country, or to mine. Colombia particularly entertains well-founded hopes to see shortly established relations of peace and good correspondence with the government of his most christian majesty; and it appears to me that the affairs of Hayti are progressing to a final establishment of the same, for, no doubt, the day is not far distant when Colombia can employ, with effect, her good offices, (as a power generally recognized), in favor of those American states who have not yet arrived thereto. This same principle appears to have persuaded your government of the utility of not making to the states of America, (formerly Spanish), a proposition, such, as in 1824, was directed to this country.

You know perfectly well, sir, that even the president Petion himself, (although animated with that beneficent and philanthropic spirit which will always entitle him to the respect of the human race) was

obliged to yield to the obligations which his magisterial office imposed on him, thereby shewing to the Spanish government that Hayti had not taken any active part in the contest on Terra-Firma. On the contrary, he gave orders, (to satisfy the Spaniards), that the vessels, which carried emigrants to Margaritta and other ports, should be examined, in the strictest manner, by the cruisers of Hayti; but this is not to undervalue the important favors that general Bolivar, now liberator president of Colombia, and his unfortunate companions, owe to the particular generosity of the president Petion. It is well known that the president Petion proceeded with so much prudence and wisdom, that the Spanish government could never cast the slightest imputation on him of having infringed, in any manner, the neutrality which Hayti, as well as the powers of Europe and America, maintained, from the beginning of the war which Spain carried on with her ancient colonies, till the present hour. Colombia is, besides, bound by a solemn compact of perpetual alliance and confederation with Peru, Chili, and Rio de la Plata, with the object of carrying on the war against their common enemy, the king of Spain, or against all other foreign domination. As neither Colombia nor its allies have received the slightest offence from France, the proposed alliance will be equivalent to a spontaneous provocation, on our part, which no American or European power can approve of. Such a provocation would do considerable injury to the interests of all the American states, now actually fighting to establish the independence of their ancient head, without excepting Hayti.

It is easy to agree in the abstract principle; that is to say, in the necessity which all the American governments are under, to perfectly understand each other some day, in order to guard against all foreign attacks. But, as to the time of putting it into execution, it is necessary to use much prudence and circumspection.

The old world has its eyes fixed on the new, to observe carefully all its measures, and to examine into them. If the American states have not already arrived to that order and regularity in their institutions, and respect to the rights of others, which is indispensable to include them in the great family of civilized nations, the slightest deviation from the forms, usages and established customs, will retard that important result. These powerful reasons have induced the government of Colombia to believe, that, in order to take into consideration the proposal the government of Hayti has made to that of Colombia, this year, it will be necessary to consult its allies, and, as it is possible that the meeting of the plenipotentiaries of all the states of America, formerly Spanish, will assemble in Panama, in the course of the next year, the government of Colombia will embrace that opportunity to arrange with its said allies the footing on which, in future, the political and mercantile relations with the other portions of our hemisphere shall be placed, who are, in fact and right, separated from its ancient government. Then, sir, this negotiation will be examined into with that spirit of liberality, which characterizes the policy of the government of Colombia and its allies; and I venture to anticipate that their determination will be highly agreeable to Hayti. I hope, sir, that you will see, in the frank and sincere exposition, which I have just made, a clear and convincing proof of the interest with which the government and people of Colombia are animated for the welfare and prosperity of Hayti.

The documents which you had the kindness to accompany, from No. 1 to 10, have augmented considerably this interest, as also our gratitude and profound respect for the memory of the father of Hayti, the president Petion.

Meantime, sir, I have the honor to renew to you the sentiments of particular respect and consideration, with which I remain your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed)

PEDRO GUAL.

## Legislature of Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INLAND NAVIGATION.

Read in the house of representatives, March 15.

Mr. Lehman, from the committee on inland navigation, to whom were referred sundry resolutions and petitions, relative to the north branch of the Susquehanna, and to canals to be constructed from the Susquehanna to the Lehigh and the Schuylkill, made report:

That, in compliance with the wishes of a numerous and very respectable portion of their fellow-citizens, and in furtherance of the great object of obtaining a topographical knowledge of every portion of the state, so as to enable future legislatures to judge of the expediency of making such improvements as have been, or may hereafter be, suggested, they now report a bill providing for the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, for a canal along the north branch of the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, and from thence to the head waters of the Tioga river, near the coal mines, in Tioga county; and also from the most eligible points on the Susquehanna to the head waters of the Lehigh and Schuylkill.

The numerous petitions relating to these contemplated improvements, so fully describe the advantages to be expected from their completion, that the committee deem it superfluous to recapitulate them. They believe the time is fast approaching when all the magnificent rivers will be improved, either in their natural channels, or by means of artificial navigation along their banks, and that the rivers, thus improved, will be connected, in various directions, by canals, affording the most easy means of social and commercial intercourse, giving a value to the productions of every acre in the commonwealth, and advancing, in the highest degree, the general prosperity and happiness.

From the facts stated by the petitioners, there is reasonable ground for the belief, that new beds of coal and iron ore have recently been discovered on the waters of the Susquehanna, near the contemplated improvement, which affords an additional inducement for its speedy completion. The navigation of the river is now dependent on the uncertain rise of floods, and affords, in general, only a downward passage, and the time has arrived when every reasonable effort should be made to give to the inhabitants, of this important section of the state, the benefit of a water conveyance on which commodities may pass, with equal ease, each way.

The superiority of a slack water navigation, or canal, over rivers which afford but a descending navigation, with the aid of freshets, is strikingly illustrated by the fact, that, during the present spring, boats, containing fifteen tons, have passed Harrisburg, and requiring nine men to propel each boat, from ten to fifteen miles a day, up stream, while, upon a canal, twice the quantity might be carried twice the distance, with the aid of one horse, one man and one boy; and a further illustration is afforded by the fact, that, since the completion of the Erie canal, in New York, as far as the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, the price of wheat there is stated at 20 to 25 cents per bushel higher, than at the Tioga river, in their vicinity.

With regard to that part of the bill, which provides for surveying routes, with a view to canals to connect the Susquehanna with the head waters of the Lehigh and the Schuylkill, the committee will remark, that it is the general desire of the people of that portion of the state, all of whom are anxious to improve

the facility of conveying their products to Philadelphia. So active and enterprising are our rivals on the north and on the south, and so important is the growing trade of the Susquehanna and its branches, and of the country west of these waters, that it is the decided policy of the state, not only speedily to complete a canal to the Ohio and lake Erie, but also to connect, from more points than one, the Susquehanna with the waters of the Delaware.

Besides the coal, the iron, and other articles which are extracted from the bowels of the earth, or are the spontaneous growth of the soil, and which afford the most valuable tonnage for canals, the committee learn, from respectable sources, that, from the counties lying above the mouth of the Juniata, there is annually sent to market, on the Susquehanna, a surplus of nearly a million of bushels of wheat, and also a large quantity of cloverseed, whiskey, pork, butter, cheese, bees-wax, maple sugar, and a variety of agricultural products. What may be the extent of trade, when the Susquehanna shall be united with the Ohio and lake Erie, by a canal, and when the millions of acres, now wilderness, shall be brought into cultivation, and rendered rich and productive by means of internal improvement; what may then be the magnitude of the trade, and the number of canals from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, which will be requisite to preserve it and make it centre in the bosom of the state, no human wisdom can foretell.

Under these impressions, the committee recommend the passage of the bill during the present session. It will lead to the formation of practical plans for extending the great system of internal improvement, by means of which Pennsylvania, the fairest portion and the centre of the United States, will soon become an expanded and fruitful scene of industry, where the agriculturalists, the miner, the merchant and the manufacturer, will find the most advantageous theatre for their operations.

## CHRONICLE.

**Eik Ridge Landing.** The little village at this place, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Of the ten houses which it had, nine were consumed. The time is perfectly within the memory of persons not very aged, when this landing, on the Patuxent, was expected one day to be what Baltimore is—a great city. It was the chief place of trade in this neighborhood.

**Philadelphia.** The whole number of the looms in the city of Philadelphia, is said to be forty five hundred. An enumeration of those in the neighboring villages, would swell the total considerably.

Only about twenty nine hundred of the weavers entered into the late combination to raise prices. Most of them have since come to an understanding with their employers.

There will be thirty five million bricks burned in this city this year; one third more than last year. The price has advanced considerably.—[Phil. Gaz.]

**Massachusetts.** Mr. Everett, elected a member of the next congress, has resigned the professorship of Greek literature in the University of Cambridge.

**Connecticut.** Oliver Wolcott has been re-elected governor of this state. He received 7,147 votes, and about sixty other persons 3,264. David Plant has been elected lieutenant gov. also, without any regular opposition. Eliza Phelps, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Noyes Barber, Gideon Tomlinson, John Baldwin and Orange Merwin, have been elected members of congress.

**Tennessee.** Two new professorships have recently been created in Cumberland college, in the state of Tennessee, the one called the *Lafayette professorship*, the other the *Jackson professorship*.

**Steam boats.** About one hour after the arrival of the Henry Schultz at Augusta, Georgia, she was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly—

and the efforts to extinguish them soon ceased, because it was proclaimed that she had a quantity of gun-powder on board—[*gun-powder in a steam boat!*]—she soon blew up with a tremendous explosion. Boat and cargo lost, valued at from 70 to 80,000 dollars.

The *Albemarle*, lying at the wharf, Philadelphia, caught fire on Sunday morning last, was towed off to the island, and there burnt to the water's edge.

The *Oliver Elsworth*, from Hartford for New York, got on a rock in the Sound, and bilged—but it was supposed would be got off without much damage.

No lives were lost in either of those vessels—but the *Teche*, on the Mississippi, burst her boiler, when not far from Natchez, on the 14th ultimo. It was at night; the explosion was tremendous; every light was extinguished, and all the hatches thrown off. Three men were killed, several severely scalded, the boat set on fire, and, with her cargo, consisting of 450 bales cotton, consumed or destroyed. But the great misfortune which attended this explosion was, that "from 12 to 18" of the passengers, who had not been injured by it, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in which they were escaping from the flames.

The "*Susquehannah*," lately built at Baltimore, is now on the waters of the river whose name she bears. She has been found to work admirably well, and was about to depart for Owego, in the state of New-York, and afterwards proceed to Karthausville, in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, being located on west branch of the *Susquehannah*. We feel great interest in the success of this experiment.

The *North Carolina 74*, which sailed for the Mediterranean a short time since, has mounted

34 long 42 pounders on her lower gun deck.

34 long 32 do. upper do.

21 carronade 42 pounders, } spar deck.

2 long 32 pounders,

94 mounted.

8 has ports in her gangways for 8 more 42 pound carronades.

102

[Why call this vessel a seventy-four?]

*Iron rigging.* The Mercantile Advertiser states, that the new ship *Washington*, of 750 tons, which sailed from New York for Canton, on Thursday, has all her lower shrouds, all her topsail and topgallant ties, topsail and topgallant sheets, bobstays, cables, &c. of iron chains.

*Ship building.* This business is every where lively in the United States, and the wages of carpenters have greatly advanced. Workmen are in great demand.

*Longevity.* Angela Millett lately died in the alms house, at Philadelphia, aged one hundred and eleven years, two months and eleven days. She was a native of Canada.

Mrs. Charlotte Dehuff lately died at Lancaster, Pen. aged 91—she left ten children, 48 grand children, 78 great grand children, and 4 great great grand children—total 139.

*An old man*, named Samuel Fields, who is eighty-five years of age, has been condemned to death, in Indiana, for murder; but it is to be hoped that he will not be executed. "He will soon die of himself, if they'll let him alone."

Three brothers, of the name of Thayer, have been condemned to death, at Buffalo, N. Y. for the murder of a man called John Love: and, from the circumstances of the case, as they came out on the trial, it is not at all probable that they will be pardoned. A like condemnation of three brothers never, perhaps, before took place in the United States.

*A Panther* was lately killed in Seneca county, New York, which weighed 94 lbs. and measured 6 feet 4 inches, from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

*A tree*, called the "*Charter Oak*," is standing in the city of Hartford, Con. It is supposed to be not less than four hundred years old—it is twenty-eight feet in circumference near the ground; and, at the height of seven feet, it is seventeen feet in circumference. The height of the tree, as near as can be ascertained, is about seventy feet; some of its branches extend nearly forty feet.

This tree would not be regarded as a very small one, even in—England!

*Fishing.* 300,000 herrings were lately caught in the *Susquehannah*, at one haul of the seine; and in the Potomac, 450 rock fish were, in like manner, caught, which weighed 60 lbs. each, on the average, and, though sold at very reduced prices, produced \$250.

*Boring for water.* The *Alexandria Herald*, of the 27th inst. contains the following information concerning the progress of an attempt which has a degree of general importance:

"Mr. Disbrow, who has been employed by our corporation, for the last two weeks, in boring for water, has reached upwards of ninety feet depth, and perseveres, in full confidence of success. He has passed through a great variety of stratum, sand, clay, gravel, mud, sulphate of iron, &c. At the depth of about forty feet, he met with quick sand, which, it was apprehended, would prove very troublesome; but Mr. D. soon surmounted the difficulties which it threatened. At the distance of between sixty and eighty feet, the boring implements brought up pieces of wood, such as elm, white oak and locust, &c. some of which were in a perfect state of preservation, particularly the white oak and locust, and what is very remarkable, the hull of a hickory nut, as sound and firm as if buried but a few weeks, instead of, no doubt, many centuries."

*Georgia.* The official report from the topographical bureau of the United States, by J. Roberdeau, of the engineer department, on the 10th January last, makes the quantity of land in Georgia, not ceded to the United States by Indians, as nearly as could be computed, from a review of former calculations and the possession of more correct documents than had previously been referred to, nine million five hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty square acres; of which, 5,292,160 were in possession of the Cherokee, and 4,245,760 of the Creeks. The Cherokee country, yet to be ceded to Georgia, is consequently more extensive than the important territory lately acquired from the Creeks, but it is, perhaps, less valuable, as much of the former is mountainous and not adapted to the production of cotton. [Milledgeville Rec.]

*The English game laws.* It is in evidence, that, in one year, the numbers imprisoned, under the operation of these horrid statutes, amounted to no less than one thousand two hundred individuals! Think on the amount of suffering from the direct and indirect consequences of this appalling fact; think on the desolate wives, the starving children, the ruined, heart broken families; the sons initiated, by the contamination of a gaol, into all those degrees of yet unthought-of crime, which is ultimately to bring them to a shameful and premature end; the fathers banished from their homes and their country; their miserable offspring thrown a burthen on the unwilling parish; and all, perhaps, for the destruction of a paltry partridge, or other wild animal, to which no person can absolutely establish a right of ownership. [Kent Herald.]

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**COTTON.** Letters from Liverpool, dated April 2, are published in the New York papers. Cotton was in lively and steady demand, and the prices had advanced from 4d. to 11d. per pound. Uplands 13½ to 16½, New Orleans 12½ to 14. Tennessee 13½ to 16½, Sea Islands 2s. 9d. to 3s. The stock was estimated at only 75 or 80,000 bales—which were changing owners very frequently—by speculation!

It is supposed that 150,000 bales of Egyptian cotton will be received in England during the present year.

**TRAVELLING.** The journey from Philadelphia to Huntsville, (about 1000 miles), was made in twelve days, on horse-back, by an individual, to make purchases of cotton, on the arrival of the late news from England. He was six days ahead of the mail.

**CANALS, &c.** Our eastern brethren are busily engaged in talking about and planning several very important canals, and certain of the projects have been taken up in a most substantial manner. The following are some of the works just now contemplated:

1. From New Haven to Northampton;
2. from Providence to Worcester;
3. from the waters of Long Island Sound, through the valley of Connecticut river, Vermont and lake Memphremagog, &c. to Canada;
4. from Boston harbor to the Connecticut; and,
5. across Cape Cod—this last will need be only 4½ miles in length, with a fine harbor at each end of it, and will lessen the distance 150 miles!

**FLOUR AND WHEAT.** Twenty-seven American vessels, two British, one French and one Danish, in all thirty-one vessels, with 69,500 barrels of flour, arrived at Lima from Sept. 1824 to Jan. 1825. The stock was so great that, after paying the cost of transportation and the duties, the greater part would be entirely lost. And a letter from Valparaiso, dated January, 1825, says—"The wheat is very fine and abundant in this country this year, and some few mills produce flour equal to your New York grand canal. They will soon be able to supply the whole coast, much cheaper than we can bring it around Cape Horn."

Some of the ports of Spain have been opened for the reception of flour and grain, until the king's pleasure should be known on the subject.

**"THE FREEDOM OF TRADE!"** The following is from the London Courier. If it is presumed to express the sentiments of the ministers, as it generally does, we may soon expect to have a full confirmation of what we suspected—to wit, that Mr Huskisson's doctrines about the "freedom of trade" were intended for exportation; a sort of "wooden nutmeg" business.

The Courier of the 29th March says—"A somewhat premature discussion was excited last night, on the subject of the corn laws, by the presenting of a petition by Mr. Curwen, from the corn-merchants of London, praying for an alteration of these laws, and the substitution of a fixed duty in their stead. With regard to the policy, if not the necessity, of adopting the principle of the measure prayed for, there is, at present, we believe, but one opinion. The only questions likely to arise would be, first, whether the present be the proper time for bringing the measure forward? and next, whether the amount of duty proposed, be too much, or not enough? With respect to the former of these points, we confess we do not see

that there could be any better time for such a discussion than the present. All classes are now in a state of comparative ease and comfort. The poor are not stimulated by the want of food—the landed interests are not alarmed by the fear of ruin. The question is, therefore, more likely to be coolly examined, and correctly determined, than it could possibly be under different circumstances, and there is no knowing what changes a single year may produce.

"With respect to the second point, we must confess, we see but one strictly just line of conduct that can be pursued. The agriculturists have been nearly ruined; but corn has now risen to such a price as to relieve them, in a great measure, from the fears of total destruction. They are now in comparative ease and comfort, and are satisfied, though the prices are not such as the law has considered necessary for their protection. This state of prosperity and comfort is equally enjoyed by every other part of the community, and it does not appear to be at present necessary to sacrifice one class, in order to make the other happy. We cannot see, therefore, that it would be just, after what the agriculturists have suffered, to trifle with them, or make any alteration in the existing prices. The duty ought to be such as to secure those prices beyond all question; less than this would be most unfair, and, if any reduction is hereafter found necessary, let it be made by degrees. We protest against experimental legislation on such a subject. Let us be satisfied when we see all prosperous, and let us not seek suddenly to disturb this happy equilibrium for the sake of an abstract principle."

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.** In the overweening desire that has lately prevailed for the establishment of new societies and associations, it is with great pleasure that there is, at least, one among them which every body approves, with a truly catholic spirit—as though it were an original principle of good, unalloyed by sectarianism; and this is formed by the societies established for the support of Sunday schools. They are very numerous in most of our great cities and large towns, and, indeed, it is specially in these that the value of them is most manifest, except in the neighborhood of large manufactories, in which they are almost universally kept up and on the best possible footing, to the advantage of all parties.

We see that lately the children belonging to fifty-five Sunday schools in New York were collected at Castle Garden. Their number was between 4 and 5,000, under charge of nearly 600 superintendents and teachers—of the scholars, 2,160 were able to read the scriptures. The display was beautiful, and must have warmed the hearts of many of the thousands of spectators attending. There were one hundred and fifty-nine clergymen present, a number of whom were from different parts of the United States, and of almost every sect and persuasion. How interesting to behold them, united in their wishes for the success of a common work of goodness! Such meetings must have a powerful effect to promote the best dispositions of the human mind.

The number of scholars belonging to the different Sunday schools of Philadelphia and its vicinity, is given at 5,000 and upwards! In Baltimore they are numerous, but we do not know the amount of them.

**EMIGRATION** is powerful to the west. The vessels on lake Erie are hardly able to carry the passengers

and their goods, though the steam boat conveys about 300 persons westward every week. The destination of the people is chiefly Ohio and Michigan.

CANT—CANT—CANT. A late number of the *Edinburg Review* has an article on the United States, from which the following is an extract—

"No one can admire the simple wisdom and manly firmness of the Americans more than we do, or more despise the pitiful propensity which exists among government runners, to vent their small spite at their character; but, on the subject of slavery, the conduct of America is, and has been, the most reprehensible. It is impossible to speak of it with too much indignation and contempt; but for it, we should look forward, with unqualified pleasure, to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness."

How is it that the editors of this celebrated work, who certainly possess splendid talents and make high pretensions to liberality and justice, so repeatedly misrepresent the truth and us, when speaking of slaves and slavery in this country? It does not seem possible that they are ignorant of the history of what they call our "danger and disgrace." They must know that it was their own *gracious* king and *liberty-loving* parliament that imposed it upon us, and rejected our humble petitions that the horrid traffic in human flesh might cease. They must know it was Virginia that first raised her voice against the blackening our land with slaves, and that the perseverance of *holy* Britain in the trade was one of the main causes of our "rebellion" against the "Lord's anointed," George the third. And is it his subjects that are to abuse us for possessing that evil which *their own* accursed avarice inflicted? There is a degree of meanness in this, that it is impossible to speak of without "indignation and contempt." It is bad enough to bear with the misfortune which the "mother country" *entailed* on this—but no other than deliberate knaves or incorrigible blockheads will blame this republic for it. The nation acted against slavery at the first moment that it could—and was the first to make the trade piracy. If the Reviewers *really* have any honorable feeling in respect to this matter, if they refer to slavery in America for any other purpose than to make an offset against the "simple wisdom and manly firmness" that they are compelled to admire, let them join with us in deprecating the authors of this giant mischief, which, they charitably say, "will one day entail, (and ought to entail), a bloody servile war upon us." But, if to deprecate the memory of George the 3rd, and the acts of his parliaments, be treason, we will excuse them, if they will only find out some practicable means by which we can get rid of their curse. It is easy to talk about slavery, and say that it ought to be abolished. It cannot be abolished, unless in cruelty to the slaves themselves and without hazarding the safety of the white population, if means are not provided either for the transport of those liberated, or for a mixing of them in the common stock of the people. In all the slave-holding states, the freed negroes are the worst part of the population—the most miserable and the shortest lived. They have not been taught to think, and are incapable of providing for themselves; and even the best of them, some who are sober, discreet, temperate and industrious—that would do honor to society if they were admitted into it, remain in the degraded and excluded class, on account of their color. The prejudice against it is not to be overcome by the people of the United States. Many there are who feel willing to sit down at the same table with black persons, and who treat them, in most respects, as rational and accountable beings like themselves; yet what reflecting white man will take a black wife, or give up his daughter for the wife of a black man? Let the reviewers send us a parcel of

their fellow subjects, that are willing to throw themselves out of the circle of the white population, for the purpose of ameliorating and exalting the condition and character of the black! It is admitted, and we feel great pleasure in believing the fact, that, on account of the small amount of slaves that there were in the new southern republics, and by reason of the extensive mixtures of the whites with the Indians and blacks, and of one class with another in every possible way, that the color may be exterminated in a few generations, and the whole population of these states have equal access to places of honor and profit—but with us, this process cannot be hoped for, and it remains for us only to bear with the evil as well as we can, and stand prepared to meet events which all fearfully believe must come to pass.\* But when they shall come—England will have to meet, at least, as much moral responsibility on account of them, as the United States. And when the reviewers refer to this hacknied subject, we hope that they will be *honest*, and tell their British readers that it was they themselves and their fathers, (*not colonists*), who placed us in the condition which they so much reprehend.

BOSTON. At a late session of the common council of the city of Boston, the report of a committee, on the subject of procuring portraits of sundry revolutionary patriots, was taken up, and an order passed authorizing the mayor to procure the portraits, as soon as may be, of Samuel Adams, John Adams, James Bowdoin, Benj. Franklin, John Hancock, James Otis, Josiah Quincy and Joseph Warren.

PHILADELPHIA. From Krumbhaar's Price Current we have the following items, as to the exports of Philadelphia, in April 1824 and 1825:

Exports.	April, 1824.	April, 1825.
Specie, - - -	\$324,700	1,559,570
Domestic articles, -	374,578	344,113
Foreign do. - - -	566,716	689,507

The specie, except about \$21,000, all went for Canton. Of the balance of the exports of the month, say \$1,033,620, \$406,000 worth departed for Alvarado, 137,000 for Hamburg, 108,000 for Great Britain, 62,000 for St. Thomas, 57,000 for Hayti—all else under \$50,000. [These items belong to the exports of April '25.]

GUAYAQUIL. *Extract of a letter from an American in Guayaquil to a gentleman in Salem, Mass. dated December 26, 1824—*"I have been here about twenty days. The city is situated on a river of the same name, about 50 miles from the sea, and is, by far, the best port on the coast. A frigate of the largest class may come up to the city. The country abounds in ship timber, and many vessels are built here. The climate is perpetual summer, and rains are here common, although, fifty leagues south, at Payta, in Peru, a shower was never known to fall.†

The latitude of Guayaquil is 2 10 south, and its longitude about 79 45 west. Being so near the equator, it is, of course, always hot; but its rich soil, so unlike the barren coast of Peru, produces all kinds of fruits in great abundance. Although we are so near the equator, we sometimes see the winter garments of New

\*It is possible that, by migrations to Hayti and Africa, the progress of the black population may be checked—and thousands of slaves would be liberated if means were provided and the way opened, for their comfortable subsistence in some other country.

†The writer is mistaken here. Rain, it is true, is considered as a prodigy in Payta, as well as in many other parts of South America, but it has been known to rain there. About a hundred years ago, a small quantity fell, and many of the buildings were ruined by it, being built of mud—*Ed. Salem Gaz.*

England spread upon the neighboring mountains. In clear weather, the celebrated Chimborazo may be seen from the city, situated in latitude 1 30 south, covered with eternal snows. The rays of the vertical sun of its double summer fall upon its ices as harmless and ineffectual as the lightnings of Heaven upon the magical rod of Franklin.

Cuba. Population of the island of Cuba, according to the last census, in 1819:

<i>District of Cuba.</i>	
Whites,	59,722
Free of color,	57,185
Slaves,	63,079
	179,986

<i>District of Havana.</i>	
Whites,	197,654
Free of color,	58,506
Slaves,	136,213
	392,377

	572,363
Supposed increase,	58,617
	630,980

The total revenue which accrued during the year 1824, for the city and jurisdiction of Havana, amounted to \$9,025,300.

The principal articles of export were—  
Sugar, in boxes, \$245,329  
Coffee, arrobas, 661,674

During this year, there arrived—  
Of Spanish ships of war, 59  
Foreign, do. 70  
— 129

Spanish merchantmen, 196  
Foreign, do. 890  
— 1,086

Total, 1,215

WEST INDIES. We mentioned, in our last, that there were large arrivals of troops in the West Indies. It is said that no less than 6,000 British have lately reached New Providence, and several thousand, in addition to recent accessions, are expected at Havana. The last, it is probable, will be conveyed by French vessels. One must suppose from all this, that important events are expected; and, from the location of British troops, it would appear that a transfer of the island of Cuba is anticipated. Besides, a large British naval force is cruising about the island—four frigates were lying at Havana, at one time.

MR. CALHOUN. On the 16th of April, the citizens of Lincolnton, N. C. gave a dinner to the vice president, who paid them a visit on his journey home from Washington. The following are some of the toasts drank on the occasion:

James Monroe—A name consecrated by the virtues of him who bears it.

The administration of John Quincy Adams—Transcendent talents and ardent patriotism constitute the pledges of its excellence.

Andrew Jackson—The soldier and the patriot; may the scenes of domestic privacy prove welcome, and honor and tranquility attend the evening of his days.

Lafayette, Bolivar and Nina—Congenial spirits—their fame as lasting as the cause for which they bled.

John C. Calhoun—May the consistency which has heretofore marked his conduct, attend him throughout his political career.

Upon which Mr. Calhoun rose, obviously under the pressure of deep emotion, tendered his thanks for the kind feelings expressed in the toast, and, in return, offered:

The twin sisters, North and South Carolina—United in origin and interest, may they always be united in sentiment and affection.

GEN. SCOTT. The sword which was voted to this distinguished officer by the legislature of Virginia, on the 12th Feb. 1816, was recently presented to him by gov. Pleasants, with a very appropriate address, to which the general made the following reply:

Sir: In the part which it was my lot to bear in the late war, I should have deemed myself as still unfortunate, whatever successes I might have obtained, or whatever honors might have been accorded to me elsewhere, if I had failed to win the approbation of my native state. But from this would I have been happily spared. Virginia, with parental kindness, has deemed me one of her sons who endeavored well in the second great triumph of our free institutions.—The law which gave my name to a county; the thanks voted by the general assembly, and this sword, which I have the honor to receive at your hands, in the presence of the executive council, are the precious evidences of that partiality. Sir, they are appreciated by me in the spirit in which they have been bestowed, as inculcating the first lesson of a citizen soldier—that, as liberty is the greatest of blessings, so should he ever hold himself armed in her defence, and ready to sacrifice his life in her cause.

The sword was manufactured in Philadelphia, by Mr. Harvey Lewis, and is thus described in the Richmond Enquirer:

"All the mountings of general Scott's sword are of fine gold. The head of the hilt represents that of a knight in armour; the grips is ornamented with spiral wreaths of oak and laurel, with two beads of Mars in the centre—the shell, with the classical emblems of war, having in the centre, set in a wreath of laurel, a fine head of Liberty. On the mountings of the scabbard we have the winged thunder, Hercules strangling the lion, and wreaths of oak. All these figures and emblems are in chase work, finely executed. If the external ornaments be classical, those on the blade, which is the soul of the weapon, are historical. First, we have on one side, a scene from the battle of Niagara, representing the moment after Miller had carried the battery: general Scott is seen at the head of his shattered, but still intrepid brigade, and mounting another charger, his own being literally torn from under him by a cannon shot. It was a moment when victory seemed dependent upon the uncommon exertions of some heroic spirit, and the effect produced upon the troops by the general's sudden falling and re-appearing was finely electrical. This delineation is followed by an eagle between two scrolls; on the first, "Chippewa, 5 July, 1814"—on the other, "Niagara, 25 July, 1814." On the opposite side of the blade, we have "presented by the commonwealth of Virginia, to major general Winfield Scott, 12 Feb. 1816," followed by a figure of Liberty, with Tyranny prostrated at her feet, and this scroll—*Sic Semper Tyrannis*. The whole blade, which is of the best proof, is covered with ornaments, executed in high taste.

The swords that were voted to general Gaines and captain Warrington are also received, and will be presented the first opportunity.

BARON STEUBEN. A meeting has been held at Utica, N. Y. and a committee appointed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to erect a monument over the remains of baron Steuben.

After noticing the proceedings, the Utica Sentinel says—The memory of baron Steuben is precious to Americans. Few names excite more pleasant recollections, or more grateful feelings than his. The last years of his life were passed in our vicinity. Our country was his chosen residence, and received

evidence of his preference and regard. The corner stone of Hamilton academy, which has since arisen into a seminary of a higher grade, was laid by his veteran hands. His remains lie undistinguished; there is nothing to mark the place of his isolated grave. It is now proposed to erect a plain, but durable monument, to the memory of that distinguished champion of freedom and soldier of the revolution. General Lafayette has already assisted in doing honor to the neglected remains of generals Greene, De Kalb and Pulaski; and it would, undoubtedly, afford him sincere gratification, to assist in paying this deserved tribute to the memory of his friend and companion in arms. The public will experience delight, in embracing the opportunity afforded by the visit of the nation's guest, to manifest, by this impressive ceremony, their feelings of respect, veneration and gratitude, both for the living and the dead.

NEW YORK. From the 12th April to the first day of May, says the Albany Advertiser, three hundred and forty-nine boats departed from Albany, laden with three thousand and thirty-eight tons of merchandise, &c. and seventeen thousand and ninety-six dollars were paid to the collector at Albany on account of toll.

There arrived at Albany, in two days, by the canal, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine barrels of flour, seven thousand five hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, and eight hundred and thirty-four barrels of ashes, besides a great amount of sundry articles.

PENNSYLVANIA. A state convention is to be held at Harrisburg for promoting the great cause of internal improvement. It is to be composed of delegates from the different counties. The delegates lately chosen from Philadelphia city and county, are—

For the city—John Sergeant, Charles J. Ingersoll, Wm. J. Duane, Mathew Carey, Wm. Lehman, Manuel Eyre.

For the county—Jacob Holgate, Daniel Groves, Alex'r McCaaher, Samuel Breck, James Ronaldson, George W. Riter, Samuel Humphreys.

The following is given in a Philadelphia paper, as the amount paid by the state of Pennsylvania, to the witnesses who attended the recent investigation before the legislature, respecting the judges:—

*House of representatives.*

In Judge Chapman's case,	\$1,662 55
Judge Franklin's,	1,279 25
Judge Porter's	426 55

3,868 35

*Senate.*

In Judge Franklin's case,	756 26
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Total amount of witnesses' pay, \$4,624 61

At the meeting lately held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a general convention at Harrisburg, to forward internal improvements, Mr. J. Ingersoll said—

"Let us recollect what Pennsylvania has done, thirty years since, and by that recollection, let us be prompted to further exertions, not only for advancement and aggrandizement, but that we may not sink into insignificance. The first steam boat that moved upon the waters of this country, hung out its banners in the port of Philadelphia; the first turnpike that disturbed the virgin soil of America, the great road from this city to Lancaster, was the work of Philadelphia; the first canal projected and begun in the

union, that of the Union company, for connecting the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, was the result of the enterprise of Philadelphia."

The state of Pennsylvania owns \$1,789,067 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  of turnpike stock, which, during the year 1824, yielded the enormous revenue of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars fifty cents!

The state also holds bridge stock to the amount of \$554,750. This is a little more profitable. It last year yielded a revenue of ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

The state has besides 30,000 dollars in Union canal stock, and 50,000 dollars in stock of the Schuylkill navigation company. At the expiration of fifteen years, 100,000 dollars of Delaware and Chesapeake canal stock, is to be transferred to it by the Philadelphia bank.

From this it appears that the whole amount of capital stock, invested in public improvement, is \$2,523,817 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that it last year yielded a revenue of \$12,827 50.

The following appropriations, remaining unpaid on the first of December, 1824, are not included in the foregoing estimate. For turnpikes \$156,600 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; for canals \$20,000; for the improvement of rivers and creeks, \$51,213 50; for bridges \$28,750 00.

The following summary statement of the improvements effected on the river Schuylkill, is copied from the Berks (Pa.) Journal:—

28 dams, making a slack water navigation of 46 miles. At most of those dams there is a large surplus of water power that may be sold for manufacturing purposes.

23 canals, 3 to 4 feet deep, by 32 to 40 feet wide on the top water line, in length 63 miles.

120 locks, 17 feet wide by 80 feet long, overcoming a fall of 588 feet.

4 to 5 minutes are required to pass a boat through each lock.

17 arched stone aqueducts.

1 tunnel, cut through and under a solid rock, 450 feet long.

31 houses for toll and gate keepers.

The whole cost of the improvement, from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, 1,900,000 dollars.

A tow path is expected to be completed along the pools of the dams by the first of August next, which will form a complete line of communication along the whole extent of the improvements, and will enable a boat, of forty tons burthen, by the aid of a horse, to pass from the coal mines to Philadelphia in four days, and return in the same space of time.

As experience has shown that all the canals in England, upon which coals form the principal article of transport, the number of tons, upon which tolls are collected, far exceed those of other canals, upon which merchandise and the produce of the country alone form the principal articles of trade, we may expect the same result will be found in the Schuylkill canal.

The rate of toll on coal, from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia, is fixed at 6 cents per bushel, or \$1 68 cents a ton.

In addition to the coal trade, we may, with confidence, expect that the boats, returning from the city,

sage of last winter, preferred the same claim in respect of the Middlesex canal. We think that New York is entitled to the palm—at least of commencing the first canal. The canal of the Western inland lock navigation company of this state, at the Little Falls, through the German flats, and from the Mohawk river to Wood Creek, near Old Fort Stanwix, was completed in 1798.

\*In respect to this, the New York Commercial Advertiser says—The late governor Eustis, in his mes-



will convey large quantities of salt, plaster, groceries and other articles of merchandise, to the different towns on its borders, as well as to its extremity, for the purpose of being conveyed about thirty miles in wagons, along an excellent turnpike, long since established, to Sunbury, situated at the junction of the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, and to be transported to various parts of the state. By means of this turnpike, large quantities of the products of the extensive and fertile country through which the branches of the Susquehanna pass, may be expected to be brought to the head of the canal, to be transported to Philadelphia, which, with the products generally of the country along the line of the canal, must form a very large item of tonnage.

The Union canal, which is already in great forwardness and progressing with great rapidity, is intended to join the waters of the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill, and fall into the Schuylkill canal at Reading, about 50 miles above Philadelphia.

The importance of these canals and improvements to the state of Pennsylvania, and to the city of Philadelphia, may be easily estimated from the data therewith furnished. *Phila. paper.*

**VIRGINIA.** The following gentlemen have been elected members of the 19th congress from the state of Virginia—

Thomas Newton, William S. Archer, Mark Alexander, John Randolph, Burwell Bassett, Andrew Stevenson, William C. Rives, Robert S. Garnett, John Taliaferro, Charles F. Mercer, John S. Barbour, Joseph Johnson, William McCoy, John Floyd, and William Smith—15, re-elected. James Trezvant, in the place of A. Smith, Thomas Davenport, in place of George Tucker, Robert Taylor, in place of P. F. Barbour, William Armstrong, in the place of J. Stephenson, and Benjamin Estill, in the place of A. Smyth—six new members in the place of others who had declined; and one new member, Nath. A. Claiborne, in opposition to J. Leftwich, the late member. So that, as far as it depended on the freeholders, only one member of the whole delegation was changed at the late election.

**LOUISIANA.** Whereas, the expression of national gratitude is the highest reward which can be bestowed on a citizen who retires from public life, after having served his country in the highest office—Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the legislature of this state entertain the highest veneration for JAMES MONROE, who, by his administration of government, has preserved the purity of our republican institutions, and the honor of the nation abroad.

*Resolved*, That he is entitled to the gratitude of the people of this state, both for the share he had in effecting the union of Louisiana with the American confederacy, and as chief magistrate of the union, by his integrity, talents and virtue.

*Resolved*, That the governor of the state be requested to forward these resolutions to JAMES MONROE, president of the United States.

A. B. ROMAN,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

ISAAC A. SMITH,

President of the senate.

Approved, February 15, 1825:

H. JOHNSON,

Governor of Louisiana.

**ALLEGHANY RIVER.** It is estimated that 20 millions of boards and plank, and 10 millions of shingles, have descended this river during the present season chiefly from Warren county, Pa.

**EUROPE IN 1825.** A forcible and intelligent French writer, in what he styles "A political review of Europe in 1825," briefly sums up his reflections as follows:

"France, without any fixed position, placed between her ancient and new regime, and yielding to her old prejudices; Italy waiting impatiently for the moment of throwing off hers; the civilized portion of Spain reduced to silence and despair by that portion which remains in barbarism; Austria preserving the model of a happy state of servitude, Prussia ignorant how to reconcile her political existence with her civil state; the Polish spirit surviving Poland; Germany forever busy with the rights of the people and the rights of kings, discussing every thing, and determining nothing; Russia instructing Europe in an Asiatic obedience; Turkey crawling, at length, to the exclamations of a civilized people; Greece rising from her ruins, and resuming her rank among the noblest nations; Sweden marching, with a wise and steady step, towards her new destiny; Denmark unmoved amidst the general turmoil and confusion; Belgium within a single step of being the happiest state in Europe; Switzerland somewhat disturbed in her liberties by her catholic population; Ireland still more fanatic than she is unhappy; Portugal escaping from the yoke of sovereigns; Rome persecuting philosophy wherever she finds it, and enveloping Europe with her secret armies; in fine, proud England, leaning upon America, whose destiny she sanctions, glancing from her ocean home at the agitations of Europe, contemplating, in safety, the storms which rage around her, and holding in her hand the power to give, *et cetera*, a direction to these agitations which must be fatal to tyranny. Such is Europe at the beginning of the year 1825; she will be no longer the same when the year shall have revolved."

**IRELAND.** The population of this island is given at 3,341,226 males, and 3,459,901 females. The persons employed in agriculture at 1,138,069—in trades, manufactures and handicrafts, 1,170,044. Dublin is supposed to contain 227,335 persons.

One coat, the property of James Scully, one new bed sheet, the property of John Quin, seven hanks of yarn, the property of the widow Scott, and one petticoat and one apron, the property of the widow Gallagher. "seized under and by virtue of a levying warrant, for tithes due to the rev. John Usher," were advertised to be sold at Ballymore, "by public sale," not long ago.

**FRENCH MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.** A royal ordonnance has been just published in France, which orders that the infantry of the French active army shall be composed of six regiments of the royal guard, sixty-four regiments of infantry of the line, and twenty regiments of light infantry. Each regiment is to be composed of a staff and three battalions, and each battalion to have eight companies, viz: one of grenadiers or carabiniers, one of voltigeurs and six of fusiliers or chasseurs. Each regiment of the royal guard is to have 2,856 men, including officers, on the war establishment. The regiments of the line 2,831 men on the war establishment, and 1,875 on the peace establishment.

According to another ordonnance, the cavalry is to be composed of two regiments of grenadiers, two of cuirassiers, one of dragoons, one of chasseurs, one of lancers and one of hussars, which are to form the two divisions of the royal guard; and of the line, two regiments of carabiniers, ten of cuirassiers, twelve of dragoons, eighteen of chasseurs, and six of hussars, making in all forty-eight regiments. Each regiment is to be composed of a staff and six squadrons. Each regiment of the royal guard is to have, including officers, 940 men and 950 horses on the war establishment, and 748 men and 752 horses on the

peace establishment. The heavy cavalry of the line are to have 926 men and 893 horses on the war establishment, and 734 men and 650 horses on that of peace: the light cavalry 1,022 men and 989 horses in war, and 734 men and 650 horses in peace.

By another ordonnance, the artillery of the guard is to be composed of a regiment of foot artillery, one of horse artillery and one of train artillery. The artillery of the line is to consist of eight regiments of foot artillery, four of horse artillery, one battalion of pontoniers, twelve companies of workmen, one company of armorers, and eight squadrons of train artillery.

**THE GREEKS.** *St. Petersburg, March 1.* Mr. Stratford Canning, as is well known, arrived here some weeks ago from Vienna, as English ambassador extraordinary to our court, and will remain, it is said, until May. Nothing, that can be depended upon, transpires respecting the frequent conferences between him and our government. Indeed, all the course of our recent policy is covered with an impenetrable veil, behind which only a few of the initiated are allowed to see. Our emperor directs, himself, all the important diplomatic negotiations with foreign cabinets, and confides the execution only to count Nesselrode, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is generally taken for granted, that the affairs of the Greeks, which have excited such general interest for some years past, are a chief subject of these conferences with the English ambassador: but, at present, there are only conjectures with respect to the manner in which their future lot will be determined. It is, however, the general opinion here, that, if Greece is to form, in future, a part of the European system, as an independent power, our emperor, in concert with his allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on condition of their recognizing a prince given them by the allied powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves; but then it is affirmed that the English cabinet is of a different opinion.

**LISBON IN 1821, 2, 3—by Mrs. Baillie.** We have been much interested by some extracts which have lately been published from this work. It seems to offer a very full and fair representation of the Portuguese character and manners. Speaking of the ceremonies of Lent and the Holy Week, she says—"The other day was enacted the hanging of Judas and the sacrifice of Abraham in the open streets. The part of Isaac was performed by a half naked boy, and Abraham held a long knife in his hand, which he pretended to strike into his back every moment, for at least a hundred times running; but another boy, dressed in dirty tinselled rags and soiled feathers, with painted wings upon his shoulders, who was meant to be an angel, walked behind the two, holding a red ribbon, one end of which was tied round the murderous weapon; and as often as Abraham set upon poor Isaac, so often did the angel pull back his arm with a dexterous jerk, by which means all mischief was prevented!"

What sort of people must they be that can tolerate such nummery? The poor negroes of central Africa do not practice any religious ceremonies that are more perfectly ridiculous than such of the Portuguese.

**EARTHQUAKE.** Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Algiers on the 2nd of March. The movement was from east to west, laterally, quick and jarring, with a noise resembling that made by a number of wagons, driven rapidly over paved ways. The atmosphere was perfectly serene, the wind strong from the interior, the thermometer at 58° and the barometer falling, though but very slightly affected. The first shock endured about 20 seconds; it was

succeeded by two others, at distances of time, of ten and twenty minutes, but less violent.

Algiers did not suffer by these shocks—but the town of Belida, distant 28 miles, and which contained about 10,000 inhabitants, was almost wholly destroyed, and nearly the entire population perished! The particulars are not yet received, but the awful statement is, no doubt, generally true. Belida abounded with delightful springs of water—it was circulated through all the streets; but, half an hour before the earthquake, all the water suddenly disappeared, and none is to be found within the distance of half a league.

**DR. PARR.** Late advices from England mention the decease of this celebrated man. He left precise directions for his funeral, and ordered the following to be inscribed upon his monument, "What doth the Lord, thy God, require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God?"

The following extract from his writings has been commended for its liberal spirit:

"Religion is so majestic in itself, and so momentous in its consequences—some of its evidences are so complex, and some of its principles are so recondite—its speculative topics are fastened by such nice and secret ties, to its practical tendencies—the discussion brings into action so many weaknesses, as well as powers, and so many bad as well as good passions of the human mind—the influence of those passions is so exclusive and so pernicious, that, with all these various reasons, I am particularly offended with the insolence of dogmatism, and the acrimony of invectives, upon subjects of theology—upon subjects, be it remembered, where truth, indeed, is not within our reach, but where *humility, caution and charity*, makes a visible and most indispensable part of our duty."

But with all this, of doing *justice*, loving *mercy* and walking *humbly*—all this *liberal feeling and charity* for the opinions of others, he was a strong adherent to the union between *church and state*, and a decided friend to the *test act!* Herein we see the difference between saying and doing.

**CHURCH AND STATE.** The following, from the Liverpool Mercury, is an apt commentary and illustration of the benefits and blessings of a union of church and state. Let every American, while he reads it, thank God that he lives in a country where every religious denomination has an established church of equal influence and privileges.

**Clerical avarice.** We observe, by the police reports of the metropolis, that the rev. Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, sent his tithes collector to apply to the lord mayor for a warrant of distress, against a poor widow, for a demand of one pound eight shillings of tithes. The collector expressed his regret at being obliged to call on the widow, who was in the deepest poverty and distress. The circumstances of her case were such, that the lord mayor sent an urgent recommendation that the demand might not be pressed, and that he himself would rather compromise it, by paying the rev. Dr. ten in the pound. But the Dr. would listen to no such recommendation; disapproved of his lordship meddling with his private affairs; and, although the church wardens had declined demanding the poor rates from the poor woman, who was in a state of great wretchedness, (and she was the only one of the doctor's parishioners who expressed inability to pay), he sent back the collector to apply for the distress warrant. The lord mayor, finding that the divine was as resolute for his tithes as Shylock for his bond, paid the sum himself to save the poor creature from actual starvation and despair. The contrast in the humanity of the doctor and the worthy magistrate requires no

comment. But let us hear no more of the catholics *laying rent*. They never letted any thing so atrociously oppressive as this. (The reverend doctor ought to have been tarred and feathered and carted—*as the law directs.*)

**MONEY.** Some of the eastern banks are engaged in the "unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other most harm." The following paragraphs may serve to shew the character and operation of the things going on:

From the *Boston Courier*, May 2. We have not known, for many years, so great a pressure on almost all classes of citizens, in relation to money concerns, as was experienced here last week. To what cause the scarcity of cash is to be attributed, it is not in our power to say. The banks, we believe, without exception, refused all accommodations in the way of new discounts; and specie, probably to the amount of the capitals of one or two of them, have been travelling from Salem to Boston, thence to Hartford, back again to Boston, via Providence and Portland, &c. &c. In this state of things, it was, perhaps, impossible for the banks to discount notes, for it was pretty evident that their capital, instead of being in their vaults, was on wheels, travelling about the country; and if, perchance, it happened to get into State-street, it could hardly be taken from the wagon, before a draught from some rival institution was presented and it was under travelling orders.

There is a general belief, prevalent in the country and city, that the present difficulty is brought upon us by the system, lately adopted here by the five associated banks, of taking bills of the country banks at par, and demanding specie of those banks in exchange for their bills. Whether this belief is well founded or not, is not for us to determine. The fact that it exists, and that it has excited a general indignation against those banks, is not to be denied nor concealed. It is incumbent on those who understand the operation of the system, and approve it, to come forward and appease the public feeling by a satisfactory explanation. We know it is said, that they are not bound to answer every idle squib published in the newspapers, and written by brokers, whose craft is destroyed by this policy; and we admit that they are not.

But the present excitement is not confined to a few money brokers, it pervades every class and profession; and we contend that those on whom the imputation of producing the difficulty falls, are bound, in duty to the public, and from considerations of self-respect, to come forward and justify the system they have adopted, if it can be justified; and if not, to acknowledge their error and renounce, at once, the short-sighted policy.

From the *Hartford*, (Conn.), *Courant*, May 3. Last Monday an agent from several banks in Boston presented bills of the banks in Hartford to the amount of about \$30,000 for payment. Checks on banks in Boston were offered and refused—specie was demanded and promptly paid. On Tuesday an agent from the banks in this city repaired to Boston with Boston bank notes, to the amount of \$190,000, which were duly presented and paid in specie. It is said to be an "ill wind that blows no body any good"—we should like to know who has the benefit of this blast.

A letter from Portland, to a gentleman in Boston, says:

"One of our packets arrived to-day from Boston with over \$100,000 in specie. The "holy alliance" will find it hard work to "take him all—vat you ar." They will find a little yankee stuff in these regions—hard to heat, but harder to cool. Your banks took \$60,000 in specie, last week, from this place. Our banks have nearly two dollars in specie to one of bills in circulation."

**THE BALLOT.** We find the following paragraph in the *London Examiner* of the 20th March:

The *Times*, alluding to the excitement and newspaper warfare, occasioned in the U. States by the presidential election, sagely remarks—"It affords matter for reflection to observe, that the charge of corruption is brought even in the election to this the supreme office of the state. Hereditary succession, in a limited monarchy, seems less objectionable, as a system, than a periodic election, as far, at least, as regards the liability to such a charge." The latter clause is a special qualification, no doubt, and goes a good way towards rendering the observation pointless. Still, the very idea of depreciating popular election, on account of the temporary ferment it excites, is characteristic of a time-server. The political agitation produced by an exercise of the elective franchise among a people really free, far from being mischievous, is a wholesome stimulant, and serves to prevent that apathy, which another class of objectors to popular government describe as the consequence of the supreme sovereignty of the people. That there is nothing dangerous to public tranquility in such contests, is proved by the example of the United States. We never hear of tumults or riots there at election-time, simply, because there is no disfranchised and discontented body. Each man, having an equal, and, (thanks to the ballot), an uncontrolled electoral privilege, feels no jealousy or hatred towards his fellow-citizens, whose votes are opposed to his. The struggle for a favorite candidate may be fierce and noisy enough; but an appeal to *brute force* is never dreamt of by any party. As for the charge of corruption, in some American paper, applied to the late election, it is a mere ebullition of a disappointed partisan, and can produce nothing but laughter among his own readers. If the representatives do misbehave, the electors know the remedy will be soon in their hands, at the quickly recurring general election: that is always an ample security against violence, and even, in a great degree, against bad passions.

**NEWSPAPERS.** Between the 1st January last and the 31st of March, 150,624 newspapers were sent from the city of Richmond, of which 110,848 are taken within the state, and the remaining 39,776 in different sections of the United States.

The increase in the number of papers sent within the last quarter is 6,990.

The papers received in exchange by the different printing establishments, amount to 11,645.

The weight of these papers, estimating every paper to weigh, after the impression, double as much as before, which is found, by experiment, to be very nearly correct, is twenty-seven tons. [Rich. Whit.]

**PRINTING.** The *New York Daily Advertiser* gives notice, that the publishers, in connection with the proprietors of the *New York American*, have sent to England for a press which will strike off two thousand sheets in one hour. This, they say, will enable them to keep the paper open several hours later, and yet have the press-work performed in so short a time as to have it distributed throughout the city as early as can be desired.

"WHO READS AN AMERICAN BOOK?" We revert to this taunting question of the *Quarterly Reviewers*, which those who made it are, in all probability, sorry for, only to show that American books are read in England, and that, by a talent of self-appropriation, worthy of all praise, the productions of an American author appear as the editorial composition of the conductor of a London press. In the "*Evening Mail*," (the semi-weekly issue of the "*London Times*,"), in

\*See page 150, present volume.

January last, there appear, under the editorial head, four closely printed columns, taken, without any acknowledgment or reference whatever, from the work on Mexico, of our enlightened fellow citizen, Mr. POINSETT. If you were to see the paper, you would take it for granted, that the editor had, in person, acquired all the information for which our countryman toiled so assiduously, and yet it might stagger you to find an Englishman using these words of Mr. POINSETT, in relation to the culture of *Indian corn*. "The farmers do not strip the blades, *as with us*, but cut down the stalk." One may well ask, indeed, "who reads an American book?" if its denomination be changed instantly on its reaching England, like a Spanish dollar converted into English shillings.

[Charleston Courier.

**THE LAKES AND THE MISSISSIPPI.** Letter from Thomas S. Hinde, esq. dated Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, April 2, 1825.—The obligations I am under to Ohio and Kentucky do not, at all, abate that ardor I have long experienced for the prosperity of other states in the west; I mean Illinois and Indiana. Though the youngest, they are not the least deserving. If their *internal resources* do not permit them, at this time, to compete with the state of Ohio in so laudable an enterprise, they have been casting their thoughts around them, but not as idle spectators. They are looking *ahead*, and are also disposed to meet future events. Possessing, most unquestionably, all the *natural* advantages of connecting the waters of the lakes with those of the Ohio, for two or three years past, their plans have been devised for the accomplishment of this object. This will be the connection of the two navigable points of the Maumee and Wabash rivers. To meet this event, the legislature of Illinois have already incorporated a company for the purpose, by an act passed 18th Jan. 1825. Seeing that the policy pursued by the legislatures of New York and Ohio had excluded individual enterprise from their system of canalling; that their resources, at this time, being inadequate, they have found this channel open, and invited capitalists to participate in the benefits resulting from such an enterprise.

The act of incorporation to which I have referred, as far as the state of Illinois embraces the Wabash river, has invested in a navigation company, the capital stock of 10,000 shares of \$100 each, (one million), with power to enter upon any land, in or adjoining the Wabash river, belonging to the people or inhabitants of said state, so far as may be necessary for opening a canal around the several *falls*, or lowering the channels of the same; and also to cut dams and locks, aqueducts and other works, for the improvement of said navigation; and all such lands, on being appraised and paid for, to become the property of the company. This company is also authorized to open a lock and canal navigation around all such rapids and other places on said river, and to dam the same for that purpose, &c.

It may be worthy of remark, that the bed of this river, for about 400 miles, forms a *natural canal*; that there are some falls well calculated for *water works*, which in this country is exceedingly valuable, and requires but moderate capital to improve the whole to the portage point, near fort Wayne; perhaps 60 or \$100,000 would do it.

This act of incorporation runs for thirty years, and then not to be dissolved but by paying to the company the amount of capital which they have actually expended, together with ten per cent. interest per annum thereon, &c. It also provides for the state of Indiana joining in said act. This was pending in the legislature of Indiana, and postponed until the next session, with a view of obtaining from congress the land route between Maumee and Wabash rivers, which lies

altogether in Indiana. This grant they have, I presume, obtained. However, the Illinois charter, even exclusive of this, an honorable judge writes me, "is the best in the world!" But Indiana will, no doubt, co-operate and give it efficiency.

The directors of this company, under this excellent charter, (which is now before me), will, I expect, open books for the subscription in the cities of the eastern states. No payments will be required until actual operations have commenced.

**EFFECTS OF VACCINATION ON THE GENERAL MORTALITY.** There exists, (says a late London paper), even at the present day, sufficient discrepancy of opinion on this subject, to make every thing, in the shape of respectable evidence, valuable. M. Casper's work, on the influence of vaccination, in Prussia, proves that not only the mortality among infants, but even the general mortality, has been incontestably lessened by it in that kingdom; thus disproving the idea of its causing other maladies to become more fatal to mankind. The following important conclusions are the result of M. Casper's investigations:

"1. The small pox formerly carried off from one-twelfth to one-tenth of the population.

"2. Of twelve children born at Berlin, one formerly perished of small pox; at present, not more than one in 116 dies from the same cause.

"3. The diseases of infancy are more common than before the introduction of vaccination, because the number of infants which survive is more considerable than it used to be.

"4. Those diseases formerly destroyed thirty-nine infants in 100; at present, only thirty-four in 100 perish by them; so that, before the introduction of vaccination, 51 children in 100 died; whilst, at present, only 43 die out of the same number. There is, therefore, a sensible diminution in the mortality among infants of a tender age.

"5. Formerly, the general calculation was of one death in every 23 inhabitants; it is, at present, not more than one in 34. There is, therefore, a sensible diminution in the general mortality."

The French academy have, we believe, appointed M. de Chateaufort to collect information on this very important subject in France.

**DR. ANTONMARCHI AND THE BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL.** The council had sent for me to appear before them: I went, and found that they wished to have some information respecting the climate of St. Helena; which I gave them. "And Longwood—its situation was good?" "Horrible! cold, hot, dry and damp, it exhibited an amalgamation of every extreme of atmospheric variation twenty times a day." "But this had no influence on general Bonaparte's health?" "It sent him to his grave!" "How can that be? he died of an hereditary affection." "Hereditary diseases are chimeras, the existence of which medicine does not acknowledge. It was the climate that killed him." "But his father?" "His father died of a *schirrus* of the *pilorus*, and of a *chronic gastro-hepatitis*." "His affections had not been transmitted to him any more than a genius; every thing resided in him?" "Would he not have been attacked with the same complaint in Europe?" "No; it is endemic only in the latitude of St. Helena." "What would have been the consequence in the change of residence?"—"That he would still be alive." "Even if the change should have taken place only a few months ago?" "Even then; his constitution was naturally strong, and it has required two years' exposure to the climate to destroy it." "Did the formation of the ulcer date only from that period?" "It had no existence before." "It is a pity!" "A pity!" "But the tranquility of the world was at stake." "However \* \* \* \* \*"  
"Yes," said a member of the council, "he would have

upset Europe again if he had been able to approach it." "Political questions is not within my sphere; but there were stations quite as secure and less unhealthy." "Who could know that St. Helena was so insubtrious?" "Who? the parliament, every body. Registers of deaths are every where kept, and they prove that nobody at St. Helena attains the age of 40, without either dying or being struck with intellectual nullity." This reply offended one of the members of the council. "What signifies, after all, the death of general Bonaparte? It rids us of an insupportable enemy, and delivers him from a painful situation in which he would have remained forever." "The assurances given to us by the governor!" answered I, "were not of that nature." "The governor! the governor!" "Your excellency does not do him justice; he was a strict follower of his instructions." "If so, why did he not cause the body of Bonaparte to be thrown into lime; the idol would then have been completely destroyed, and we should have the sooner done with him." His excellency had opened his mind without reserve: I had nothing, more to say, and withdrew. I now had the measure of ministerial antipathy.

[Last days of Napoleon.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*France.* The *Journal des Debats* mentions the arrival at Toulon, of the corvette la *Chevette*, from Alexandria, having on board an ancient monolithic temple, for the royal museum, of Egyptian red granite, which weighs fourteen tons. The same vessel had brought twelve beautiful horses, of different breeds, and an elephant, presents from the viceroy of Egypt to the king of France, and four superb sheep from Nubia, for M. Ternaux.

The last French papers state that the grand project of a ship canal, from *Havre to Paris*, is seriously contemplated by the French government. Rough estimates of the expense have been made, which vary in amount, from thirty-five to forty millions of dollars. The canal is to be thirty feet deep. An English capitalist is to furnish a million sterling towards its construction. The project has been sanctioned by the king.

It is stated that the military establishment of France amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand men!

*Italy.* A letter from Rome, of March 6th, says:—"The consort of the too famous prince de la Paix, Emanuel Godoi, princess of the blood of the Bourbons, and cousin-german of Ferdinand VII. arrived, some time ago, in the Roman states. Much surprise was excited by seeing her join her husband, of whom she had serious cause of complaint during his omnipotence in Spain. Her rejoicing this man, at a time when he passes an obscure and retired life, and is loaded with public contempt, perhaps, does honor to her character in the view of reflecting persons. The health of madam Letitia Bonaparte, Napoleon's mother, is in a very unfavorable state; her fortune is great. Her sons, Louis, Lucien and Jerome, occupy magnificent palaces; the two former cultivate the arts and letters. The princess of Wurtemberg, Jerome's wife, has an attachment to the ex-king, of which there are few examples in private life."

A Paris paper contains the following article:

"Signor Gulmini, formerly *Maitre de Chapelle* of Pope Benedict 14th, died lately in the neighborhood of Parma, aged 135 years. This is the first instance of a musician having reached that advanced age."

*Germany.* An American mining company has been formed at Elberfeld, with a capital of 500,000 Prussian dollars. The seat of its operations is intended to be in Mexico, at the capital of which the agents arrived nearly a year ago; and the report made by them was so satisfactory, that the stock of the com-

pany was increased from 200,000 to 500,000 dollars, as above stated.

*Sandwich Islands.* The insurrection, headed by George Tamoree, was entirely suppressed in November last, and he himself a prisoner. It was supposed that he would be banished.

A cotton mill was building at Otahette; the machinery, for spinning and weaving, had arrived from England. Cotton grows spontaneously in these islands, and its quality is said to be very good. Excellent sugar is made out of the native cane. The progress of improvement is astonishingly rapid.

*Colombia.* The brig *Touante*, of 18 guns and 51 men, has been captured by the Spanish corvette *Arethusa*, and carried into St. Jago de Cuba. There are three other Colombian vessels off Cuba, and two privateers.

## Republic of Mexico.

We give below, from the National Journal, an authorized translation of the report of the Mexican secretary of state, on foreign relations. It is unnecessary, (adds the editor), to call the attention of our readers to this interesting paper—it is a document of sufficient importance to command the attention of all. The only remark we shall, at present, make upon the subject, is the expression of the sincere pleasure we feel in the strong evidence it affords of the friendly disposition of Mexico towards the people and government of the United States.

Report by the secretary of state, to the congress of Mexico, at the session of 1823.

[TRANSLATION.]

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The invasion of Spain by France, and its result, drew the attention of all Europe to America. The new Spanish cabinet, eager to re-establish the empire of Spain over this section of the globe, solicited the monarchs of Europe to assemble in congress, to consider our state, and decide upon our destiny. It was also expected, that the necessary aid would be thus obtained, to recruit the exhausted resources of the Peninsula. That the fear of reviving the long established monopoly of Spain might not deter commercial nations from acceding to this invitation, the king of Spain granted, to all flags, the privilege of trading with the Americas, reserving to the Spanish certain advantages. These pretensions of the cabinet of Madrid are truly astonishing. Presuming to the exercise of authority over a people who, long since, denied the right, Spain desires to assume the charge of government, while she secures to other nations its benefits. Were she to abandon the chimeric notion of subjecting us, the friendly relations which she might cultivate with us, would secure to her important advantages.

The Spanish government, by this system, has given a new direction to European policy. England, in reply to the invitation of the minister of King Ferdinand, declined attending the proposed congress; and, in the papers presented by the English ministry to the parliament, which were published, she frankly disclosed the liberal principles which were to guide her conduct. Without refusing to recognize our independence, England desired that Spain should first take this important step, indicating, at the same time, that she would not long wait the shifting policy of the cabinet of Madrid, and she openly declared that she could not suffer any power, or league of powers, to interfere with an armed force as the auxiliary of Spain, in the questions pending betwixt her and her colonies. The resolution of the president of the United States of America, announced in his message to the congress of 1823, was of a similar character; and as France, about the same time, declared her friendly dispositions, there are well founded reasons for believing that our independence will soon be re-

cognized by the nations of Europe. This will greatly contribute to the regular organization of the different governments of our continent, heretofore administered provisionally, and to the full advantage of the late glorious events, which have forever prevented the restoration of Spanish dominion in Peru. This flattering perspective, however, will not diminish the vigilance of the government, but, connecting defensive preparations with pacific negotiations, we will ever be ready to conclude honorable peace, or repel hostile invasion.

This is, concisely, the state of foreign policy in relation to this republic; and the measures of the government have been adapted to circumstances. A minister plenipotentiary was appointed to the government of his Britannic majesty, as soon as its friendly dispositions were known, who was also empowered to institute negotiations with all the European powers, not excepting Spain; and, although the questions agitated have not been definitively settled, they are in favorable progress. As our commercial relations with Great Britain are constantly enlarging, and as the loans intimately affect our financial operations, it was deemed proper to appoint a consul general to that kingdom, who was authorized to designate vice consuls for the ports where commerce should require them. He was particularly instructed in relation to the exercise of his delicate commission.

The consul general appointed by his Britannic majesty, and other consuls for the principal ports of the republic, have assumed the exercise of their functions; and their commissions have been acknowledged by official *executors*. The diplomatic agents from that government have been received and regarded with the consideration due to a nation which was the first among those of Europe to open relations of friendship and good correspondence with the republic. These will become more intimate with the frequent and regular communications that have been established by means of packet-ships, which sail from Liverpool every month, for the conveyance of despatches and correspondences. They will also be strengthened by the impulse which this arrangement will give to trade, and by the multiplication of commercial interests between the two nations. Our commercial intercourse with other nations has considerable increased; and they now perceive how important to all are the advantages of our independence.

Hostile measures have been prosecuted against Spain and her commerce; and, to obstruct supplies for her castle of San Juan de Ulua, a blockade of this fortress has been proclaimed, which has been respected by the English vessels of war, anchored at the isle of Sacrificios.

The president of the republic has been desirous, ever since his election, of despatching an agent to Rome, to adjust religious concerns with his holiness. But the causes that have hitherto prevented him, will be made known in the memorial to be submitted by the secretary for justice and ecclesiastic affairs.

The friendship that has subsisted with the United States of America, since the declaration of independence, has not been interrupted. That government appointed a minister plenipotentiary to reside near this court; and the failure of his arrival has had no connection with the friendly relations that unite the two nations. Sir Don Pablo Obregon was sent by this republic to that government with equal powers, and, according to official communications, he has been received and recognized by the president at Washington.

The nature of the cause and the identity of interests, which belong to all the countries of America, that have broken the yoke of Spain, connect them so closely, that, although separated, and acknowledging different centres of government, they may still be said to compose a whole, of homogeneous parts. These

circumstances bind them together, and cause the reverses and the prosperity of each to be felt by all. They are disposed mutually to assist in the attainment of that which is their common object.

To regulate our movements, and to organize these combined forces, the Colombian government conceived the grand design of forming a general league of all the American states heretofore under the dominion of Spain. Invitations for this purpose were made to the governments, and treaties of alliance and confederation consequently formed. A treaty with this government was concluded on the 3d of October, 1823, approved by the congress on 2d December, instant, and ratified by the executive the same day. This was also approved by the congress of Colombia, and ratified by the government; but its publication has been deferred, because of its not having received a formal ratification.

At the moment of our independence, the president of that republic appointed a minister plenipotentiary near the provisional government which we had at that time, who continues the exercise of his functions. The minister appointed, on the part of this government, to reside at Bogota, has been prevented from reaching his destination by various causes; but that the important communications arising out of our intimate relations might not be obstructed, the secretary of the legation has been ordered to that court, to exercise the office of charge de affaires till the arrival of the minister.

The independence of the ancient kingdom of Guatemala, having been formally recognized, under the title of the United Provinces of Central America, by a decree of the congress on the 25th of August of last year, the minister plenipotentiary, deputed by that government, has been received as accredited to this court. It was determined to appoint immediately, a minister of like character, to reside at the capital of the new republic. This has not yet been done, but may be expected in a short time.

Among the provinces whose independence was recognized under the preceding title, was not comprehended that of Chiapas, which continued independent on both nations. They have acknowledged the right of this province to determine to which of the two republics, between which it lies, it would attach itself. To have remained a long time in hesitancy would have been equally prejudicial to both; the government, therefore, to hasten a decision, agreeably to the instruction of the congress, and to give to the declaration the character of the freedom and formality proper for acts of this nature, used the frankest measures, rejecting the most distant advantage of interest or influence, and invited Guatemala to do the same. This gave rise to a correspondence which was conducted with that candor and good faith that should ever subsist between two friendly and neighboring nations; and which, if necessary, will be submitted to the congress. Chiapas, in the meanwhile, freely exercising its right, solemnly resolved to unite itself to this republic, with the exception of some districts, and was admitted into the confederation, which has the pleasure of witnessing an addition to the number of its states by one of those triumphs of opinion, when uninfluenced by force.

Some movements of the Indians of New Mexico, who lead an erratic life in separate tribes, and also of those who have made advances in civilization, and are settled in different communities, have menaced that part of the republic. The imprisonment of the chiefs who excited the Opatas to insurrection, has quieted these disturbances. It is due to the United States' authorities, to acknowledge their kind offices of mediation in the range of their territory bordering on that of New Mexico, in averting the evils and calamities of a desolating warfare. To prevent the occurrence of these hostile dispositions in future, the

most efficient measures have been adopted by the government, as far as circumstances have allowed.

Having presented a view of the affairs, constituting one of the two principal departments of the office of state under my charge, I proceed to expose the condition of the internal affairs of the government.

LUCAS ALAMAN.

## LAW CASE.

### TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

The following, copied from the National Gazette of the 3d inst. though it has immediate reference only to the catching of oysters, embraces an able exposition of some of the most interesting and comprehensive articles of the federal constitution:

Edward D. Corfield  
vs.  
Daniel Carroll, } Circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

This was one of a number of actions of trespass, originally brought in the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to recover damages for an alleged interference with the rights of oystermen, and the owners of oyster boats, in the cove of Morris river, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

The plaintiff was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and the owner of the Hiram, captured in the act of dredging, on the 15th May, 1821, by the schooner Independence, fitted out from Leesburg, on the river, to enforce obedience to the oyster laws of New Jersey. The defendant, a citizen of New Jersey, was one of the crew of the Independence.

In these circumstances, the case was removed, under the act of congress, to the circuit court; and, at April sessions, 1823, a verdict taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court on all the points in controversy. At October sessions, 1824, the cause was again fully argued by counsel, and held under advisement.

J. R. Ingersoll and C. J. Ingersoll, for plaintiff:  
Mollvaine and Condy, for defendant.

At the present April sessions, 1825, the opinion of the court was delivered by Washington, J., as follows:—

The points reserved present for the consideration of the court many interesting and difficult questions, which will be examined in the shape of objections, made by the plaintiff's counsel, to the seizure of the Hiram, and the proceedings of the magistrates of Cumberland county, upon whose sentence the defendant rests his justification of the alleged trespass. These objections are,

First, That the act of the legislature of New Jersey, of the 9th June, 1820, under which this vessel, found engaged in taking oysters in Morris river cove, by means of dredges, was seized, condemned and sold, is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, in the following particulars:—

1. To the 8th sec. of the 1st art. which grants to congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

2. To the 2d sec. of the 4th art. which declares that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

3. To the 2d sec. of the 3d art. which declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

In case the act should be considered as not being exposed to these constitutional objections, it is then insisted—

Secondly, That the locus in quo was not within the territorial limits of New Jersey: But if it was, then,

Thirdly, It was not within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Cumberland county.

Fourthly, We have to consider the objection made by the defendant's counsel to the form of this action.

The first section of the act of New Jersey declares that, from and after the 1st May till the 1st September, in every year, no person shall rake on any oyster-bed in this state, or gather any oysters on any banks or beds within the same, under penalty of 10 dollars.

2d sec. No person, residing in or out of this state shall, at any time, dredge for oysters in any of the rivers, bays or waters of the state, under the penalty of 30 dollars.

The 3d sec. prescribes the manner of proceeding in cases of violations of the preceding sections.

The two next sections have nothing to do with the present case.

The 6th section, enacts that it shall not be lawful for any person, who is not at the time an actual inhabitant and resident of this state, to gather oysters in any of the rivers, bays or waters, in this state, on board of any vessel not wholly owned by some person inhabitant of, or actually residing in, this state; and every person so offending shall forfeit 10 dollars, and shall also forfeit the vessel employed in the commission of such offence, with all the oysters, rakes, &c. belonging to the same.

The 7th section provides that it shall be lawful for any person to seize and secure such vessel, and to give information to two justices of the county where such seizure shall be made, who are required to meet for the trial of the said case, and to determine the same; and, in case of condemnation, to order the said vessel, &c. to be sold.

The first question then is, whether this act, or either section of it, is repugnant to the power granted to congress to regulate commerce? Commerce, with foreign nations and amongst the several states, can mean nothing more than intercourse with these nations and among the states, for purposes of trade, be the object of the trade what it may. This intercourse must include all the means by which it can be carried on, whether by the free navigation of the waters of the several states, or by a passage over land through the states where such passage becomes necessary to the commercial intercourse between the states. It is this intercourse which congress is invested with the power of regulating, and with which no state has a right to interfere. But this power, which comprehends the use of and passage over the navigable waters of the several states, does, by no means, impair the right of the state governments to legislate upon all subjects of internal police, within their territorial limits, which is not forbidden by the constitution of the United States, even although such legislation may indirectly and remotely affect commerce, provided it do not interfere with the regulations of congress upon the same subject—such are inspection, quarantine and health laws, laws regulating the internal commerce of the state, laws establishing and regulating turnpike roads, ferries, canals, and the like.

In the case of *Gibbon, vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat.* which we consider as full authority for the principles above stated, it is said, "that no direct power over these objects is granted to congress, and, consequently, they remain subject to state legislation. If the legislative power of the union can reach them, it must be for national purposes; it must be when the power is expressly given for a specified purpose, or is clearly incident to some power which is expressly given."

But if the power which congress possesses to regulate commerce does not interfere with that of the state to regulate its internal trade, although the latter may remotely affect internal commerce, except where the laws of the state may conflict with those of the general government, much less can that power impair the right of the state governments to legislate, in such manner as in their wisdom may seem best, over

the public property of the state, and to regulate the use of the same, where such regulations do not interfere with the free navigation of the waters of the state, for purposes of commercial intercourse, nor with the trade within the state which the laws of the United States permit to be carried on.

The grant to congress, to regulate commerce on the navigable waters belonging to the several states, renders those waters the public property of the United States, for all the purposes of navigation and of commercial intercourse, subject only to congressional regulation. But this grant contains no cession, either express or implied, of territory, or of public or private property. The *ius privatum* which a state has in the soil covered by its waters, the products of that soil or waters, is totally distinct from the *ius publicum* with which it is clothed. The former, such as fisheries of all descriptions, remains common to all the citizens of the state to which it belongs, to be used by them according to their necessities, or according to the laws which regulate their use. "Over these," says Vattel, book 1, chap. 20, sec. 235, 246, "sovereignty gives a right to the nation to make laws regulating the manner in which the common goods are to be used." "He may make such regulations respecting hunting and fishing, as to seasons, as he may think proper, prohibiting the use of certain nets and other destructive methods." J. c. sec. 248. The *ius publicum* consists in the right of all persons to use the navigable waters of the state for commerce, trade and intercourse, subject, by the constitution of the United States, to the exclusive regulation of congress.

If then the fisheries and oyster beds within the territorial limits of a state, are the common property of the citizens of that state, and were not ceded to the United States, by the power granted to congress to regulate commerce, it is difficult to perceive how a law of the state, regulating the use of this common property, under such penalties and forfeitures, as the state legislature may think proper to prescribe, can be said to interfere with the power so granted. The act under consideration, forbids the taking of oysters by any person, whether citizens or not, at unseasonable times and with destructive instruments: for breaches of, the law prescribes penalties in some cases and forfeitures in others. But the free use of the waters of the state, for purposes of navigation and commercial intercourse, is interdicted to no person; nor is the slightest restraint imposed upon any to buy and sell, or in any manner to trade within the limits of the state.

It was insisted by the plaintiff's counsel that, as oysters constitute an article of trade, a law which abridges the right of the citizens of other states to take them, except in particular vessels, amounts to a regulation of the external commerce of the state. But it is a manifest mistake, to denominate that a commercial regulation, which merely regulates the use of the common property of the citizens of the state, by forbidding it to be taken at improper seasons, or with destructive instruments. The law does not inhibit the buying and selling of oysters after they are lawfully gathered, and have become articles of trade; but it forbids the removal of them from the beds in which they grow, (in which situation they cannot be considered as articles of trade), unless under the regulations which the law prescribes. What are the state inspection laws, but internal restraints upon the buying and selling of certain articles of trade? And yet, the chief justice, speaking of those laws, 6 Wheat. 203, observes that "their object is to improve the quality of articles produced by the labor of a country, to fit them for exportation; or, it may be, for domestic use. They act upon the subject before it becomes an article of foreign commerce, or of commerce among the states, and prepare it for that purpose." Is not

this precisely the nature of those laws which prescribe the season when, and the manner in which the taking of oysters is permitted? Paving stones, sand and many other things are as clearly articles of trade as oysters—but can it be contended that the laws of a state, which treat as tortfeasors those who shall take them away without the permission of the owner of them, are commercial regulations?

We deem it superfluous to pursue this subject further, and close it by stating our opinion to be, that no part of the act under consideration amounts to a regulation of commerce, within the meaning of the 8th section of the 1st article of the constitution.

2. The next question is, whether this act infringes that section of the constitution which declares that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states?

The inquiry is, what are the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states? We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are, in their nature, *fundamental*—which belong, of right, to the citizens of all free governments, and which have, at all times, been enjoyed by the citizens of the several states which compose this union, from the period of their becoming free, independent and sovereign. What these fundamental privileges are, it would perhaps be more tedious than difficult to enumerate. They may, however, be all comprehended under the following general heads—protection by the government, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the government may justly prescribe for the general good of the whole. The right of a citizen of one state to pass through or to reside in any other state, for purposes of trade, agriculture, professional pursuits or otherwise—to claim the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*—to institute and maintain actions of any kind in the courts of the state—to take, hold and dispose of property, either real or personal—and an exemption from higher taxes or impositions than are paid by the other citizens of the state, may be mentioned as some of the particular privileges and immunities of citizens which are already embraced by the general description of privileges deemed to be fundamental;—to which may be added elective franchise, as regulated and established by the laws or constitution of the state in which it is to be exercised. These, and many others which might be mentioned, are, strictly speaking, *privileges and immunities*; and the enjoyment of them, by the citizens of each state, in every other state, was manifestly calculated, (to use the expression of the preamble of the corresponding provision in the old articles of confederation), "the better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states of the union."

But we cannot accede to the proposition which was insisted upon by the counsel, that, under this provision of the constitution, the citizens of the several states are entitled to participate in all the *rights* which belong exclusively to the citizens of any particular state, merely upon the ground that they are enjoyed by those citizens. Much less, that, in regulating the use of the common property of the citizens of such state, the legislature is bound to extend to the citizens of all the other states the same advantages as are secured to their own citizens.

A several fishery, either as the right to it respects running fish, or such as are stationary, such as oysters, clams and the like, is as much the property of the individual to whom it belongs as dry land or land covered by water, and is equally protected by the laws of the state against the aggressions of others, whether citizens or strangers. When these private



rights do not exist, to the exclusion of the common right, that of fishing belongs to all the citizens or subjects of the state—it is the property of all, to be enjoyed by them in subordination to the laws which regulate its use. They may be considered as tenants, in common; of this property, and they are so exclusively entitled to the use of it, that it cannot be enjoyed by others without the tacit consent or the express permission of the sovereign who has the power to regulate its use.

This power in the legislature of New Jersey, to exclude the citizens of the other states from a participation in the right of taking oysters within the waters of that state, was denied by the plaintiff's counsel, upon principles of public law, independent of the provision of the constitution which we are considering, upon the ground that they are incapable of being appropriated until they are caught. This argument is unsupported we think by authority. Rutherford, B. 1. c. 5. s. 4 and 5, who quotes Grolius as his authority, lays it down that, although wild beasts, birds and fishes, which have not been caught, have never, in fact, been appropriated, so as to separate them from the common stock, to which all men are equally entitled; yet, where the exclusive right in the water and soil which a person has occasion to use in taking them, is vested in others, no other person can claim the liberty of hunting, fishing, or fowling, on land or waters which are so appropriated. "The sovereign," says Grolius, b. 2. c. 2. s. 5, "who has dominion over the land or waters, in which the fish are, may prohibit foreigners, [by which expression we understand him to mean others than subjects or citizens of the state], from taking them."

That this exclusive right of taking oysters in the waters of New Jersey, has never been ceded by that state, in express terms, to the United States, is admitted by the counsel for the plaintiffs—and having shown, as we think we have, that this right is a right of property, vested either in certain individuals or in the state, for the use of the citizens thereof, it would, in our opinion, be going quite too far, to construe the grant of privileges and immunities of citizens, as amounting to a grant of a cotenancy in the common property of the state, to the citizens of all the other states. Such a construction would, in many instances, be productive of the most serious public inconvenience and injury, particularly in regard to those kinds of fish, which, by being exposed to too general use, may be exhausted. The oyster beds belonging to a state, may be abundantly sufficient for the use of the citizens of that state, but might be totally exhausted and destroyed, if the legislature could not so regulate the use of them, as to exclude the citizens of the other states from taking them, except under such limitations and restrictions as the laws may prescribe.

3d. It is lastly objected, that this act violates that part of the constitution, which extends the judicial power of the United States to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The taking of oysters out of season, and with destructive instruments, such as dredges, is said to be an offence against the ancient ordinances and statutes of the admiralty, and that it is punished by the admiralty as a misdemeanor. The authority relied upon to establish this doctrine, is one of Sir L. Jenkins' charges, to be found in the 2d vol. of Brown's C. and A. Law, p. 475.

The amount of the argument is, that some offences, of this kind, are cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The laws of a state upon the same subject, vesting in the same tribunals jurisdiction over them, are repugnant to this grant of jurisdiction to the judiciary of the United States.

This argument, we think, cannot be maintained.—For, although the various misdemeanors, enumerated by Sir L. Jenkins in his charges, may have been con-

sidered as admiralty offences at that period, either under the common law or the ancient ordinances and statutes of the admiralty, it remains yet to be shown that they became such, and were cognizable by the judiciary of the United States, independent of some act of the national legislature to render them so. Many of those offences are already incorporated into the criminal code of the United States; and no person, it is presumed, will question the power of congress, by further legislation, to include many other offences, to which the jurisdiction of the admiralty in England extended at the period above alluded to.—But it is, by no means, to be conceded that, because offences of the nature we are now considering, may rightfully belong to the jurisdiction of the English admiralty, the power of that government to regulate her fisheries being unquestionable; congress has a like power to declare similar acts, or any acts at all, done by individuals in relation to the fisheries within the limits of the respective states, offences against the United States. There are, doubtless, acts that may be done upon the navigable waters of a state, which the government of the United States, and that of the state, have a concurrent power to prohibit and to punish as offences—such, for example, as throwing ballast into them, or in any other way impeding the free use and navigation of such rivers. But we hold that the power to regulate the fisheries belonging to the several states, and to punish those who should transgress those regulations, was exclusively vested in the states, respectively, at the time when the present constitution was adopted, and that it was not surrendered to the United States by the mere grant of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction to the judicial branch of the government. Indeed, this power in the states, to regulate their fisheries in navigable rivers and waters, was not, in direct terms, questioned by the plaintiff's counsel, and yet their argument upon this point, when followed out to its necessary consequences, amounts to a denial of that power.

As to the ancient criminal jurisdiction of the admiralty, in cases of misdemeanors, generally committed on sea or on waters out of the body of any country, we have very respectable authority for believing that it was not exercised, even if it existed, at the period when the constitution of the United States was formed; and, if so, it would seem to follow, that, to the exercise of jurisdiction over such offences, some act of the national legislature, to punish them as offences against the United States, is necessary. We find, from the opinions of learned and eminent counsel, who were consulted on the subject, that misdemeanors, committed upon the sea, had never been construed as being embraced by the stat. 28. H. 8, c. 15; and that the criminal jurisdiction of the admiralty, except as exercised under that statute, had become obsolete; so that, without an act of parliament, they could not be prosecuted at all. 2 Brown's C. and A. Law, app'x, 519 to 521. If then it could be admitted that congress might legislate upon the subject of fisheries within the limits of the several states, upon the grounds of the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, it would seem to be a conclusive answer to the whole of the argument on this point. But no such legislation has taken place, and, consequently, the power of the state governments to pass laws to regulate the fisheries within their respective limits, remains as it stood before the constitution was adopted.

Secondly. The next general question to be considered is, whether the boundaries of the state of New Jersey include the place where the Hiram was seized whilst engaged in dredging for oysters.

The grant from Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, of the territory of which the present state of New Jersey was a part, dated 12th March, 1664—5, was of all that territory lying between the rivers St. Croix, adjoining Nova Scotia, and extending along the

sea coast, southerly, to the eastside of the Delaware bay, together with all islands, soils, rivers, harbors, marshes, waters, lakes, fishings, huntings, sportings, and all the royalties, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances, to the same belonging and appertaining, with full power to govern the same.

The grant of the duke of York, dated 24th June, 1664, to lord Berkley and sir Geo. Carteret, after reciting the above grant, conveys to them all that tract of land, lying to the westward of Long Island and Manhattan Island, bounded, on the east, part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's river, "and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extended southward," &c. "with all rivers, fishings, and all other royalties to the said premises belonging," &c.

There is no material difference between these grants, as to the boundaries of New Jersey, on the westward, and we are of opinion that, although the rule of the law of nations is, that where a nation takes possession of a country, separated by a river from another nation, and it don't appear which had the prior possession of the river, they shall each extend to the middle of it; yet that, when the claim to the country is founded, not on discovery, and occupancy, but on grant, the boundary on the river must depend upon the just construction of the grant and intention of the parties, to be discovered from its face. Taking this as the rule, we think that the claim of New Jersey, under these grants, to any part of the bay or river Delaware, below water mark, cannot be maintained. The principle here suggested is, we conceive, fully recognized and adopted by the supreme court, in the case of *Handly's lessee v. Anthony*, 5 Wheat. Neither do we conceive that the limits of the state can, by construction, be enlarged by virtue of the grant of all rivers, fishings, and other royalties, which expressions ought, we think, to be confined to rivers, fishings, and royalties, within the boundaries of the granted premises. This appears to have been the opinion of the crown lawyers, who were consulted, more than a century ago, respecting the boundaries of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and this, too, after hearing counsel upon the question. Their opinion was, that the right to the river Delaware and the islands therein, still remained in the crown. See Chalmer's opinions.

Notwithstanding this objection to the title of New Jersey, whilst a proprietary government, to any part of the bay and river Delaware, it seems that the proprietaries of West Jersey claimed, if not the whole of the river, a part of it, at least, below low water mark, as far back as the year 1693, as appears by a resolution of the assembly of that province, in that year, "that the proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania should be treated with, in reference to the rights and privileges of this province, to or in the river Delaware."

By certain concessions of the proprietaries, freeholders, and inhabitants of west New Jersey, sometime about the year 1676, they granted that all the inhabitants of the province should have liberty of fishing in Delaware river or on the sea coast.

In 1693, a law passed in that province, which enacted that all persons, not residing within that province or within the province of Pennsylvania, who should kill or bring on shore any whale, in Delaware bay, or elsewhere within the boundaries of that government, should be liable to a certain penalty.

In the year 1751, another act was passed for improving the navigation of the Delaware, and, in 1783, another act was passed, which annexed all islands, islets and dry land, in the river Delaware, belonging to the state, as low down as the state of Delaware, to such counties as they lay nearest to. And, in the same year, the compact was made between the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, by which the legislatures of the respective states were authorized to pass laws for regulating and guarding the fisheries in

the river Delaware, annexed to their respective shores, and providing that each state should exercise a concurrent jurisdiction on the said river.

These acts prove, beyond a doubt, that the proprietaries of west New Jersey, from a very early period, asserted a right to the river Delaware, or to some part thereof, below low water mark, and along its whole length: and, since the western boundary of the province, under the grant of the duke of York, was precisely the same on the bay as on the river, it may fairly be presumed, independent of his grant to the proprietaries in 1650, and the concessions made by them in the year 1676, that this claim was extended to the bay for the purpose of navigation, fishing and fowling.

In this state of things the revolution was commenced and conducted to a successful issue, when his Britannic majesty, by the treaty of peace, acknowledged the several states to be sovereign and independent, and relinquished all claims, not only to the government, but to the proprietary and territorial right of the same. The right of the crown to the bay and river Delaware being thus extinguished, it would seem to follow that the right, claimed by New Jersey in those waters, was thereby confirmed, unless a better title to the same should be found to exist in some other state. Whether the claim of New Jersey extended to the middle of the bay, as we see, by the compact with Pennsylvania, it did to the middle of the river, is a question which we have no means of solving. But that the proprietors and inhabitants of west New Jersey made use of the bay, both for navigation and fishing, under a claim of title from a period nearly coeval with the grants of the province, can hardly admit of a doubt. This right, indeed, is expressly granted by the duke of York to William Penn and the other proprietaries of west New Jersey, by his grant, bearing date 6th Aug. 1680. It contains a grant, not only of all bays and rivers, to the granted premises belonging, but also the free use of all bays and rivers leading into or lying between the granted premises, for navigation, fishing or otherwise. The only objection which could have been opposed to the exercise of those acts of ownership, under this grant, was, that the duke had himself no title to the bay and river Delaware, under the royal grant to him. But the presumption is, nevertheless, irresistible, that the benefits intended to be bestowed by this grant, and which were confirmed by the other acts of the provincial government, before noticed, were considered by the inhabitants of the province as being too valuable not to be enjoyed by them. This use of the bay and rivers amounted to an appropriation of the water so used. *Vat. b. J. c. 22. s. 266*: and this title became, as has before been observed, indefeasible by the treaty of peace, except as against some other state, having an equally good or a better title.

How far this title in New Jersey may be affected by the grants of the duke of York to William Penn, in 1682, of the tract of country which now forms the state of Delaware, it would be improper in this case to decide. But that the use of the bay for navigation and fishing was claimed and enjoyed by the inhabitants of that province, under those grants, is as fairly to be presumed as that it was so claimed and used by the inhabitants of New Jersey; and we are strongly inclined to think that, if the right of the former of these states to the bay of Delaware was founded on no other title but that of appropriation, by having used it for purposes of navigation and fishing, the effect of the revolution and of the treaty of peace was to extend the limits of those states to the middle of the bay, from its mouth upwards. But be the title of the state of Delaware what it may, we are clearly of opinion, that, as between the plaintiff, who asserts and has certainly shown, no conflicting title in the state

of Delaware, to the bay, and the state of New Jersey, or those acting under the sanction of her laws, the court is bound to consider that law as a sufficient justification of the proceedings under it, provided the locus in quo was within the body of the county of Cumberland, which is next to be considered.

Third. The third general question then is, whether, admitting the locus in quo to be within the territorial limits of New Jersey, it is within the limits of the county of Cumberland, in which the proceedings complained of took place.

The boundaries of this county, towards the bay, are thus described in the act which created it—"bounded by Cape May county in Delaware bay, and then up Delaware bay to the place of beginning." If the opinion of the court, upon the last preceding question, as to the construction of the original grant from Charles II. to the duke of York, be correct, it would seem to follow that the western boundary of this county extends only to low-water mark on Delaware bay, the expression "to Delaware bay," implying nothing more than to the east side of that bay, which the law extends to low-water mark. We mean not, however, to give any decided opinion on this point, because, in the first place, if there be any weight in the above suggestion, (and nothing more is intended), the legislature of that state, can at any time, should it be deemed necessary, define, with greater precision, the limits of the counties bordering on the bay; and, secondly, because we think it unnecessary to decide that point in the present case, being clearly of opinion, fourthly, that the objections to this form of action are fatal.

It is an action of trespass, brought by the owner of the Hiram, for illegally seizing, taking and carrying away the said vessel. It appears, by the evidence that, at the time of the alleged trespass, the vessel was in possession of John Keen, in virtue of a hiring of her to him, for a month, by Hand, who had previously hired her of the plaintiff, and that the time, for which Keen had hired her, had not expired when the seizure was made. The question is, can the plaintiff, under these circumstances, maintain this action?

We hold the law to be clearly settled, that, to enable a person to maintain trespass or trover for an injury done to a personal chattel, the plaintiff must have had, at the time the injury was done, either actual or constructive possession of the thing as well as a general or a qualified property therein. The merely being out of the actual possession, is not sufficient to defeat the action, provided he has a right to demand it, because the general property, prima facie, draws to it the possession. But, if the general owner part with the possession to another person, under a contract which entitles such person to an interest in the thing, though for a limited time, the owner cannot be considered as having a constructive possession during that time, and, consequently, he cannot maintain an action of trespass for an injury done to it during such possession of the bailee. His only remedy is an action on the case for consequential damages. (See 1 Chit. Plead. 166, 167, 150, and the cases there cited; also, 5 Johns. Rep. 331; 7 Johns. Rep. 9, 335; 11 Johns. Rep. 385.) The Hiram, then, having been lawfully in possession of Keen, under a contract of hiring for a month, which time had not expired at the time the alleged trespass was committed, the action cannot be supported.

Let judgment be entered for the defendant.

### Talk to Indians.

The "National Journal," in repelling some slanders of the *Quarterly Review*, as to the conduct of the government of the U. States in respect to the Indians—in which the British writer justifies their employment

by his own government, during the late war, and says that efforts were made by us to induce them to join our standard), introduces the following "talk" as a proof of the policy which we pursued with reference to this unfortunate people; and, though it is notorious that the only efforts made by us was to keep them at peace, it is pleasant to meet with this beautiful and appropriate address of president Madison—now published for the first time.

"Talk of the president of the United States to the deputies from several tribes who accompanied governor Clark to Washington—1812.

MR RED CHILDREN: You have come through a long path to see your father, but it is a straight and a clean path, kept open for my red children, who hate crooked walks—I thank the Great Spirit that he has brought you in health through the long journey; and that he gives us a clear sky and bright sun for our meeting. I had heard from gen. Clarke of the good dispositions of several of the nations on and west of the Mississippi; and that they shut their ears to the bad birds hovering about them for some time past. This made me wish to see the principal chiefs of these bands. I love to shake hands with hearts in them.

The red people, who live on the same great island with the white people of the eighteen fires, are made by the Great Spirit out of the same earth, from parts of it, differing in color only. My regard for all my red children has made me desirous that the bloody tomahawk should be buried between the Osages, the Cherokees, and the Choctaws. I wish also that the hands of the Shawanoe and the Osage should be joined in my presence, as a pledge to cherish and observe the peace made at St. Louis. This was a good peace for both. It is a chain that ought to hold them fast in friendship. Neither blood nor rust should ever be upon it.

I am concerned at the war which has long been kept up by the Saes and Foxes against the Osages; and that latterly a bloody war is carried on between the Osages and Ioways. I now tell my red children here present that this is bad for both parties. They must put under my feet their evil intentions against each other; and henceforward live in peace and good will; each hunting on their own lands, and working their own soil.

Your father loves justice. He extends it to all the red tribes. When they keep the chain of friendship with the eighteen fires bright, he will protect them, and do them good. If any make the chain bloody, it must be broken on their heads. The Winnebagoes, and some other tribes between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan and the Wabash, have shut their ears to my counsels. They have killed men, women and children; and have plundered the white people. They refuse to give up the murderers, and to return the stolen property. Time enough has been allowed them; when they feel the punishment, they must blame their own folly and the bad counsels to which they have listened. I will not suffer my white children to be killed without punishing the murderers.

A father ought to give good advice to his children; and it is the duty of his children to harken to it. The people composing the eighteen fires are a great people. You have travelled through their country. You see they cover the land, as the stars fill the sky, and are as thick as the trees in your forests. Notwithstanding their great power, the British king has attacked them on the great water beyond which he lives. He robbed their ships and carried away the people belonging to them. Some of them he murdered. He has an old grudge against the eighteen fires, because, when he tried to make them dig and plant for his people beyond the great water, not for themselves, they sent out warriors who beat his warriors; they drove off the bad chiefs he had sent among them, and set up good chiefs of their own. The eighteen fires did this when

they had not the strength they now have. Their blows will now be much heavier, and will soon make him do them justice. It happened when the thirteen fires, now increased to eighteen, forced the British king to treat them as an independent nation, one little fire did not join them. This he has held ever since. It is there that his agents and traders plot quarrels and wars between the eighteen fires and their red brethren, and between one red tribe and another. Malden is the place where all the bad birds have their nests. There they are fed with false tales against the eighteen fires, and sent out with bloody belts in their bills, to drop among the red people, who would otherwise remain at peace. It is for the good of all the red people as well as the people of the eighteen fires, that a stop should be put to this mischief. Their warriors can do it. They are gone and going to Canada for this purpose. They want no help from their red brethren. They are strong enough without it.—The British, who are weak, are doing all they can by their bad birds, to decoy the red people into the war on their side. I warn all the red people to avoid the ruin this must bring upon them. And I say to you, my children, your father does not ask you to join his warriors. Sit still on your seats; and be witnesses that they are able to beat their enemies, and protect their red friends. This is the fatherly advice I give you.

I have a further advice for my red children. You see how the country of the eighteen fires is filled with people. They increase like the corn they put into the ground. They all have good houses to shelter them from all weathers; good clothes suitable to all seasons; and as for food of all sorts, you see they have enough, and to spare. No man, woman or child, of the eighteen fires, ever perished of hunger. Compare all this with the condition of the red people. They are scattered here and there in handfuls. Their lodges are cold, leaky and smoky. They have hard fare, and often not enough of it. Why this mighty difference? The reason, my red children, is plain. The white people breed cattle and sheep. They plough the earth, and make it give them every thing they want. They spin and weave. Their hands and their hands make all the elements and productions of nature useful to them. Above all, the people of the eighteen fires live in constant peace and friendship. No tomahawk has ever been raised by one against another. Not a drop of blood has ever touched the chain that holds them together as one family. All their belts are white belts. It is in your power to be like them. The ground that feeds one lodge by hunting, would feed a great band by the plough and the hoe. The Great Spirit has given you, like your white brethren, good heads to contrive; strong arms and active bodies. Use them like your white brethren: not all at once, which is difficult, but by little and little, which is easy. Especially, live in peace with one another, like your white brethren of the eighteen fires; and like them, your little sparks will grow into great fires. You will be well fed, well clothed, dwell in good houses, and enjoy the happiness for which you, like them, were created. The Great Spirit is the friend of men of all colors. He made them to be friends of one another. The more they are so, the more he will be their friend. These are the words of your father to his red children. The Great Spirit, who is the father of us all, approves them. Let them pass through the ear, into the heart. Carry them home to your people. And as long as you remember this visit to your father of the eighteen fires, remember these are his last and best words to you.

In the present state of your wants, factories are established, where you may trade and supply them. Of late, the times have made it difficult to send you all

the things convenient to you. We are now enlarging our work-shops and our weaving-houses, and soon there will be no difficulty.

As we cannot always see one another, the distance being great, my words, from time to time, will be delivered by general Clarke, and others who may be near you. Your words will always come to me through the same hands. I hope they will always be good words."

## CHRONICLE.

*Thompson's Island* remains very unhealthy. The deaths average three per week; and, of the 30 marines stationed there, it is said that not more than ten were fit for duty, on the 8th April.

The U. S. store ship *Decay*, lieutenant com. Mix, has arrived at Norfolk from Thompson's island. The captain of the pirates, captured by the *Sea Gull*, had died of his wounds, and it was believed that the rest would soon be tried by a military commission at Havana. The officers and crews of the squadron were generally in good health. No reports of recent acts of piracy.

*Appointment by the president.* Philip C. Pendleton, of Virginia, to be judge of the United States, for the western district of Virginia, in place of John C. Jackson, deceased.

*Appointment and election.* Richard Goodell, esq. speaker of the New York assembly, in 1824, has been appointed keeper of the state prison at Auburn; and

*Phuck*, hostler at the tavern at the corner of Third and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, has been elected colonel of the 84th regiment, Pennsylvania militia, by an overwhelming majority. The last, it seems, had for its purpose to bring the militia into contempt!

*Insurance.* The insurance companies in Charleston, S. C. have come to the resolution, not to insure property on board any steam boat in which the article of gunpowder shall be shipped.

*Cincinnati.* An office of the bank of the United States is again organized in this city, which is represented as being in a very flourishing condition. Many new houses are building, and several additional steam boats are on the stocks.

*A sheet iron steam boat* is building at York, Pa. for the navigation of the Susquehanna.

*Advertising*—1,115 new advertisements appeared in the *New York Gazette*, in 7 days, commencing on the 14th April and ending on the 21st—and, in the same paper, of the 26th April, there were two hundred and thirteen new advertisements, though 23 that were offered could not be got in!

*Islands of ice.* We observe, by the *New York Daily Advertiser*, that capt. Blair, of the ship *Flora*, from Liverpool, reports that he passed near the banks of Newfoundland, about 200 islands of ice, the largest at least a mile in circumference, and about 300 feet high,\* and several others nearly of the same size. Also, saw a number of seals on the ice; and to the southward of it, a number of large whales.

*Washington, May 2.* We understand that all the foreign ministers and charge d'affaires of foreign governments near that of the United States, have presented congratulations to the president of the United States, on the occasion of his recent election. On Tuesday last, Mr. Addington, (charge d'affaires from Great Britain), at an interview, requested by him for that purpose, presented those of his government, by its special direction.

\*What a mass this must have been, if the account is any thing like correct! It is only, we believe, about the ninth part of a lump of floating ice that appears above the surface of the water.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, MAY 21, 1825.

[Vol. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 714

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We have given up a considerable space to an insertion of "Hamilton's" remarks on Mr. Huskisson's propositions, for the removal of certain restrictions on trade—and solicit an attentive perusal of them, that the difference between sound and substance may be clearly discerned.

Mr. CLAY left Washington on Saturday last to visit his family in Kentucky, and make the necessary arrangements for their removal to the seat of government. It is expected that he will be absent several weeks.

Mr. CRAWFORD partook of a public dinner at Lexington, Geo. It is said that he was "unusually cheerful," which would shew an increase of health. The following were among the toasts drank on the occasion:

*Our country and its laws*—Love to the one and submission to the other.

*The revolution*—Its history has been revived in our memories, and its patriotism rekindled in our bosoms, by the visit of "the nation's guest."

*The constitution*—The arch of our political liberty; let it not be touched with unhallowed hands.

*Greece*—The land of honorable death—her sons will live freemen or live no more.

*South America*—Hail victorious country! May your liberty be as durable as the foundations of your everlasting Andes.

*The state of Georgia*—Rich in her resources—democratic in her principles.

Mr. Crawford's volunteer was—The present administration—let it be judged by its measures.

Mr. CALHOUN, vice president of the United States, on arriving at his home, in Pendleton, S. C. was invited to and partook of a public dinner, given by his neighbors and friends. It shall be further noticed in our next.

**COTTON.** In reply to some remarks of a Savannah editor, upon the subject of raising cotton in Virginia, the editor of the Norfolk Herald makes the following interesting statement:

"That the climate of Virginia is as favorable for the culture of cotton as Georgia, is not to be supposed; but the climate is so far propitious, that those who have undertaken to raise cotton, find it a more profitable crop, at ten cents per pound, than Indian corn at two and a half dollars per barrel. The quality of cotton raised in Virginia, we are told by dealers in the article, is superior to the Georgia Uplands. For some years past, the farmers, on the south side of James river, have been cultivating cotton very extensively, and we have heard it estimated that nearly a fourth of the land, heretofore planted with Indian corn, has, this year, been appropriated to the cultivation of cotton. Our climate has undergone a manifest change within the last twenty years, greatly in favor of the growth of cotton—the spring being more cool and the fall season much warmer and more uniform in its temperature than formerly."

The Catawba Journal, of the 26th ult. printed at Charlotte, in North Carolina, observes, that, if the coming season should prove favorable, the next crop of cotton will be large. We have been told that, since the extraordinary advance in the price of cotton, fields, already planted with corn, have been ploughed up, and replanted with cotton; whether this be so or

not, it is quite certain that much more cotton will be planted this year than was last.

A letter has been received at Boston, from Charleston, dated the 2d inst. which mentions that a sale of a lot of 56 bales of Sea Island cotton had been effected there at 92 cents per pound, producing the sum of 18,000 dollars, and that, for another lot, 105 cents had been refused.

A letter from Marseilles, dated April 2, reports that the crop of cotton in Egypt had turned out to be much less than was expected—that it would not exceed 170,000 bales of 250 lbs. (English) each.

We learn, by the Savannah Republican of the 9th of May, that the ship Oglethorpe, captain Taubner, cleared from that port on Saturday, the 7th inst. for Liverpool, having on board 639 bales of Upland cotton, and 425 bales Sea Island do. weighing 344,752 lbs.—value 129,116 dollars and 24 cents. This is, we believe, the most valuable cargo of the kind ever shipped from the United States.

THE EARTHQUAKE noticed in the last REGISTER, appears to have been more calamitous than was first reported. A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300, and some of them wounded, are said to have escaped; 230 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobails, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. The subjoined letter was addressed to a gentleman in New York, explaining the views of the society who have undertaken the erection of a monument in commemoration of this event:

"Cambridge, December 26, 1824.

"Dear sir: It has been suggested to the standing committee of the Bunker Hill monument association, that the sons of New England, established in different parts of the union, might be pleased to unite with their brethren at home, in commemorating the event of the 17th June, 1775, by a monumental structure on the spot where the battle was fought. The association, instituted for this object, has had the good fortune to find a strong disposition, on the part of the community, to second their designs. Although the official returns of the subscription papers are not yet rendered, it is estimated that, in Boston and the vicinity, a sum of about \$50,000 has been subscribed. As subscription books were sent to the selectmen of every town in Massachusetts, a sum, considerably larger than this, will, it is hoped, be raised in the commonwealth. It is less, therefore, under the impression that distant aid is needed, than in the belief that the descendants of New England, wherever established, will be pleased to bear their part in this undertaking, designed to commemorate the most signal effort of the conduct and valor of their native land, that the present application is made. Copies are herewith enclosed to you of two circular addresses, which have been issued by the directors of the association, and which will be furnished to you for distribution, at your request, in any number you may wish. Of the certificate of admission to the association, also, blank copies will be furnished you for

as many individuals as, by a subscription of five dollars and upwards, may entitle themselves to be made members. The standing committee of the association entertain the hope, that you will take pleasure in uniting with the offspring of New England, in your town and state, in contributing towards this patriotic design, and have ordered me to pay particular attention to any communication which you may make on the subject.

"It is in contemplation to commemorate the next anniversary of June 17th, being the half century since the battle was fought, with every possible mark of grateful observance. The corner stone of the monument will then be laid—an address will be delivered by hon. Daniel Webster—the presence of general Lafayette is promised, and nothing would more essentially contribute to extend and strengthen the feelings of the day, than to receive a deputation from the sons of New England, in distant parts of the country, particularly from your neighborhood.

"I have the honor to be, dear sir, with great respect, your faithful humble servant,

(Signed) EDWARD EVERETT."

Sixty thousand dollars are already subscribed or appropriated for erecting the proposed monument on this memorable hill, and additional sums are daily received. We cannot believe that money expended for such purposes is thrown away, as some suppose; but, on the contrary, are of opinion, that whatever has a tendency to excite a love of our country and a reverence for the principles of the revolution, cannot be valued by the amount of its cost in dollars and cents.

**Boston.** The union or amalgamation ticket, for members of the legislature, has failed. It was composed of an equal number of republicans and federalists; and an entirely federal selection has been made.

*Trade of Boston.* The following brief statement of facts, will elucidate the important subject now before the public in regard to the trade of this city:

<i>Foreign arrivals.</i>		
In 1822	- - - - -	763
In 1823	- - - - -	832
From Jan. 1, to May 1, 1824,	- - - - -	203
" " " " 1825,	- - - - -	197
<i>Foreign clearances.</i>		
In 1822	- - - - -	584
In 1823	- - - - -	600
From Jan. 1, to May 1, 1824,	- - - - -	185
" " " " 1825,	- - - - -	213

By the above table it will be seen that, during the last five months, the number of foreign arrivals has been six less than during the same time in 1824—the number of clearances 28 more; or an increase in departures of 28, and a decrease in arrivals of 6. Thus the increase of departures has been in about the same ratio as the preceding years; but, instead of a progressive increase in arrivals, they have fallen short of the previous year. [Statesman.

**RHODE ISLAND.** The legislature of this state has adjourned to meet again in June. The session was a busy one. Several petitions for additional public improvements passed incipient stages, with orders of notice. The Rhode Island coal mine company petitioned to be re-incorporated, with power to increase their capital to \$1,200,000, by issuing additional shares; to be allowed to hold their meetings and to transact business in New York, and to be authorized to establish in Rhode Island such manufactories as use their coal as fuel. The expenditures of this state, the last year, was \$19,559 19 cents! There are 43 banks in successful operation in the state, and all in good credit. One of the duties of the attorney general of the state, is to report bills on the reports adopted by the legislature. The jail at Newport was

tenantless. The economists of the state practice on the method of liberating prisoners, on condition that they leave the state. [Bost. Cen.

The Blackstone canal company has been organized at Providence, and the excavations are to be immediately commenced. The people of the little state of Rhode Island have caught the spirit of those of New York, and seem resolved to exert their liberal means to increase them, and gather that strength and population through scientific power, which the smallness of their territory would otherwise deny to them.

**PHILADELPHIA.** The several squares in this city are hereafter to be known by the following names—Logan, Rittenhouse, Penn, Franklin, Washington and Independence. On the last stands the building in which the independence of the United States was resolved on.

**Ohio.** The legislature of Ohio have directed the opening of a road from Tyemochtee, a river which runs into the Ohio, twelve miles below Upper Sandusky, to the Lower Sandusky. Contracts have already been entered into for clearing off the timber, sixty feet in width, and ditching it on each side, where it becomes necessary to make a dry road.

This young state is advancing in population and power with giant strides. It is probable that the census of 1830 will exhibit an aggregate of more than a million of free persons: and every internal improvement that is made, will mightily add to the number of them.

A valuable article has lately been added to the products of Ohio—tobacco.\* One hogshead was lately sold in Baltimore at forty cents per lb. or dollars per hundred; and the National Intelligencer of the 16th inst. says: There arrived at Georgetown, last week, from Ohio, nine wagon-loads of tobacco, each wagon carrying three hogsheads. Some of the tobacco was condemned by the inspector on account of its being put up in too high a state; but, even in that state, twenty five dollars per cwt. was refused for it, and it has been taken to the country for re-handling and re-packing, when it will bring 28 or 30 dollars, being the price given for that which passed inspection.

**PRICE OF STOCKS**—at London, April 14. American—three per cents. 80; four and half, 95. Sixes, for 1812, 93; for 1814, 94 & 96. Canal stock, for 1837, 102; for 1845, 104. United States bank shares, 1.24 17s. 6d. British—three per cent. reduced 91½; three per cent. consols. 92¼; fours 106½; consols. for account, 92½.

**DEATH OF GEN. MCINTOSH.** *Milledgeville, May 9*—We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the Indian chief, gen. Wm. McIntosh, and the chief of Cowetaw, *Tustumungee Tomme*, which was brought to the governor yesterday evening, by Chilly McIntosh, the general's son, and five chiefs of the nation, who made their escape from the massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be four hundred, who attacked gen. McIntosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set off at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the nation. There is too much reason to fear, that white men were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

☞ The son of gen. McIntosh, and the chiefs mentioned in the preceding account, have arrived at Washington. He says, (observes the National Jour-

\*Segars, said to be equal in flavor and taste to those made at Havana, it is stated, have been manufactured from tobacco raised in Lancaster county, Pa.

nal), that his father's house was surrounded by a party, and set on fire, on the morning of the 30th of April, at day break; they immediately commenced firing into the house, and killed his father before he could escape. They then surrounded the house of Tusunuggee, in which, besides himself, Chilly McIntosh, Mr. Kennard, (his brother-in-law), and two white men were. The chief was immediately killed; but the others escaped by flight; McIntosh and Kennard were pursued to the river (Chatahoochie), and fired at until they had creased. They remained in the neighborhood until about eleven o'clock, during which time the assailing party were shooting the cattle and destroying the property of gen. McIntosh.

Chilly McIntosh believes improper influence has been used to produce this outrage; and attributes it, in a great degree, to the bad feelings of an individual, (a white man), who was opposed to the treaty, and the declared enemy of all who signed it. This person was at a council that was recently held, from which the son and friends of general McIntosh were excluded; within eight days, after the adjournment of the council, the attack was made.

"THE HOLY ALLIANCE!" The London Morning Chronicle, of the 14th April, says—"Notwithstanding the contradiction given to the rumor of a congress at Milan, by some of the leading capitalists, who pretend to have good information on the subject, the money markets are evidently suffering from it, and it is still a pretty general belief, that there will be conferences between the ministers of the allied powers at Milan, although it is now said that they will chiefly relate to the question of withdrawing the Austrian troops from Naples, upon an undertaking from the king, that he will never grant any form of constitution to his subjects without the consent of the holy alliance!"

**COLOMBIA.** The amazing progress which Colombia has made, in every kind of improvement, affords the strongest ground for expecting the most important advantages from the freedom of Mexico and Peru. Colombia, containing a population of four millions, publishes eighteen newspapers; has formed forty schools, on the plan of Bell and Lancaster, during the last year; has established ten colleges and three universities, where every branch of knowledge, except political economy and the mechanical arts, are taught; and the library of Bogota consists of 14,000 volumes. Such results have followed where the force of despotism had pent up all the energies of the mind for more than three hundred years. The effects that may arise from such an activity, can scarcely be imagined. They will be vast; but they must be greater or less, according to the freedom of intercourse established between it and Europe.

[Dumfries Courier.]

**THE NEW SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.** The French merchants are extremely anxious to come in for a share of the trade of the rich countries liberated from the despotism of Spain; and those of Paris have presented the following address to the king:

"Sire: The commercial interest of Paris will never forget the memorable words uttered by your majesty when you lately visited the structure which is devoted to them.

"They account for the confidence which leads us to the foot of the throne, and dictate to us the request which we venture to address you.

"Sire, immense countries of America, which Spain alone formerly supplied, have opened their ports to all the other nations of the globe.

"France, standing so high as a commercial and manufacturing nation, should participate in these new relations, so useful at the present moment, and so rich in the future. The government, far from op-

posing, has appeared willing to encourage them, by rendering them legitimate.

"They have also been powerfully excited by the people of those countries, whom religion, manners and language attach, in a particular manner, to the French.

"But, whilst a rival nation aims, by its policy, its army, its agents, its succor, and, lastly, its treaties, to contract with America the closest bonds, a French frigate is scarcely seen, even at distant intervals, in her ports, and the French, upon arriving there, find themselves destitute of consular protection.

"Notwithstanding these obstacles, sire, French commerce has not been inactive; and, if the importance of its interests, in these new relations, be still so inferior to what it may be, already it deserves the deep attention of the government and powerful support of your majesty.

"The moment, moreover, has arrived, when the most urgent considerations threaten these relations with a complete interruption, if they be any longer treated in France with as much reserve and timidity, as England gives publicity and displays pride in protecting theirs.

"The single ports of Bordeaux and Havre, in the course of last year, sent out to those countries of America fifty vessels, which carried thither more than twenty-four millions of francs in the productions of French agriculture and manufactures, exclusive of more than sixty vessels despatched to the island of Cuba and the Brazils; whilst more than two hundred vessels, bound to Martinique, Guadaloupe, Newfoundland, Cayenne, Senegal and Pondicherry, did not export from France to half that amount.

"All our agricultural produce and manufactures are suited to America. The productions of Parisian industry are, above all, sure of immense markets. We possess the equivalent of those which she was accustomed to obtain from Spain; and most of the productions of America, which England receives direct from her colonies, find in France a certain employment, almost exempt from competition.

"Your elevated wisdom, sire, forbids us further to urge facts so evident, and considerations so striking; and your majesty, whose royal mind cannot but be powerfully alive to the great interests of France, has already understood all our desires.

"Yes, sire, we entreat your majesty to ordain that official agents, worthy, in every respect, of such an important mission, should be sent wherever French commerce is at liberty to enter, and particularly upon the continent of America, there to legalize and protect its relations;

"That the vessels of the state should thither follow the commercial vessels;

"And, lastly, that commercial treaties should there stipulate in the interests of French merchants all the guarantees and advantages to which a great nation can have the right to set up pretensions. It is by such provisions, sire, that, in this grand social movement, which effects an approximation between all nations, which multiplies their relations, elevates their power, and increases their prosperity, France, under your majesty's government, will maintain her ground in the first rank of the most civilized nations in the world.

"We are, with profound respect, sire, your majesty's faithful subjects."

The Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 18th March, publishes the following observations respecting the commercial intercourse now existing between England and South America:—

"In, and after, the late wars, the English merchants had made themselves masters of South America, as they had formerly done of India, though not in the same violent manner. They only offered their long

wished for, but hitherto prohibited, manufactures, in exchange for the valuable productions of the country, which hardly cost the inhabitants any further trouble than stretching their hands to gather them. They gave them clothing, implements and arms, which, after dreadful abuses, are at length employed, in some measure, to preserve order and tranquility. A new world, as it were, began; the English commerce was confirmed in its conquest and expended on it larger capitals, perhaps the amount of 300 millions of dollars. Not contented with furnishing all articles for domestic use and for war, with advancing money to the merchants and the land owners, the English began to work the mines for their own account, and made themselves masters of the revenues of the country by loans upon their security. The dependence on the English commerce led to dependence on England, and, at the same time, English dress, English taste, the English language and English notions—came into fashion. All this, as we may say, happened of itself. The English government had let the merchants take their own course, and had offered no protection to the large English property in that country. This property had sustained great loss during the troubles, and was in constant danger. Mr. Canning's declaration has changed this danger into security; it promises commercial conventions with South America, and thus places the British property there under the protection of the state—inures to it the protection of the government in case of violation—gives the British commerce in that country a claim to all the favor which the government gives to commerce in general—and removes all doubts with respect to its stability and continuance."

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT. The following message was received from the governor:

To the senate and house of representatives.

On the 30th of April last, after the preparation of my message at the opening of the present session, I received a communication from the department of war of the U. States, informing me that, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the people of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, through their representatives in congress, an examination and survey is to be made, under the direction of the national executive, of the country between lake Memphramagog and the Connecticut river, at Barnet, in Vermont, opposite to Lyman, in New Hampshire, with a view to ascertain the practicability of constructing a canal to unite these waters:—and also an examination of the Connecticut river, from Lake Connecticut to the tide waters of Long Island Sound, to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of improving the navigation of that river:—that the engineer department will organize a suitable brigade to make the necessary examinations, surveys and estimates:—that an engineer will repair to Barnet, in the state of Vermont, where he will be ready, on the 10th of May, to commence operations, and that he will co-operate with any civil engineer, or commissioner, who may be appointed and sent, on the part of this state, to that place, for the purpose.

I have no doubt that the proposed survey will be highly acceptable to the citizens of Connecticut, and I transmit herewith a copy of the communication from the war department, that the general assembly may take such order thereon as they deem most expedient.

[Signed] OLIVER WELCHT.  
Executive department, May session, 1825.

The following is the document mentioned in the above message, as having been received from the war department:

Department of war, April 20, 1825.

Sir: As a strong desire has been manifested by the citizens of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, that an examination and survey might be made, under the direction of the national executive, of the country between lake Memphramagog and the Connecticut river, at Barnet, in Vermont, opposite to Lyman, in New Hampshire, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of constructing a canal to unite these waters, and, also, an examination of Connecticut river, from lake Connecticut to the tide waters of Long Island Sound, to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of improving the navigation of that river, I have the honor to acquaint you, that the subject, being viewed with much interest, and considered of national importance, orders have been given to the engineer department, to organize a suitable brigade to make the necessary examinations, surveys and estimates, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the people of the before mentioned states, through their representatives in congress; and that an engineer will repair to Barnet, in the state of Vermont, where he will be ready, on the 10th of May, to commence operations, and will co-operate with any civil engineer or commissioner, which you may, on the part of the state, think proper to send to that place for the purpose.\*

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

To his excellency, the gov. of Connecticut.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. From the Norfolk Beacon, May 16—Copy of the finding and sentence of the naval general court martial, held on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, 74, in the case of midshipman Alexander Van Dyke, February, 1825, together with the decision of the president of the United States:

The judge Advocate having read the entire proceedings in the case of midshipman Alexander Van Dyke, and the court having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the testimony in support of the charges and that adduced by the accused, and his defence, find the specification of the first charge *not proved*, and the prisoner *not guilty* of said charge. The court find the specification of 2d charge *proved in part*, and the prisoner *guilty* of the charge of disrespect to his superior officer.

And the court find the specification of 2d charge *not proved* and the prisoner *not guilty* of 2d charge.

The court find the specification of 4th charge *proved*, with the exception of the word "*maliciously*," and that the prisoner is *guilty* of the said charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," and that the charge falls under a part of the 3d article for the better government of the navy, passed April 22d, 1800.

And do adjudge the said midshipman Alexander Van Dyke, to be dismissed from the naval service of the United States.

(Signed) DANIEL P. PATTERSON, Pres't.

Robert S. Brooks, judge advocate.

The finding of the court, under the first and third charges, is approved. The finding, under the second and fourth charges, is not approved.

The specification of the charge of disrespect to his superior officer alleged, is the writing of a letter to the secretary of the navy, requesting to be removed from the ship, without consulting his superior officer. The only evidence given of the fact was, the acknowledgment, reluctantly drawn from midshipman Van Dyke himself; neither the letter, nor any evidence that it had been sent to the secretary, was before the court, although the production of the letter was demanded by the accused. The same is to be observed

\*Alfred Smith, esq. has been appointed by the governor, on the suggestion of the secretary of war.



of the order from the navy department, the disobedience to which constituted the alleged disrespect to his superior officer, stated in the specification. Neither the order, nor its specific purport, nor the fact that its existence was known to the accused, were in evidence before the court.

In the judicial administration of all criminal law, it is a rule that every penal sentence must rest upon the coincidence of the allegations with the proofs of charge. The specification of the fourth charge in this case is, that the accused, falsely and maliciously, represented to some officers or other persons, at Point Comfort, that his commanding officer had collared a lieutenant, or that it was currently reported on board the North Carolina, that he had collared a sailing master and cursed a midshipman. The court expressly exclude the word "maliciously" from their finding, and it was in full evidence before them, that the report, which the accused is charged with having asserted at Point Comfort to have been in circulation on board the North Carolina, had, whether correctly or not, been so in circulation. The falsehood and malice, alleged in the specification, are both excluded from the charge as proved; the falsehood, by the evidence before the court, the malice, by the finding of the court, and with them disappears all the penal matter of the charge. The facts were not proved as alleged, and the sentence of the court is, therefore, disapproved. This decision is not intended to convey the opinion that the conduct of midshipman Van Dyke was correct. The avowal that he had written to the secretary of the navy, and to members of congress, with a view to be removed from the ship, made apparently in a spirit of defiance, was disrespectful to the commanding officer, and, although not sufficiently aggravated for dismissal from the service, deserves to be severely reprov'd.

(Signed)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

**SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.** *From the Rochester (N. Y.) Telegraph*—The case of Samuel Jones, who was tried and convicted of forgery, at the late circuit court, &c. held in the county of Monroe, Judge Walworth presiding, excited very general interest, as the title of a valuable tract of land was depending on the issue of the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to the state prison for life. Counsel for the people, Messrs. Matthews, (district attorney), Chapin and Hosmer; for the prisoner, Messrs. Lee, Marvin and Dickson.

The trial disclosed as bold, and, for a time, as successful a piece of villany, as can be found in the annals of forgery. In the year 1814, Jones came from Massachusetts to reside in this vicinity. Being poor, he engaged as a hired laborer. In the family where he resided, he made accidental discoveries of the tenure of title by which 1,000 acres of valuable land in Brighton was held, and conceived the project of possessing himself of this land, by forging a chain of titles from the original grantor to his father. He was ignorant and illiterate, but the resources of his mind were considerable. By a train of operations he had so far effected his purpose, that, in the year 1821, he commenced an ejectment suit of dispossession of the settlers of this tract. While this suit was pending, he went to Ohio, and, with the aid of other accomplices, there manufactured a deed for the 1,000 acres, bearing date in 1790. This deed was presented at the circuit court, held at Rochester by Judge Platt, in 1822, and was to fully supported, by perjured witnesses, that it prevailed. Jones removed and turned out of possession the honest purchaser and occupant of 300 acres, being a part of the tract. He then, by other suits and negotiations, obtained possession of the whole premises, comprised in his forged deed, which he occupied for more than a year. But here Providence interposed to disclose his villany. By

great perseverance and exertions, the facts were, one by one, brought to light, and the forgeries and perjuries made clear as day. The trial, at this circuit, commenced with about sixty witnesses attending in court in behalf of the people, collected from four or five different states. The trial occupied nearly two days. The jury then retired, after a clear and loud charge from Judge Walworth, and, in a short time, returned with a verdict, guilty. The consequences will be, that this depredator on the rights of others, will be deprived of his iniquitous gain; and the honest purchasers, of a valuable tract of land, will be restored to the homes from which they had been forcibly expelled.

Jones has a family, and is now past the middle age. During the trial, as his wickedness was, step by step, disclosed, he appeared unconcerned, and assumed a look of the most hardened frontistry. When his sentence was passed, he manifested feelings better commensurate with his situation, and seemed weighed down with all the agony of a guilty conscience.

**GREAT INVENTION.** Mr. Jos. Bell is building in this town, a boat which he intends to propel by *lever* power. It is now nearly completed, and he expects to put it in operation in the course of the ensuing week. The machinery is very simple, and the manual force required to work it, will not exceed that of four persons. Mr. Bell is perfectly confident that this attempt of his to apply the lever power to boats, with great advantage, will be successful, and that he can propel them with much greater rapidity than is done by steam. No person has ever yet succeeded in making this application, although there can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle. Should Mr. Bell effect his object, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the present age, and will entirely explode the use of steam boats, as the labor and expense, to put boats on his plan into operation, are infinitely less, and the advantages derived from the power and lightness of the machinery, much greater. Mr. Bell is a plain, unlearned, but by no means visionary man, and those persons who have examined his machinery, and are capable of judging, think highly of it. We presume we shall hereafter have occasion to recur to this subject.

*Cherax, (S. C.), Intl.*

**BANKRUPT LAW.** As the subject of a general bankrupt law, which has been for several years under the consideration of congress, may be soon expected to be seriously taken up by that body, we would recommend the following article, from an English paper, to the perusal of those more immediately engaged in framing the law: it may, probably, furnish them with some useful hints:

*German bankrupts.* The following severe and novel regulations for the punishment of bankruptcy, have been adopted at Gera, in Upper Saxony. A bankrupt, who has been unable to satisfy the claims of all his creditors, either by his misfortunes or by enterprises, the failure of which could not be expected on probable grounds, is not to be punished, even when an actual bankruptcy is prevented by a general composition, unless there be fraud in the composition. But bankrupts who are convicted of—1st, fraudulency; 2d, imprudence or rashness; 3d, negligence, shall be punished, according to the degree of their guilt, with confinement in the house of correction; in the first case, from four to eight years; in the second, from one to four years; in the third, from one to twelve months. They are never to trade again; and if they avoid their punishment by flight, their names are to be posted on the pillory. If the wife of a fraudulent bankrupt has participated in the transgressions of her husband, she loses her own separate property, which falls to the creditors, and she is lia-

ble to be confined in the house of correction for half the time to which her husband is sentenced. If the bankruptcy has been caused by excessive expenditure and extravagance, with the participation of his wife, or by her means, she is placed on the same footing as other creditors, and loses all the privileges of her separate property. All donations made by the husband to the wife during the time of their marriage, and all purchases made with the husband's money in the wife's name, are, when the insolvency of the husband is proved *ipso jure*, so far null and void; and the things so given or purchased, which are still in existence, with the exception only of the necessary clothing, linen, and beds, shall be added to the estate. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

**BRITISH REVENUE.** London, April 7.—The official returns for the year, ending the 5th, have just been published—from which it appears that the total receipts amount to £49,122,152. The receipts for the year 1824, were £50,812,672. The revenue for the quarter ending April 5, 1825, is £10,512,567—that of the corresponding quarter in 1824, was £11,936,507.

From this it appears that the receipts for the three months just ended, present an apparent deficiency, with respect to the corresponding quarter last year, of £1,423,940; but, it must be recollected that, in the first quarter of 1824, there is included a re-payment by Austria, of £1,733,333; the effective revenue of that quarter is, therefore, only £10,203,174 or £309,393 less than that of 1825. This increase is more than a million and a quarter on the year, which, added to the reduction of a million and a half of taxes, shows that our revenue has increased nearly three millions.

For the quarter ending the 5th instant, compared with the corresponding quarter last year, the increase of import duties is £89,659; excise, £179,083; stamps, 49,023; post office, £31,000, and other branches of revenue £16,614.

In comparing one year with another, without taking into consideration the re-payment by Austria, in 1824, of £2,500,000, it appears that the actual revenue of the present year exceeds that of the last by the sum of £809,480. The increase of excise duties alone is £1,595,813; that of stamps, £347,557, and post office, £62,000.

The diminution in import duties is only £155,180. This difference is insignificant, since we must take into consideration the repeal of the duties on wool, silk, &c. which amount to more than a million.—There is, therefore, an actual increase of duties on imports.

Such a result sufficiently proves the extent of our commerce and prosperity of the country, particularly as the augmentation of revenue occurs at a time of relief from public burdens.

**BRITISH EAST INDIES.** Mr. Hume, in a speech on Indian affairs, delivered in the British house of commons on the 24th March, mentioned that a census of the population of British India had been merely begun about twenty years ago, and that no man could estimate the population within many millions; but that, if he stated it to be from 80 to 90 millions, it would not be overrated. Many, he said, carried it even to one hundred millions.

In 1812, according to Colquhoun, the whole population subject to the East India company was 40,058,408 souls.

**AFRICA.** By an arrival at Portland, accounts are received that the colonists at Cape Messurado, Africa, (Liberia), were in good health, and appeared to be flourishing on the 5th March. Several captures had recently been made by English and French vessels of war, of Spanish and French slave vessels. An English frigate was spoken on the 10th of March,

which had taken on the coast a French slave vessel with about 370 slaves.

**MEXICO.** The following tables have been taken from the report of Don PABLO LLAVE, secretary for justice and ecclesiastic affairs, to the congress of 1825.

Places, with their salaries, in the office of secretary for justice and ecclesiastic affairs:

Secretary	\$6,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Second do.	3,000
First under-clerk	2,500
Second do.	2,000
Third do.	1,000
Fourth do.	1,000
Fifth do.	1,000
Sixth do.	1,000
Seventh do.	900
Eighth do.	600
Keeper of archives	1,000
First clerk of archives	600
Second do.	600
Four clerks at \$400	1,600
Messenger	600
Porter-boy	200
Two orderlies	120

\$27,720

Bishoprics, with the number of their ecclesiastics and parishes:

Bishoprics.	No. ecclesiastics.	Parishes.
Mexico		241
Guadalajara	553	135
Puebla	853	240
Valladolid		
Oajaca	283	124
Yucatan	309	99
Monterrey	74	57
Durango		
Sonora	65	67
Chiapa	100	38

Correct information has not been obtained as to those left blank.

List of benefices in some bishoprics, and their amount of revenue, which are held by persons residing in Spain, but which have been ordered not to be paid, but to be deposited with the tribunal of the benefices.

Bishoprics.	Benefices.	Revenue.
Oajaca	3	\$8,000
Mexico	139	355,471
Puebla	17	65,600

\$429,271

Besides these, there are some benefices of this nature in Durango and Valladolid, but the number and amount are not known.

Colleges of *propaganda fide* in the republic of Mexico, the number of religious and missions under their charge:

Colleges.	Relig.	Miss.	Station.
Santa Cruz, at Queretaro	65	9	Sonora.
San Fernando, at Mexico	77	20	Up. California.
San Francisco of Pachuca	45	9	Coahuila.
San Jose de Gracia of Orizaba	47	00	
Our Lady of Guadalupe, at Zacatecas	94	22	Tarumara & Tejas

The number of convents in the republic is about 150; that of the monks or friars, 1,930; and the value of property from which they derive their revenue, about \$5,000,000.

**THE MACKEREL FISHERY.** A writer in the Boston Gazette states the following facts, to show the value and importance of this branch of domestic industry, and its rapid increase: In 1815 and 16, there were packed in Boston, in each year, about 20,000 barrels

of mackerel; in 1823 and 4, from 90,000 to 100,000 barrels. The worth of those in 1824, would average \$400,000. About one hundred and fifty vessels were employed for catching the fish; and allowing each vessel seven hands on board, men and boys, it would be evident that 1,050 persons were employed in taking the same. Those persons, on an average, consume, in saving the mackerel, 100 hogheads of salt each, making 15,000 hogheads of salt consumed each year; if all the salt used is not imported, it still gives employment to our citizens who are concerned in manufacturing the article. These are not all that find employment in this business; in the city of Boston there are not 5,000 fish barrels made yearly, but over 90,000 made in the country.

**THE WHALE-FISHERY.** About 45 vessels, of 300 tons each, are employed in this fishery from the little island of Nantucket alone; and it is with great pleasure we learn, by the following letter, that this interesting branch of the national industry will further receive the protection of the national government:

*Navy department, 28th April, 1825.*

Sir: The petition of sundry merchants and others engaged in the whale fishery, from the Island of Nantucket, has been referred, by the president of the United States, to this department, and I am directed to inform you that the subject has been considered, and that instructions will be given to commodore Hull to visit the Sandwich Islands, when the public interest will permit his absence from the South American coast for a sufficient period.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHWALD.

*Aaron Mitchell, esq. and others of Nantucket.*

Wool. Sales at Philadelphia, May 4. Terms, \$200 a 500, 90 days; 500 a 1,000, 4 months; \$1,000 and upwards, 6 months. Tare 8 lb. per bale, or actual tare.

15 bales, 4,138 lb. fine Estremadura, R lb.	59
11 " 3,215 do.	F " 49½
4 " 1,172 do.	F & S " 38 a 39
7 " 1,703 do.	RR " 51½ a 57½
10 " 2,504 do.	R " 44 a 50½
7 " 2,257 do.	S " 45
1 " 290 do.	C " 37½
7 " 1,173 lb. merino wool in fleece from W. Miller's flock, at 6 months, lb.	50
4 " Merino wool from Mar'd; in fleece, bod.	42
9 " Description and quality not known, 2, 3, 4 and 6 months, lb.	36½ a 75

FOREIGN NEWS.

*London dates to the 14th April.*

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The house of lords resumed their session on the 13th April. A great meeting was held the same day in London, and a petition adopted for a revision of the corn laws.

Cotton maintained its price at Liverpool. It is said that the brokers were out to buy up all the Uplands, without regard to quality, at 15d.

A Liverpool paper, of the 15th April, says—"On the 16th, 15 to 20,000 bales of cotton were sold, chiefly to speculators, at an advance of 1d. on Brazil and Egyptian, and ½d. on all other kinds. This day we estimate 20,000 bales have changed hands at a further advance of 1d. on Brazil and Egyptian, and ½d. on all American descriptions; Pernams 22d. Egyptian 20½, Orleans 17 a 20, Bowed 15 a 18d.

**France.** The French corvette La Coquille, captain Duperry, arrived at Marseilles, March 24th, from a voyage round the globe; she was about 34 months without losing a man, or even having one sick on board.

Extract of a private letter received from Rheims: "We are assured that a camp of ten or twelve thou-

sand men will be established round this city at the time of the coronation. It is believed that the infantry regiments of the nearest garrisons will be encamped in tents, and that the cavalry will be cantoned. His majesty, and after having received the holy unction, will review all these troops. It is certain that aids-de-camp of the minister of war have come here to fix upon a spot suitable for the establishment of a camp, and are choosing the villages for the cantonments of the cavalry."

Extract of a private letter of the 5th April, from Rheims:—"The archbishop's palace, where the king and royal family reside at the time of the coronation, has been, as it were, rebuilt in a truly magnificent style. The state apartments of the king, dauphin, dauphiness, and dutchess of Berry, will surpass, in richness and elegance, whatever Versailles and Merly ever presented of most brilliant. What will be particularly admired in this new structure, are grand chambers, constructing in advance of the principal front, the royal banqueting room, which is 120 feet in length, and the king's bed chamber, which is of unexampled magnificence. M. Abel de Pujol's fine picture, representing the coronation of Clovis, will be placed in the reception room. The ancient church of St. Remi, to which the king will go on horseback, on the day after his coronation, is also undergoing considerable repair. The town of Rheims will join in the pomp of these splendid and august ceremonies. Between the bounds of the department of the Marne and the entrance of the town, four triumphal arches, of different kinds, will be erected upon the road by which his majesty's carriage will pass. The respective mayors of the several parishes will assemble upon the road to present to the king the homage of the population. From Taneguex, a small village, one league from Rheims, to the portico of the cathedral, the road will be bordered on both sides by columns, surmounted by the arms of France, or trophies, and connected together with verdant wreaths, or tiesues of the country. A monument, dedicated to the departmental industry, will stand in the midst of the promenade. It will consist of two rich semicircular galleries, connected by a triumphal arch, dedicated to commerce and agriculture. Beneath the arches of the galleries will be exhibited productions of the finest manufactures of the Marne. A piece will be got up at the theatre, which it is expected, his majesty will honor with his presence. Notwithstanding the extraordinary high price of lodgings, provisions are cheap, and the authorities have adopted measures to prevent a monopoly. The hotel, de Moulinet, upon the Parvis of the cathedral, has been let for 16,000fr. 4 months, to two Cafe-keepers, of Paris, who have relet it for 60,000fr. to the duke of Northumberland. By order of that nobleman, a great number of hands have been sent to embellish it. The works to be executed will render it a real palace, and will all turn to the advantage of the proprietor of the hotel.

Spain is in as miserable a state as ever, and there does not appear any hope of improvement. Young Murat, (whose felonious capture we have noticed), was about to be liberated, upon the guarantee of the American minister at Madrid, never again to touch at Spain or the Sicilies.

The sailing of the ship, with a new captain general for the Philippine islands, has been suspended, in consequence of important news from Manila. The present captain general is said to have 8,000 troops devoted to him; and he declares he will not obey the mandates of the absolute king of Spain.

**Netherlands.** The states general have granted 3,000,000 of florins for repairing the damages of the late inundations. 250 persons, 14,000 head of cattle, and 1,500 houses, were destroyed in the single province of Over Yessel. The damages elsewhere were incalculable.

**Germany.** In the province of Upper Hesse, nine or ten thousand people are about to emigrate to America. An agent is there from Brazil.

**Denmark.** Copenhagen, March 26.—Landed property continues to decline in value in this city. Thus, a house was lately sold for 13,660 rix dollars, which was valued at 25,000, and was inscribed in the fire office at 58,000.

**Russia.** In the year 1822, the births, in the whole Russian empire, were 1,539,988; deaths 977,253; excess of births 562,735—212 persons reached the age of 115 to 140 years; one even 150.

**Turkey.** Feb. 10.—Since the 1st, upwards of 100 persons of distinction, including 40 persons belonging to different corporations in the city, suspected of being concerned in the plans of the Janissaries, have been strangled. The great people and respectable citizens have been enjoined to keep themselves armed and to have their people ready for whatever may happen.

A letter from Constantinople, March 4th, says—"The Janissaries have positively refused to march against the Morea, and their refusal is to be declared aloud by their Aga to the Sultan, when he goes to the mosque. Several of the men of this turbulent soldiery, have been heard to say—"We will not be quiet, and we will do nothing for the government till we have the heads of the Selietar Aga, the Kiay Bey and Hussin Bey." A tremendous fire has taken place at Varma, by which the greater part of the town has been destroyed. The Pacha's son, 22 years of age, and several Turkish officers, perished in the flames in endeavoring to afford succor.

**Greece.** The British cutter Nimble, from London, with the second instalment of the Greek loan, has arrived at Napoli de Romania. The money contributed in this country for the Greeks, was forwarded from London by this vessel, and has safely reached its destination.

The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of 59 sail, had landed 6,000 near Navarin; but they were repulsed and driven back to Modon. A Greek fleet, it was expected, would attack the Egyptian on the following day.

There is a report, that Odysseus, who had joined Colocotroni, had thrown himself, with his partizans, about 1,500 men, into Negropont, and joined the Turks. Another says that Colocotroni had fully submitted to the Greek government, and would not be pardoned, notwithstanding his disclosures, &c.

A third account says that Colocotroni had not yet been tried, but was at Hydra, confined in the convent of St. Elias.

**Egypt.** The latest letters from Egypt state, that great attention has been given lately to the cultivation of sugar. It is also stated, that the Pacha has transmitted orders to England to send out immediately persons acquainted with the manufacture of rum.

**Haiti.** Part of a Prince papers, to the 17th April, contain an official declaration of the Haytian government, that it will not, after the 15th of June next, make any advances of money on account of emigrants from this country. They are to be allowed four months rations, and some land, to which a title will be granted on payment of its value. These measures are said to have been adopted in consequence of improper speculations by the emigrants, and by agents of foreign vessels. [Evening Post.]

## Remarks on the Inaugural Speech.

FROM THE TRINIDAD GAZETTE.

By the arrival of the schooner Resolution, from the United States of America, we are enabled to present our readers with the inaugural speech of the new president, Mr. John Q. Adams. It contains a powerful historical sketch of the leading principles and

policy of that government since the first establishment of the federal union. The most conspicuous feature in this sketch, is the uniformity of that policy under the successive governments of different persons; a counterpart of which we should in vain endeavor to discover in the royal administration of Europe, even during the reign of the same individual—this proceeds from the supreme power being lodged with the people—the policy of the government must, in consequence, be regulated by their interests; and the real interests of the people are ever unvarying and uniform.

There is something in the rising destiny of this extraordinary republic, which forcibly arrests attention. She stands like a light and a beacon in the midst of nations. Her public documents seem intended not for herself alone; they speak to the universe. A period of profound peace exhibits her in an attitude proudly pre-eminent; that which in Europe constitutes only the repose of the worn out belligerent—a cessation from toil and misery—the mere torpor of sleep, with her presents the imposing spectacle of the rapid advancement of mankind in every acquirement which can render life dignified or desirable, of the development of the human faculties, applied to the noblest purposes for which they were given in trust by heaven—that of improving the condition of the human race, and of making utility to the many, and not the advantage of the few, the basis of a free and rational government. It is vain to attempt to conceal it. Her progressive and powerful march, menaces changes in the institutions of Europe, which must take place sooner or later.

There is a calmness in her civic strength, which, to a reflecting mind, inspires greater awe than the proudest demonstrations of military conquerors; they rise and they set, they are equally the sport of fortune in their elevation and in their fall; she seems the arbitress of her own fate and her decisions carry with them the spirit of prophecy. Yesterday she was in her cradle, to-day she holds her ægis over the western hemisphere. There is nothing fitful or fretful in her pretensions; she sits poised on the stability of her resources, calm in the justice of her claims. By her fiat she has set limits to the jurisdiction of the holy allies: "so far and no further—in Europe you may tyrannize whilst slaves are to be found tamely to submit to the rod—America, from north to south, is free." She has boldly proclaimed to the world the course she will next pursue, when the eternal jealousies of the rulers of mankind shall again light up the flames of war: her decision constitutes at once a new code for neutrals, and defines the future pretensions of belligerents. Europe has heard these *dicta* in silence!

Whilst admiring all that has been successfully accomplished by the American government, every Englishman, of manly spirit, anxious for the glory and prosperity of his native country, and for the support of those principles which adorned the brightest periods of our history, will feel, with the American president, that "it is a source of gratification and encouragement to observe that the great result of this experiment upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it has been formed, been crowned with success equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders." The success of the experiment is, in truth, a matter to us, of no trifling import; not that we recommend, or even suppose the form of the American government to be applicable to the British nation, or suitable to the genius of the people. Scourged as we have been in the school of experiment, suffering as we are from the infliction of the schemes of enthusiasts, we have learned too well, that, under the varying shades of custom, habit, feeling and intelligence, which the human race presents, forms of government, (never in them-

selves essential), must also vary; but the principles of justice which govern human rights, are immutable and eternal; equally applicable and necessary to monarchial as to republican institutions; the same in the patriarchal government of a family, as under the imperial sway which affords protection to millions. We cling, therefore, as Britons, to our monarchial and aristocratical institutions; and we reverence, in the highest degree, the pride of ancestry; in it, we recognize the most powerful impulse by which the human mind can be directed to deeds productive of lasting renown; an impulse acting upon all—noble and plebeian; for who, but a recreant dastard, would not shrink from disgracing a line of heroes; and who, not dead to every exalted sentiment, but is fired with a generous ambition of making for himself a house and a name? Yet, in professing these opinions and feelings, where would be the inconsistency, where the disadvantage, could we happily borrow the language of this republican, and say of England as truly as he has stated of America—"The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the legislature, have been to cherish peace while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations and maintain the rights of our own—to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights wherever they are proclaimed—to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt—to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force." And could we fairly and honestly assume them as true, with respect to ourselves, would the following passages sound ungrateful or un-English to our ears?—"Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate governments upon earth—that the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections." "That a rigorous economy and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—that the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—that the freedom of the press and of religious opinions should be inviolate." But, unhappily, we cannot appropriate such language to ourselves.

What is it but insulting mockery to tell us that our present system works well—we know that, compared to the continental states of Europe, we shine as a star in the firmament; but shall we be seriously told that this brilliancy is the result of that system? We deny it. It is the result of the native energy of the finest race of people on the globe, shining through the feudal mists which surround them; undaunted spirits, that not even the present system can depress; souls that no adversities or burdens can subdue; worthy progenitors of those who now set an example to Englishmen and to the world; had the same principles animated both governments, their career would have been ours; had the course been free, none would have distanced us in the race.

With respect to the style and composition of this inaugural address, we shall hear, no doubt, from the editors and scribblers in London, that it is 'lengthy' and 'heavy.' We tell them it is purely 'American,' a style they can never hope to appreciate, or even understand, in Europe, so long as the administration of their affairs eternally requires the abilities of apologists and sophists. We fearlessly appeal to the following passage alone: "Liberty and law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectually as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year;" and we say that an educated being, unaccustomed to prefer

sound to sense, and the tinsel of false taste to the solid value of plain reason, can find more in this solitary passage, calculated to sublime the minds of a whole people in gratitude to Heaven for the faithful administration of those appointed to rule over them, than can be extracted from all the speeches of all the kings of Europe, from the time of Clovis to the present day.

### General Jackson at Nashville.

On the 16th ult. general Jackson was invited to partake of a public entertainment with his fellow-citizens of Nashville. He was received by the mass of the people, assembled in civic or military capacities, and with a national salute. On arriving at the door of the court-house, the following address and reply were interchanged between John Overton, esq. and the general—old friends, of thirty years standing:

*General:* In the name and behalf of this numerous assemblage of your fellow-citizens, I welcome your return. We, in common, with all the citizens of the United States, feel grateful for the signal services you have rendered our country.

We have seen you, by your energy and skill, expell from our borders a savage foe, whose cruel mode of warfare spared neither age nor sex. At a period when the American military character was depressed and sunk by the misfortunes of our arms, you called into action the patriotism of your neighbors and friends—you led them through scenes of privation and hardships, and, uniting them with the brave militia of the neighboring states, you met and vanquished an army of superior numbers, distinguished for its victories in Europe, and reputed invincible. For these achievements, all give you praise. After your country was safe, and danger had passed by, you gained a still greater victory—a victory over yourself; you submitted to the empire of the laws, which had called in question the very acts that enabled you to save the emporium of the west from rapine and plunder; thereby giving a practical illustration of the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities of our country.

We have additional motives for gratitude to you. There are many, now present, who stood and fought by your side in the hour of peril and of danger. They saw, not only with what a fearless spirit you met and encountered the enemy, but with what care and assiduity you watched over the safety and lives of those entrusted to your charge—they have seen you visiting your sick and wounded—administering aid and comfort, and watching over them with all the solicitude of a parent—they have seen you distributing your last morsel of bread to your famishing soldiers; and bearing an equal share in the common suffering. Yes, general, we have seen you in many situations—at the bar you were the able and zealous advocate—on the bench, the firm and inflexible judge; and, in the councils of our state, you displayed political talents, which demonstrated that you were qualified for any station you might be called upon to occupy.

For your private virtues you possess our respect and affection. Kindness, friendship, hospitality and charity, strongly characterize your conduct—these things endear you to us. For your great and splendid actions, let all the nation do you equal honor, but for your social and private virtues we claim the right to admire and love you most, because we best know them—have seen and felt their influence.

In the late transactions at Washington, we are proud to learn you pursued that independent, upright and dignified course which had marked your previous conduct. You were presented to the consideration of the American people, by the legislature of your

own state, without any agency, direction or interference on your part. "Neither to seek nor decline public office" has been your maxim. You never made your success an object of personal ambition; and, although you have not been elected to that high office, which the people, by their suffrages, strongly indicated a willingness to bestow, your name has not suffered in the conflict. Sir, your fame forms a rich portion of our country's treasure—it must and will be preserved unhurt.

To which the general replied as follows:

Sir: I have not language strong enough to express my thanks to you, and those of my fellow-citizens in whose behalf you have addressed me, for the very flattering manner with which you have presented another token of their unabated regard for my public, as well as private character.

A few years after the revolutionary war had closed, but before the blessings it had diffused along the Atlantic borders were extended to this remote section of the union, I came among you. We clung together until every difficulty and danger were surmounted, and after our territory was secured against the ruthless and savage attacks of Indian hordes, we grew strong, and claimed the privileges of a free and independent state. Many of those whom we remember as benefactors, at that period, now sleep with their fathers. Others have sprung up, who, both in civil and in military life, have rendered important services; particularly in the last war, when, rallying under the eagles of their country, in defence of our common rights, they, by their patriotism and undaunted spirit, contributed to raise their country's glory to an eminence from which it can survey, with pity, the boasted invincibility of tyrants.

When I see, sir, interspersed through this assembly, many who have borne a part in those scenes—an assembly, I may say, composed entirely of men who have been associated with me, either as participators or witnesses, of whatever agency, public or private, it has pleased Providence I should have in them, what language can convey the feelings inspired by this additional evidence of their kindness and regard, which is now presented to me through you! The approbation of those who have been witnesses of my conduct, through all the varying scenes of life, is to me, next to an approving conscience, the sweetest reward this world can bestow.

It is true, sir, that without any agency whatever on my part, I was brought forward by the legislature of Tennessee as a candidate for the presidency. This, the members of that body well know; and, particularly, the hon. Felix Grundy, who, as I have since been informed, was the member who drafted the resolutions that were introduced and adopted on the occasion. When thus brought before the people, the canvass was conducted without any interference of mine: nor did I, when the election devolved upon the house of representatives, attempt, in any manner, to influence its decision. The presidential chair I have always viewed as a situation too responsible to be sought after, by any individual, however great his talents, or eminent his services. It is one which the immortal Washington approached with awful forebodings, conscious that the destiny of a free people—of unborn millions, were committed to his charge; that, without the smiles of Providence, and the confiding and indulgent support of the people themselves, his exertions would be unequal to the task. With such authority to support the maxim which I have endeavored to follow through life—"Neither to seek, nor decline public favor," I offer my past conduct as proof of my sincerity.

After which the general was conducted to the Nashville Inn, where a splendid dinner was prepared; George W. Campbell, esq. presiding, assisted by maj. M. M. Rutledge, J. Somerville and col. Hynes. The

room was handsomely decorated. After dinner many toasts were drank, among them the following volunteers:

*By gen. Jackson.* The late achievements of the South Americans on the fields of Ayachuco—May they be to the history of liberty, another Yorktown.

*By Andrewe Hynes.* The friends of internal improvement—they are the benefactors of their country.

*By gov. Carroll.* Cumberland college—the best interests of the state are identified with its prosperity.

## Mr. Huskisson's Propositions.

NO. I.

The celebrated propositions of Mr. Huskisson, presented to the British house of commons on the 25th of March, for "freeing trade from its shackles," are now fairly before the public, and demand to be examined with the most serious attention, as they shed a flood of light on the magnificent policy which has elevated Great Britain to the towering height to which she has attained, far, due regard being had to her population and natural advantages, above any other nation of ancient or modern times. No nation ever adopted a wiser system for the promotion of national prosperity—pursued it more steadily—or was crowned with more complete success. Let it not for a moment be supposed that this is intended as an unqualified approbation of the whole of that portion of the British system devised for the protection of her national industry. Far—very far from it. Nothing human was ever completely perfect—and it is not to be wondered at, that, in so complicated a system, embracing such a variety of interests at home and abroad—and so many dependencies of different characters and claims, there should be defects. All I insist on is, that the plan was grand and magnificent—that its leading features emanated from the most profound policy—and that the unbounded prosperity of the nation bears ample testimony in favor of its principles.

The British nation has, for the last hundred and fifty years, had administrations of every shade of character and intellect—some as profligate and corrupt—others as pure and upright—some as able—and some as feeble—as the world has ever beheld. But, "true as the needle to the pole," however they might vary in other respects, their policy has, by every means that could be devised, uniformly pursued the grand object of advancing the national prosperity, by the most undeviating protection of national industry, in all its shapes and forms. In this paternal system, all parties, ins and outs, whigs and tories, moderates and radicals, have co-operated.

It is, I repeat, by no means my purpose to enter into a defence of all the measures of the British nation. That her internal policy has often been highly oppressive—that the interests and happiness of her dependencies, particularly those of ill-fated Ireland, have been most cruelly sacrificed for the benefit of the British island—that her treasures have frequently been squandered by ambitious and corrupt ministers—that many of her wars have been highly unjust—are truths, which no man, who has read history with even moderate attention or advantage, can for a moment doubt. But that her policy for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, emanates from the soundest wisdom—that, in this respect, she is worthy of being a pattern for all the nations of the earth—and that the prosperity or decadence of nations may be ascertained by the degree in which they adopt or depart from that species of policy, is indubitable. France has pursued and is pursuing the same system to a certain degree. After a war of unexampled expenditure, she has, by that policy, attained to a state of high prosperity. In Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Italy, a system directly opposite has prevailed for centuries—and for centuries wretched has

been the portion of those nations, notwithstanding their transcendent natural advantages.

It remains then to lay before an enlightened nation, a view of that policy as hitherto pursued, and the apparent, but ideal departures from it, which are now in a state of preparation, and which will, no doubt, be adopted. I respectfully request a patient hearing from all my readers, but particularly from those whose sentiments are opposed to the system I advocate, which I hope to support by such strong facts, as must remove all doubts of this position, if their minds be open to conviction.

The maxims on which her policy has been predicated, are, that national industry is the parent of national "wealth, power and resources"—that this industry ought to be fostered by every fair means in the power of the government—that, in proportion as it is fostered or discouraged, in that proportion do nations rise to greatness or fall into premature decrepitude—that national encouragement should be held out to great undertakings, calculated to promote great national benefits—that her subjects, particularly in the incipient stages of those undertakings, ought to be effectually protected from overwhelming foreign competition—that she should restrain the consumption of the products of foreign industry, in every case in which they interfered, in the least degree, with her own; that she should exchange her elaborated productions every where for raw materials to employ her subjects and secure their prosperity; and, in fine, induce foreign nations to consume as much of the productions of her native industry, in the most elaborated state, as possible. This is the basis, broad, and deep, and solid, on which she has erected the superstructure of her grandeur. And to expect nations to prosper by the pursuit of a contrary policy, is just as rational as to expect to gather roses from thistles—or vines from nettles. This contrary policy we pursued in 1793-84, and in 1815-16-17—and we thereby spread desolation and wretchedness over the face of the land at both periods: and all the depression, embarrassment and distress that have been felt here, since the close of the war, has arisen from the same source.

Her statesmen have been in the constant habit of taking broad and comprehensive views of the national interests, and extending the fostering care of the government to all as far as practicable. They have had the art of harmonizing the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, satisfied that the prostration of any one of them, would be severely felt by the others, and that no nation ever did or can prosper, where any one of them is greatly depressed. It never entered into their minds for a moment, that there was any inherent hostility between the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. They considered the manufacturers as affording the best and surest market to the agriculturists for provisions, as well as for raw materials—and likewise affording the best support to commerce in the transportation of raw materials from, and manufactured articles to, foreign countries; and they further regarded agriculture and commerce as reciprocating support to manufactures.

The man, whoever he be, and however exalted in other respects, who predicates his measures on any inherent hostility between the three great national interests—the producers—the fabricators—and the carriers, or merchants, is no more fit for the exalted station of a statesman, than a petty county court lawyer is to plead an intricate cause before the highest judicial tribunal in the United States, or before the house of lords in Great Britain,

The British system, therefore, protected the agriculturists by high duties on the produce of the soil, (raw materials excepted), and by an absolute exclusion of foreign grain until the average market price of wheat was 80s. per quarter, (now 70s.), equal to

\$2.22 per bushel, and by high duties on agricultural productions generally. And even when the danger of famine induces the admission of foreign grain, wheat is subject to a duty of 33 cents per bushel, and flour to about 125 cents per barrel. But as this feature of the system obliged the manufacturers to pay higher for provisions than they would probably otherwise, they required and obtained a *quid pro quo*. This was, security in the domestic market, and of course the full supply of the agriculturists. Both classes thus reciprocally aid and support each other. The wise statesmen of Great Britain have always devoted equal care to the mercantile and shipping interest. By bounties, and drawbacks, and negotiations, and treaties, they secured the former the markets of foreign nations as far as was practicable—and by the most onerous burdens on, or by exclusions of, foreign vessels, they secured the navigation of the country to the native owners of shipping. Here is a glorious system, worthy of the profound statesmen of a great nation, which should make those politicians—I will not say statesmen—feel humble, whose policy not only assumes, but industriously creates, a decided hostility between fellow citizens, embarked in the same vessel of state, who must sink as she sinks, or swim as she swims, and whose interests ought to be completely identified.

A great clamor has for years prevailed in Great Britain against the corn laws, as enhancing the price of flour to the poor. This is a plausible and popular theme—but, although it is certainly true, that occasionally grain is higher in Great Britain than it would be but for the corn laws, it is extremely doubtful whether this is the case on an average of eight, ten or a dozen years. Superabundant harvests, it is true, would reduce the price in the years when they occurred—but reduced prices would discourage cultivation, and produce high prices afterwards. Thus, what was gained in one year, would be lost in another. But on this point I do not lay much stress. Let it pass for what it is worth. The corn laws, sufficiently defended as a mere reciprocation of protection, and as guarding the welfare of a large and important portion of the nation, need no extra support or defence.

A word on the subject of low prices. With few exceptions, they are usually the concomitants of distress and wretchedness. Potatoes, which constitute a large proportion of the food of the lower classes of the Irish, have been, of late years, in abundance in Ireland, and sold at 4d. and 4½d. per stone of 14 lbs.—and yet those classes have been then actually starving and supported by public charity, because, cheap as provisions were, they were unable to purchase them for want of employment—in consequence of so large a portion of the consumption of manufactures in Ireland being furnished by Great Britain, whereby the natives are devoted to idleness and wretchedness. In no part of the globe are provisions cheaper than in Hindostan—but no where, except in Ireland, is there greater poverty.

But to come home to our own country. In 1812, the average price of flour, throughout the United States, according to the treasury returns, was 10 dolls.—in 1813, \$11—and in 1814, \$9.50. Notwithstanding these exorbitant prices, the poorer classes of society were all comfortable, for they were all fully employed, and had reasonable wages. In 1820, the price, according to the same standard, was only \$4.50—and, at that time, the most intense suffering and distress prevailed throughout the middle states, because the laboring classes were deprived of employment by the immense influx of foreign manufactures, whereby, according to an authentic document, which remains an imperishable monument of the transcendent impolicy of our system—I mean a report of a joint committee of the legislature of Pennsylvania—there was produced,

"A general suspension of labor, the only legitimate source of wealth, in our cities and towns, by which thousands of our most useful citizens are rendered destitute of the means of support, and REDUCED TO THE EXTREMITY OF POVERTY AND DESPAIR."

Again. A farmer in Pittsburg, who, in 1818, might choose to wear fine broad cloth, would have to pay for it, probably, 14 dollars per yard—but procured two yards for three barrels of flour. He can now purchase as good broad cloth for eight dollars, but will have to pay nearly five barrels for two yards. This places in strong relief the utter impolicy by which the farming interest has been deluded to oppose the protection of their fellow-citizens engaged in manufactures, under the plausible, but very fallacious idea, that they ought to buy abroad what they could procure cheaper than at home, regardless of the ruin they inflicted on their fellow-citizens. This ruin soon recoiled on themselves. For every dollar a farmer saves by the depression of the price of the few manufactures he has to purchase, he loses five in the reduction of the price of his produce.

I hope this apparent digression will have its use, in deciding this important question. I now come to Mr. Huskisson's propositions, of which I shall only consider the duties on china and earthenware, cotton, woollens, looking glasses, wine bottles, linens, silks, iron and copper—and I hope to prove that the present administration of Great Britain, embracing a greater mass of practical and useful talent, than any other administration in that country, or, perhaps, in any other, are not, in reality, notwithstanding how strong appearances are to the contrary, departing from the established system of their predecessors—but pursuing it with a wisdom not inferior to that by which it was originally devised.

This established system, then, I repeat, is, in brief, to protect native industry against foreign rivals. Now, it matters not what is the amount of the duty, provided it answers the grand purpose of protection. Let it be borne in mind, that 5 per cent. may be adequate protection in one instance—whereas, 50 may not be enough in another.

I preface this examination by the candid and explicit declaration of Mr. Huskisson himself. He does not, for a moment, pretend that the reductions are made with any view to buy abroad such articles as can be procured cheaper than at home, and thus depress and ruin the native manufacturers. There is not the shadow of such an idea. If held out, it would be put down by acclamation. The whole system is predicated on the immense superiority of her capital, her skill and her enterprise, which secures her the supremacy in foreign markets, and, of course, can frown down all competition in the domestic one.

"In capital, in ingenuity, in that spirit of enterprise, which distinguished the English character, we stood prominent; nor was he in the least afraid, so long as we retained those properties, TO BID DEFIANCE TO THE WORLD."

Here is a candid, open confession, of the grounds on which the new system is predicated. None can be deceived in it, for "he that runs may read." And, therefore, it is hoped that no man, who values his reputation, will ever hereafter advance the doctrine, that the duties of Great Britain are reduced to encourage foreign manufacturers to deluge the country with their productions, as they do here, to the ruin of the natives and impoverishment of the nation.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1825.

NO. II.

I proceed to consider some of the details of Mr. Huskisson's plan.

I begin with earthenware and china. The excellence and perfection of the first article ought to be

sufficient to secure the domestic market, and exclude the rival manufactures. Yet the duty is to be 12 or 15 per cent. But on porcelain, where the danger of competition is greater, there is to be a higher duty. The amount not stated.

"Upon the richer classes of this manufacture or [earthenware] the foreign manufacturer possessed certain advantages—and upon these the duty would require to be higher."

As "the foreign manufacturer possesses certain advantages," it is necessary to put it out of his power to avail himself of them, and to guard the native subject against their pernicious operation.

The cotton manufacture is brought to such perfection in Great Britain—the machinery is of such a superior kind—is made so much cheaper than in any other country—the workmen are so skilful—capital so abundant—and interest so low—that no foreign nation can compete with her. She imports the raw material from the East Indies—works it up—sends it back to that country, after two voyages of 50,000 miles, and yet undersells and drives from their own markets the wretched natives, who, I believe, live on a dollar or a dollar and a half per month. Could any duty be necessary to secure the home market under such circumstances? Surely not. Yet, fearful of injuring her subjects, by opening a door to foreign cotton goods, she shuts them out by imposing a duty of 10 per cent. although Great Britain, as Mr. Huskisson said, "has a preference in every market in the world."

"He apprehended no one would doubt, that we excluded all rivals in the manufacture of cotton—and that we had the preference in every market in the world in respect to price and quality. He believed there was no quarter of the world, in which our cotton goods had not a decided advantage over those manufactured in any other country.

"He meant to reduce all the duties to one ten per cent. ad valorem; thus to allow India and all other parts of the world to import their goods, on the payment of ten per cent. on importation."

"That is to say, to allow them to import cottons at ten per cent." whereas they could not compete in the British markets with the native manufacturer, even if allowed to import them duty free! This truly is "cutting the cords that tie commerce to the earth."

Although most of these observations apply with equal force to the woollen manufacture, yet the whole do not by any means. Ten per cent. therefore, would be inadequate to afford sufficient protection, and the duty is wisely to be rated at fifteen.

"The committee would be aware that we were ourselves great exporters of woollen goods, and that our articles found their way into foreign markets to a great extent. Under these circumstances, he was not afraid to reduce the duty from 50 per cent. to 15."

Such is the superiority of the French, in the manufacture of looking-glasses, that were the duty 5 or 10, or perhaps even 12 per cent. the English manufacturers would be depressed by the influx of the rival articles. And, therefore, it is judiciously to be fixed at 20 per cent.

Some of the continental nations have made great advances in the manufacture of linen, which they can sell so cheap, that 15 or 20 per cent. duty, would not afford adequate protection. Twenty-five per cent. is, therefore, to be imposed, being deemed imperiously necessary to guard against foreign competition.

The silk manufacture has been brought to extraordinary perfection in Great Britain, notwithstanding that very nearly the whole of the raw material is of foreign production. The importation was no less, in 1824, than 3,050,000 lbs. Foreign silk goods were wholly prohibited until last year, when the prohibi-



tion was prospectively repealed. But the paternal care of the British government, fearful of allowing its subjects to be crushed by foreign competitors, among whom the raw material is indigenous, laid a duty of 13s. per lb. or \$2.38, on plain—20s. or \$4.44, on figured silks—and 30 per cent. on all other descriptions. Thus the duties are always proportioned to the necessity of the case, and to the grand object of promoting the national prosperity, and securing the domestic market to the native subjects. Would to God that the legislatures of other nations displayed one half the fostering care of their domestic industry!

Cotemporaneously with this change, the duties on raw silk were reduced from 4s. 6d. and 14s. to 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per lb. And here again the parental care of the government was most conspicuously and laudably displayed. Immense quantities of raw silk, on which the duties had been paid or secured, were in the hands of many of the manufacturers, who would be in danger of being overwhelmed by rivals who would be supplied at the reduced rates. To place them all on an equal footing, an accurate account was taken of all the silk on hands, and the duty returned or remitted. The amount of the duty thus returned was no less than £.460,000 or \$2,700,000! What a glorious policy! How proud must an Englishman feel of an administration and a legislature acting on such grand and magnificent views! For the liberal policy whereon the measures of Great Britain are predicated, of which this is a strong feature, she deserves all the glory, and greatness, and grandeur to which she has attained. A proposition to draw from our treasury \$50,000, to save from impending destruction any body of manufacturers, of the most useful character, and the most important in point of numbers, would excite, from New Hampshire to Georgia, all the angry passions that reflect discredit on our nature, and be regarded as absolute robbery. Resistance would be threatened. What a mortifying contrast our national legislature, which ought to stand proudly pre-eminent, exhibited in 1823-4, when 12 or 15 days were spent in miserable debates on the duty upon cotton bagging, whether it should be 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, or 7 cents per square yard, and on other analogous topics equally paltry! Speeches of four hours length were made on the subject with as much ardor as if the salvation of the nation were at stake. There is not a greater contrast between the Himalaya mountains and the Laurel hill, than between Mr. Huskisson drawing from the treasury 2,700,000 dollars for the relief of a small class of manufacturers, and a member of congress invoking heaven and earth—and threatening resistance, in the case of a slight increase of duties to save his fellow citizens from ruin; to promote and foster the national industry; and to add to the wealth, power and resources of his country!

"*Pudet hæc opprobra nobis,*

"*Et dici potuisse—et non potuisse refelli!*"

After stating the case of the silk manufacturers, Mr. Huskisson observes—

"If a protecting duty of thirty per cent. was quite sufficient upon the only branch of our manufactures in which we were, in some respects, behind hand with foreign countries, it became the house to consider, in respect to other branches, which had long flourished and maintained a superiority in all parts of the world, whether they would continue to preserve a system of *tariff* prohibitory duties, which only placed the trade of those articles of foreign produce in the hands of smugglers, instead of the legitimate merchants of the country."

Why are these "prohibitory duties useless?" Because, having brought the manufactures in question to perfection, Great Britain can, in the emphatic language of Mr. H. "*bid defiance to the world.*"

When the manufactures of other nations have arrived at such perfection that they may "*bid defiance*

*to the world,*" then, and not till then, may these nations follow the example of Great Britain.

A variety of articles, in which the Germans have great advantages, are to be protected by a duty of thirty per cent.

"There were various other articles, such as tawery and fancy work, on which he thought a general duty of 30 per cent. should be paid."

Wine bottles are too insignificant to merit attention, were it not that they powerfully support my position, that the present system is no real departure from the old one. The duty was formerly about 500 per cent.—being 19s. per dozen; whereas, the price of the bottles is only 3s. 6d. It is now to be reduced to about 85 per cent. or 3s. per dozen. This is most obviously equivalent to an absolute prohibition.

"His intention was to fix the duty somewhere about the price of bottles in this country, SO AS TO PREVENT INJURY TO THE BOTTLE MANUFACTURER."

Thus we see there is no object too high for an English administration to grasp, none too low to attract its attention, when the promotion of the national "wealth, power and resources," is the object. In such a course are displayed qualities of head and heart, that go to constitute a real statesman, worthy to preside over the destinies of nations. If ever national pride be justifiable, it is in the contemplation of such wisdom, such intelligence, such parental care of great national interests.

The same benign idea of protecting the subject, is perceptible in the reduction of the duty on copper, which, as Mr. Huskisson observed, was far beyond what was necessary for the cardinal object, protection. The duty is to be reduced from 54l. to 27l. per ton.

"The duty on the importation of foreign copper, was not less than 54l. a ton; a rate far beyond what was necessary to protect the interests of those whose property was embarked in producing the article in this country."

The deficiency of iron to supply their orders, many of which are now sent to be executed on the continent, is the reason of the reduction of the duty from 6l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. per ton.

Mr. Huskisson has fallen into a vital error—an error which has had extensive currency here—and which, being calculated to produce an unsound state of mind on this all-important subject, demands to be corrected. In order to display, in strong relief, the advantages of that course of policy, which, *par excellence*, is styled the liberal system, he institutes a comparison between the progress of the cotton and woollen manufactures, and assumes, as undeniable, that the former has arisen to its present unexampled prosperity with little or no protection, while the fostering care bestowed on the latter has tended to depress it!

Nothing can be more foreign from the real state of the case. It is not only not the fact, but the reverse of the fact. The prohibition of woollen goods has long since ceased in Great Britain—and the duty is stated, by Mr. Huskisson, at only fifty per cent. Whereas cotton goods of certain kinds were under absolute prohibition, at the moment when Mr. Huskisson was speaking, and most of the few which were admitted, were subject to much higher duties, than woollens.

But before I substantiate this important point, I will let Mr. Huskisson speak for himself—

"The woollen manufacture, more than any other, had been nursed, and fostered, and dandled by the legislature, and, indeed, appeared to have been the favorite child of legislation. Like many other favorite children, it had received more injury than benefit from its additional petting; while its younger brother, cotton, being more left to itself, had made more

"rapid strides, and grown up with a far more vigorous constitution."

This sounds well—and is, undoubtedly, very plausible. But mark the real state of the case.

By the statute 11 and 12, of William III. "All calicoes, painted, dyed, printed or stained, in Persia, China, or the East Indies, were prohibited to be imported for sale in Great Britain, and were liable to seizure, even when made up in clothes."

At the period of this enactment, the cotton manufacture was almost altogether confined to those eastern countries; therefore, this was tantamount to a general prohibition. But this was not deemed sufficient—*per*, to quote the words of the statute—

"The person in whose custody, knowing thereof, the same shall be found, or seized, or that shall sell or dispose thereof, to any person whatsoever, shall forfeit two hundred pounds"—equal to about \$88 dollars.

This law, unless repealed at the present session of parliament, is in full force.

What an enormous penalty on a person whose wife wore an East India calico gown, or who sold a yard of that kind of calico!—and this, for an article which we have, times without number, been told, has arrived at its present state of perfection, although "left to itself," unprotected by duties, or prohibitions, or fines, or forfeitures!! This demands a pause. The first statesman in Great Britain gives the world to understand, that the cotton manufacture has attained to its present unexampled prosperity, without the aid of the government. Yet, by the very speech, in which this strong declaration is made, it appears that the lowest duty on it is 50 per cent. and that, on certain kinds, the duties are 67½ and 75 per cent.!

"What would the committee conceive was the amount of the protecting duty upon the importation of the foreign manufacture, [cottons?]" No less than 75 per cent. ad valorem on one description of goods—upon another, 67½ per cent. Upon the "lowest description, it was 50 per cent."

It further appears, though not stated in the speech, that certain kinds, embracing a great variety, have been, for above a century, and were then, absolutely prohibited!!! If we had not these facts before our eyes, would they not be absolutely incredible?

Let us now take a calm and candid view of the whole of the details, and it will appear that, so far from affording any countenance to the system which is here dignified with the name of liberal, and the pursuit of which has inflicted on this country all the distress it has suffered, they speak the strong language of condemnation of that system, and the most powerful corroboration of the admirable scheme of policy portrayed with "a pencil of light," by that profound statesman, Alexander Hamilton. Had the friends of that policy been praying to heaven for some indisputable facts to lay scepticism prostrate, they could not have desired any thing more apropos than those detailed in the speech of Mr. Huskisson. When a nation, which has such transcendent advantages, in point of skill, capital, enterprise, internal navigation, low wages, and, in fine, in every thing necessary, almost without duties, to secure the domestic market, is acknowledged, by a profound British statesman, to require protecting duties of 10, 20, 25 and 30 per cent. lest, perchance, his fellow subjects should be driven from their own markets, what must be thought of our politicians, who, in the infirm and infantile state of our manufactures, relentlessly and pertinaciously, and, unfortunately, with too much success, struggle against the imposition of duties, 20 or 25 or 30 per cent. for the protection of their fellow-citizens, and for preventing the ruinous drain of national wealth! I forbear to give the condemnatory response—which I leave to the decision of every un-biassed reader.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1825.

### Commerce of the United States.

We shall take an early opportunity to publish the papers from the treasury department, relative to the commerce and navigation of the United States—they will occupy many pages. In the mean time, the following items, relating to the imports and exports of the year, ending the 30th Sept. 1824, and compared with those of 1823, will interest many of our readers.

#### IMPORTS.

Statement of the value of merchandise imported into the United States from October 1, 1822, to Sept. 30, 1823, and for the same period in 1823 and 1824:

	1823.	1824.
Articles free of duty	\$9,045,288	12,563,773
paying duty <i>ad val.</i>	40,621,552	41,250,833
specific duties	27,909,427	26,734,401
	77,579,267	80,549,007

Of the total in 1824, the value of 5,283,954 dollars was received in foreign vessels.

*Of the imports, the principal articles were—*

Specie	\$8,047,578
Manufactures—of wool	8,030,985
of cotton	8,508,248
of silk	7,203,334
of flax	3,873,616
of hemp	1,077,969
of iron and steel	2,505,291
Wines—(2,101,359 gals.)	1,050,398
Spirits—(5,577,774 gals.)	2,142,620
Molasses—(13,117,724 gals.)	2,413,643
Tea—(8,934,487 lbs.)	2,786,252
Coffee—(39,224,251 lbs.)	5,437,029
Sugar—(94,379,764 lbs.)	5,406,568

#### EXPORTS.

Statement of the value of domestic and foreign produce exported during the year ending September 30, 1823:

	1823.	1824.
Domestic—products of sea	\$1,658,244	1,610,990
forest	4,498,911	4,889,646
agriculture	37,646,726	38,995,198
manufactures	2,357,527	3,264,421
uncertain	994,020	1,889,245
	47,155,498	50,649,500
Foreign—free of duty	7,696,749	8,115,082
paying duty <i>ad val.</i>	8,502,239	9,724,073
specific duties	11,344,544	7,498,002
	27,543,622	25,337,157

Total, domestic and foreign 74,699,030 75,986,657

*Of the exports, the principal articles were—*

	1823.	1824.
Domestic—the fisheries	\$1,658,244	1,610,990
lumber	1,446,933	1,734,586
ashes, pot and pearl	1,170,523	1,613,796
naval stores	457,562	555,055
wheat flour and biscuit	6,081,926	5,977,255
Indian corn and meal	930,489	736,340
rice	1,820,965	1,882,982
tobacco	6,282,672	4,855,566
cotton	20,445,520	21,947,404
Foreign—specie	6,372,987	7,014,552
coffee	4,262,699	2,823,077
sugar	1,479,177	993,167

The import of specie in 1823 was \$5,097,896; and, in 1824, \$8,047,578—export in 1824, 7,014,552; balance in favor of the importation in 1824, \$1,033,026.

Statement of the commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the 1st October, 1823, and ending on the 30th September, 1824:

States.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
Maine	765,643	900,195
New Hampshire	245,513	185,393
Massachusetts	15,378,758	10,434,328
Vermont	161,854	208,259
Rhode Island	1,398,336	872,899
Connecticut	581,510	575,852
New York	26,119,123	22,997,135
New Jersey	637,519	29,989
Pennsylvania	11,865,531	9,364,593
Delaware	12,080	19,964
Maryland	4,551,642	4,809,333
District of Columbia	379,958	722,405
Virginia	639,797	3,277,564
North Carolina	465,836	588,733
South Carolina	2,160,185	8,034,082
Georgia	551,898	4,622,992
Louisiana	4,539,769	7,928,820
Alabama	91,604	460,727
Ohio		
Michigan territory	1,566	
Florida territory	6,956	216
	50,549,007	75,986,657

**Internal Improvement.**

The following are extracts from that part of the message of governor *Walcott*, to the legislature of Connecticut, which relates to the expediency of internal improvements by the general government:

"In my opinion, the period has arrived, when a comprehensive system of national improvement ought to be formed; and I think that the north-eastern states are invited to co-operate with the rest of the union, by every consideration arising from a sense of duty, honor and interest. This section embraces a great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing region. We well understand the mutual relations of these interests, and know that they all flourish best, when all are impartially protected. Such improvements as have been noticed, would direct the currents of our rivers upon elevated plains, multiply hydraulic powers, increase the fertility of subjacent soil, develop and distribute the treasures in our mountains, animate the industry and enterprise of all the people, connect their interests with those established on the whole line of sea-coast and with like interests in the southern states, increase all their relations with this state, and enable every portion to participate in the immeasurable advantages which the canals of New York will confer on the western states, and through them on the new republics of the western hemisphere.

"It is an interesting subject, to determine the system by which these great objects can be most advantageously accomplished. That they embrace vital interests in several contiguous states; that the completion of them will occupy a considerable portion of time and extensive labors, and require great expenditures, is certain. Yet, I believe, that, if they are commenced on correct principles, and are wisely and honestly conducted, they will occasion no waste of public resources; but that, on the contrary, the capitals which may be expended, will be replaced, and that the regular incomes that they will produce, will supply funds for new combinations and still greater improvements. At the present period, no money is hoarded by civilized and commercial nations, beyond what is required for immediate use. A well organized and established public credit is, to them, invaluable. The credit of no country is superior to that of the United States and the eastern states. At the present time, great capitals are unemployed, arising from accumulating dividends, and the extinction of national and other debts. The interest of money is

consequently low, and loans for permanent investments, wherever a convertible satisfactory security can be presented, may be readily obtained."

"I take the liberty to suggest, that a transferable stock might be created by the national government, the accounts of which should be kept distinct from those which relate to the funded debt, which ought to be preserved in the present regular course of extinction. This stock should be rendered solely applicable to the aid of such improvements as were specifically sanctioned by the government, with the consent of the states in which they were located. It might be declared redeemable at the periods when the authorized improvements became productive of income, which periods can now be nearly ascertained by precise contracts; the improvements, when productive of revenue, by being divisible into shares, would be desirable objects in which the funds of states, local corporations and individuals, might be safely and permanently invested, thereby supplying resources for redeeming the national stock which had been advanced.

"If the first distribution of stock were prudently made, and in no greater amounts than the public credit would fully sustain, without displacing that portion of public industry which will be constantly required for other objects, these immense advantages might be imparted to the separate states, affording to them constant augmentations of their revenues, derived from more temporary loans of public credit, without any actual advances from the treasury. The operations of these loans of credit, would be wholly different from the waste of capital occasioned by war; they would not diminish those expenditures, which the government may desire to make, as strictly national improvements, from the proceeds of their revenues as at present established, and they would exhibit, for the first time, the spectacle of a great pacific nation, acting in concert with its separate members, constantly employing, and, at the same time, augmenting, its resources, by conferring benefits on mankind."

**Rail Roads.**

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

We are gratified at perceiving that the subject of rail roads is exciting considerable inquiry throughout the country, and in the same ratio that canals were projected, commenced and executed, so will rail roads, as we have reason to believe, be found in the most populous parts of the union. When we take into consideration, that, for several months, our canals will not be navigable, and the increase of trade will demand improvements in roads, we cannot doubt that the experiment will be soon tried, and, if tried, we have every assurance of success. We have been favored with the perusal of an English work lately published entitled, "*Observations on a general iron rail way or land steam conveyance, to supersede the necessity of horses in all public vehicles, showing its vast superiority, in every respect, over all the present pitiful methods of conveyance by turnpike roads, canals, and coasting traders; containing every species of information relative to rail roads and locomotive engines, by Thomas Gray. Fifth edition, with plates. London, printed.*"

The author, after an introduction, consisting of a short address to the public, petitions, &c. &c. proceeds to the consideration of the advantages which this new system of inland conveyance promises. He commences by a comparison of the cost of canals and rail ways, the quantity of goods and merchandise transported on each, and which is preferable and most worthy of national encouragement, and this comparison he illustrates by calculations and actual experiments.

As the subject is one of great interest, and is, at

this moment, occupying the attention of capitalists, and will shortly be practically considered in this state, we deem it advisable to make a few extracts from the work before us.

The comparative difference between horse and mechanic power, on rail roads, is a curious calculation, and is no doubt correct—page 76.

"The real number of wagon, coach and post chaise horses on our main turnpike roads, will, perhaps, be found to exceed 500,000; taking, however, this number for a calculation, and computing the value of each horse at £20, the keep at £20 each per annum; in the course of twelve years, allowing for the renewal of stock every four years, and the interest of the capital, the consequent expense in this limited space of time is

£.173,500,000

"The expense of 10,000 steam engines, £300 each in value, which would, on a rail way, be more than equivalent to the horse power above stated, amounts to £3,000,000

"Interest of this capital for 12 years

1,800,000

"Fuel necessary to feed the steam engines, taken at 14 shillings per day for each, in 12 years amounts to

30,660,000

35,460,000

£.138,940,000

This is an immense saving. The next in order, is the locomotive engine, of a four horse power.

The engine draws 26 wagons; loaded, 68 cwt. each; empty, 23 cwt. each; travels at the rate of four miles and hour—cost £350.

Expense of each engine per annum. Wear and tear, including hemp, tallow, &c. £102; consumes 9 cwt. a day of coal; 500 gallons of water.

Rail roads may be traced as far back as 1830; they were made of wood or ledges, for the purpose of conveying coal; and, in 1738, iron rail ways were substituted.

"According to Mr. Fulton, the cost of a single rail road, with sufficient crossing places for a descending trade, was estimated at 1,600*l.* per mile. In Dr. Anderson's recreations, 1,000*l.* is mentioned as the estimate for a double one. However, Mr. Fulton's is most likely to be nearest to accuracy, as his calculations were made from observation, and embraced the whole minutia of such a work."

"An engine of four horse power, employed by Mr. Brenkingsop, impelled a carriage, lightly loaded, at the rate of ten miles an hour; and when connected with 30 coal wagons, each weighing more than three tons, it went at about one-third of that space."

Now, it may be asked, can four horses drag thirty loaded wagons, of 100 tons, at the rate of three and a half miles per hour?

"The application of the steam engine to impel carriages on the public roads, has hitherto been considered as a refinement in mechanics, rather to be wished for, than a matter of reasonable expectation. It has, however, been stated, that a vehicle of this description is now constructing in Ireland, intended as a stage coach; and it is added, that, when loaded, will be equal to four tons; it will be enabled to advance at the rate of 15 English miles per hour."

In one of the reports published on the subject of iron rail ways, it is distinctly stated, that merchandise can be conveyed on rail roads with more expedition, and at one-fourth the cost of canals.

Speaking of the state of turnpikes in England, it is stated that "none of the turnpike roads defray the annual expense of repairs; that the debt is £283 per mile, where the receipts are the greatest in the kingdom. Taking all the turnpike roads throughout the

country collectively, they are in debt £230 per mile.

When we take into consideration the expense of making our turnpikes, and the little profit they have yielded, it may be asked whether the whole system should not undergo a change. We have iron in abundance, timber and stone in abundance, land is cheap, therefore every advantage in making iron rail ways is thrown in our way, and while their cost cannot be much beyond that of ordinary turnpikes, their durability, and the despatch which they promote, give them every way the preference. We shall occasionally keep the subject alive, because it is one which must engage public attention generally.

## CHRONICLE.

*Mr. Anderson*, minister to Colombia, with his family, has arrived at New York, from Carthagen.

*Thomas M. Rodney*, esq. of Delaware, has been appointed, by the president of the United States, consular commercial agent at Havana, in the place of John Warner, esq. deceased.

*Mexican consuls.* The president of the United States has recognized the following consular appointments, viz:

Ventura Obrigon, as vice consul of the republic of Mexico, for the port of New York.

Charles Tiernan, as vice consul of the republic of Mexico, for the port of Baltimore.

Henry B. Chew, as vice consul of the republic of Mexico, for the port of Philadelphia.

*Calvin Willey*, esq. has been elected a senator of the United States from the state of Connecticut, on the 4th ballot. For Mr. W. 114; S. A. Foote 50; Mr. J. S. Peters 14; Mr. Lanman, the late senator, 4; and 11 other votes for different persons.

*Naval station.* It is stated that our vessels, cruising in the West Indies, are hereafter to resort to Pensacola, for supplies, &c. on account of the unhealthiness of Thompson's Island. But the latter will be occasionally visited, and, no doubt, become a place of much trade with Cuba, &c.

*Baltimore vessels.* When the news of the rise in coffee reached Baltimore, some time ago, the brig Griffin, capt. Farren, was despatched for Port au Prince, which place she reached in seven days from the capes of the Chesapeake, and, being the first vessel, the object of her voyage was fulfilled. She returned to this city a few days ago, with a full cargo of coffee, having been absent only thirty-three days!

*Counterfeiters.* Several large issues of counterfeit bills are afloat. Every body should be cautious how they receive the notes of distant banks from the hands of strangers. A camp of counterfeiters has been broken up in Tennessee. The fellows had carried on an extensive manufactory in a rude mountainous part of the country, and made their own paper at a small mill, by them erected, and driven by water power.

*Lord Byron.* The total sum paid by Mr. Murray to lord Byron, for the copy-right of his principal poems, is ascertained to have been 68,578 dollars. It would appear, from this fact, that fame alone did not induce his lordship to court the muses.

*A veteran editor.* The venerable John Bradford, who established the Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, nearly 40 years ago, has resumed, at the age of between 80 and 90, the editorial charge of that paper.

*The Hessian fly* has commenced its ravages on the eastern shore of Maryland. In the light lands, the waste is said to be complete.

*Leather sheathing.* The Nantucket Inquirer states that four ships, now fitting out at that port for long voyages to the South Seas, are partly sheathed with leather.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 715

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Several of the western members of congress have addressed their constituents concerning the result of the late presidential election, by the house of representatives. Various considerations, of present usefulness and for future reference, have induced me to select from those which I have seen, what were supposed to be the most pointed, or particular parts, and give them without comment. They belong to the political history of our own time, and occupy a considerable portion of this sheet.

**RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.** Three essays have been received from an unknown correspondent, concerning the right of instruction. They appear to me to be written with more than ordinary ability, and, certainly, the positions assumed are well defended. The first and second of the numbers, as being immediately connected, are inserted in the present sheet, and the third, which is a broad and general argument on the subject, shall have a place in the next.

In publishing those essays, it is not to be presumed that I am disposed to deny or reject the right of instruction; but, like every thing else, it should be submitted to liberal and manly discussion. For, however well satisfied every republican may be that there are cases and circumstances in which it must necessarily exist and ought to be exerted—still, there are others in which it would be very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to prescribe the point whereat the right of the constituent should begin and the discretion of the representative end: for it cannot be proper that the former should force the convictions of the latter, as to what it is his duty to perform under the special obligations of an oath. It is very possible that the representative may have a better knowledge of the facts of a particular matter than the constituent possesses—and that, if such knowledge was equally held by both parties there would not be a difference of opinion between them; but this we also know, that the best and wisest men oftentimes view the same subject in very different lights and so arrive at opposing conclusions. The people, undoubtedly, possess the right of self-government, and it is not only just, but also natural, that they who must needs become responsible for consequences, should have direct influence over the acts which lead to them; and hence they will dismiss and disgrace such of their representatives as have not yielded obedience to their wishes: but, the representative, for the time which he has been appointed, must have some discretionary power, else the imposition of an oath of office should cease—even supposing that the will of his constituents was perfectly known to him. The people are generally right, and, at any rate, their opinions are the only opinions that can be safely respected as reaching that degree of infallibility which is presumed to exist in every government, and must *operatively* exist in all, for the last appeal—yet the people may be wrong; and the short period of our political history presents us with several cases in which the majority was evidently mistaken or deceived. I will mention one of them—the general desire that prevailed, during the presidency of WASHINGTON, to abandon our character as a neutral power and make a common cause with France, in her wars with the rest of Europe. So general was this disposition, that it required all the popularity of the father of his country to support a neutral and pacific position, though every body is now sensible of the immense advantages that we derived from it. In that case the president, who foresaw and calculated the

consequences that depended on the proceedings of the government and people of the United States, was surely justified to himself in resisting the public will, and every considerate man now rejoices that he did so—for it was that neutrality, which JEFFERSON and MADISON were so anxious to maintain, that urged us forward in population, power and wealth with unprecedented rapidity, and laid the foundation of the present high standing of our country in the estimation of the world, by enabling us to bear the brunt of war, when peace could no longer be preserved without dishonor. It will then appear, that there are some national matters in which the expressed public voice may not be instantly respected—for public feeling can run away with public judgment; and on constitutional questions, the representative must be governed by his own sense of the right of them, for his constituents cannot dissolve the obligations of his oath. And further, in respect either to great national or constitutional matters, it is very possible that the wishes of the people of a certain state, or district of a state, may be opposed to what is manifestly for the general welfare of the people of the United States. and if this fact shall so present itself to the mind and conscience of the representative of that state or district, will it be contended that he ought to prefer the lesser and local, to the greater and general interest? I must think that he should not; nor ought he meanly to shrink from the responsibility of his condition, by absenting himself when the vote was about to be taken. In my opinion, the present president of the United States, when a member of the senate from the state of Massachusetts in 1808, furnished an example, in his own person, of the rights and duties of a representative, which cannot be too highly esteemed; and as, perhaps, it was the first full and positive case of the kind that had occurred since the organization of the government, it possessed peculiar merits which were liberally and loudly acknowledged by the republicans of that period, and he was admired for his manly frankness by many who have not even yet forgiven his vote in favor of the measures then proposed by the administration, as necessary to the preservation of an honorable peace. Mr. Adams very well knew that the legislature of Massachusetts, and the people of the state itself, whose representative he was in the senate, were decidedly opposed to those measures. but he thought them rightful and expedient, and so promptly voted for them, because, if to be adopted at all, they would not admit of delay. But he had no sooner done this than he resigned his seat—that the legislature, on behalf of the state, might appoint a representative in the senate of the United States, a conscientious discharge of whose duties would not conflict with the wishes of his constituents. And, when we call to mind this remarkable proceeding of Mr. Adams, we cannot refrain from being induced to believe in the sincerity of his declaration, made to the committee of the house of representatives in February last, when informed of his election, that, if his refusal to accept the trust delegated, could "give an opportunity to the people to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference," he would "not hesitate to decline the acceptance of the eminent charge," &c.

But I am rather running into an essay on the right of instruction itself and so forestalling my correspondent—whose articles are surely worthy of an attentive perusal, whatever may be our opinion of the arguments used by him. The subject, in itself, is one

of great interest—and its principle cannot be too closely investigated.

**FOREIGN OPINIONS.** The progress of our country may be observed in the increased attention which the messages and speeches of our presidents, and the proceedings of our national legislature, receives in every part of Europe. The strength of the republic begins to be ascertained, and it is clearly manifested that our liberal institutions are about to have a mighty influence over the affairs and the feelings of the people of the "old world." An American character has been established, and, perhaps, the most glorious feature of it is, in a steady devotion to the great principles of our government, and a prompt submission to the constitution and the law, though, in certain cases, we may object to the operation of the former and deem the latter inexpedient; and in differing about individuals to administer the government, as though our very lives depended on the success of one candidate or defeat of another!—But the system goes on without interruption, and the nation proceeds in population and power unchecked, notwithstanding persons are much disappointed and favorite theories are rejected: proudly shewing the "safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it;" and indignantly trampling under foot the absurd dogma of kings and their priests, that the people are incapable of governing themselves, as to that which is best suited to promote their own welfare here and hereafter.

There is no country in the world, perhaps, in which so much respect is paid to the law as in the United States—but a man may live for years among us without even coming into contact with the law or any of its ministers; and, in the latter, we only see our neighbors, who also desire to be our friends. There are no separated classes with us, save the virtuous and the vicious—at least, none that are known to the constitution, and so only temporary or artificial.

We are led to these remarks by seeing the following extract from the London Globe and Traveller of the 13th ult. Speaking of the inaugural address of the president, the editors say—

"This eloquent document is not only interesting as a manifesto of the intended policy, during his administration, of the first magistrate of a great republic, but possesses high merit as a clear and rapid summary of the past history of the American union.

"It is the peculiar happiness of America, as well as a strong proof of the intrinsic advantage of free discussion, that, notwithstanding the utmost liberty of writing and speaking, no party exists which proposes or wishes for any change in the constitution of the union. This liberty, instead of producing that desire of unceasing change, which is supposed by the lovers of despotism to be its necessary result, has generated no evil, unless we consider as one, a too peevish attachment to those institutions which every one, subject to them, may question with the most scrupulous reason, or assail with the most unmeasured invective, and which the people collectively, may alter if they see reason to do so.

"Mr. Adams' speech is so succinct and so clear, that any abstract of its contents, or comment on them, is superfluous. He follows the peaceable and manly line of policy of his immediate predecessor; and while his knowledge of diplomacy will induce him to avoid any unnecessary offence to foreign powers, he will maintain, with firmness, the determination expressed by his predecessor, to prevent the holy alliance from interfering with the affairs of America."

**LAFAYETTE**—The good Lafayette, has been received every where with the kindest attentions that a grateful people could bestow. He arrived at St. Louis on the 26th April, and on the 4th instant enter-

ed Nashville. He was received by the warm-hearted Tennesseans in the most handsome manner. The Nashville Whig has nine heavy columns of matter detailing what was said and done on the joyous occasion. He was first greeted on his arrival by gen. Jackson. At the public dinner given to him, there was present Mr. Timothy Demondrone, the first white man who settled in Tennessee!

We shall soon make up an account of the southern and western tour of our venerable friend, believing it better that it should be published together as a record than given in detached parts. It will occupy many pages—but our children and children's children will refer to them with pleasure, and in them find excellent reasons for loving their country.

☞ On his passage from Nashville to Louisville, in the steam boat Mechanic, the general met with a serious misfortune, but without injury to his person. When about 150 miles below Nashville, the boat ran on a snag and sunk in a few minutes; so suddenly, that, though all the passengers got safe to the shore, the general's carriage, baggage and papers, as well as of the other passengers, were all lost, with the exception of five trunks. The Paragon steam boat, passing down the river just after the accident happened, rounded to, and brought the general with the rest of the passengers, safely to Louisville on the 11th inst. He was expected at Cincinnati on the 19th, after he should have visited Lexington and Frankfort, &c.

**FLOUR.** The large quantity of flour exported from the United States to the various ports of South America, yet completely glut the market. At Buenos Ayres, it was selling at 4 50 to 5 dollars, on board. Indeed, there appears to be an overstock of goods of all sorts. Domestic shirtings were selling at 15½ cents.

**THE MAILS.** The Fayetteville "Observer," of the 19th inst. says—Mr. McLean, the Post Master General, has just added another to his claims on public gratitude, for zeal and ability in the discharge of the duties of his department. We are informed that he has given notice to the mail contractors in this place, that he will shortly make it their duty, on occasions of great importance to the commercial community, to send express mails on their lines, at the rate of 11 miles an hour, and thus, by affording to all the news of important changes in the markets, to put a stop to the system of speculation which has lately been so extensively practised by individuals of one commercial town on those of another, who were not possessed of the same means of information.

☞ How this great thing will be accomplished we are yet to learn. It cannot easily be done—but, if it is the fact that the post-master general has resolved to attempt it, we have much confidence of his success, from the wonderful improvements that he has made in the department over which he presides, shewing what may be done by a strong mind devoted to business, and indefatigable industry. We have much reason to be grateful to Mr. McLean—this paper now does not very often fail to arrive at its destination in due season, except at some of the most distant points, unless in the state of Virginia; which last is probably caused by the multitude of small post offices that it contains, badly attended to, for the reason that they are unproductive of profit.

"We feel justified in making this special reference, because that we have had more discontinuances from Virginia, in consequence of the non-arrival of the "Register," than from any other state, or any two other states, east, west, north or south—though our subscribers in Virginia are not so numerous as in several other states. It is proper, however to add, that a considerable improvement is apparently taking place.

**THE BENKER'S HILL MONUMENT** is, it is said, to be a column of granite, 250 feet high, with a circular stair-way to the top. Its cost is estimated at 75,000 dollars.

**COAL.** It is calculated that about 100,000 bushels of coal, from the Schuylkill beds, via the canal, will be brought to Philadelphia, during the present year—of which 300,000 are expected to be sent to New York.

**THE UPPER MISSOURI.** Four companies of the 1st and six of the 6th reg. U. S. infantry, under general Atkinson, well provided, were to leave the Council Bluffs on the 1st of last month, to take post at the falls of the Missouri—two thousand miles further up that mighty stream.

**MR. CALHOUN—AT HOME.** *Pendleton, C. H. April 27.* On the arrival of the hon. John C. Calhoun, vice-president of the United States, in the district of Pendleton, he was invited to partake of a public dinner; and, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. agreeably to arrangement, an excellent dinner was prepared by Mr. Archer, at which a large and respectable company assembled. Gen. John B. Earle presided, supported by col. Robert Anderson and John L. North esq. as vice-presidents. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank:

Our country—elevated above the kingdoms and empires of the world, may the duration of her institutions be commensurate with her present prosperity.

The memory of Washington.

Our surviving ex-presidents. A nation's gratitude and respect is the best commentary on their virtues.

The president of the United States—The confidence reposed in him by all his predecessors, warrants the belief that his administration will be wise and prosperous.

Our distinguished guest, the vice president—The splendor of his political career has extorted the applause of his enemies, reflected lustre on his native state, and endeared him to the nation.

The preceding toast having been drank, the vice-president arose from his seat, and addressed the company as follows.

Gentlemen—I would dissemble, were I not to confess how much I am gratified with your kind reception, for which permit me to make the only return in my power, by tendering you my most grateful acknowledgments.

It is not for me to speak of my public services, to which you have so flatteringly alluded. I have now been fourteen years in the service of the union; and, during that long, and it may be added, eventful period, whether my conduct has been such as to sustain the principles of our government, and to advance the lasting interest and honor of the country, I freely submit to the decision of my fellow citizens. I may, however, remark, I trust without impropriety, that in every public act of my life, I have at least been governed by a disinterested and ardent attachment to our admirable system of government. Ever since I have been capable of reflecting on political subjects, I have been struck with the excellency of our system above all others, ancient or modern; and time and experience have only strengthened and confirmed my early impression. I firmly believe, if its principles should be preserved in their original purity, and if the system should be administered with wisdom, it will not only elevate our country to a point of prosperity and greatness, exceeding all that ever existed, but, through the force of our example, will diffuse its blessings as wide as the limits of civilization and letters. To contribute to so great and happy a result,

has been at all times my highest ambition, and I am consoled with the belief, from your approbation of my public conduct, that my efforts have not been altogether in vain. Believing, as I do, that our highest destiny can be fulfilled only by extending and perfecting the system of education, and maintaining in their greatest purity and vigor, the right of suffrage and the liberty of the press, by which the ascendancy of the people, (on which our admirable system exclusively rests), can only be preserved, I take the liberty of offering, in conclusion, as a sentiment—

Education, election and the press—The hopes of freemen and the dread of tyrants.

These were some of the remainder of the toasts drank—

The patriots of South America—We rejoice in their success, and hail their Bolivar as a second Washington.

General Andrew Jackson—The measure of his honors yet unfilled.

The army—Small but well organized; accomplished and scientific.

The navy—To our gallant tars we owe the first triumphs since our existence as a nation, over the enemies of our country.

Internal improvement—Guided by the wisdom and energy of its able advocates, it cannot fail to strengthen and perpetuate our bond of union.

There were also many volunteers—most of which were very neat and appropriate.

**COM. BARRON.** It will be recollected that commodore Barron, with much delicacy and just feeling, declined a public dinner, when he arrived in Philadelphia; to take charge of the navy yard in that city; but, being transferred to that at Norfolk, he partook of one given in the Washington Hall Saloon on the 17th inst. The mayor of the city presided, and John Leamy, esq. general Robert Patterson, Josiah Randall, James M. Broom, Chandler Price and William Craig, esquires, acted as vice presidents. Among the guests were general Cortes, admiral of the Mexican navy, commodore Daniels, of the Colombian navy, colonel Palacio, consul general of Colombia; captains Riddle, Dallas and McCall; lieutenants Henry, Page, Gantt and Marston, and Dr. Harris, of the U. States navy; and major Gamble, of the marine corps.

The following toasts were reciprocated—among others:

By the president of the day—Commodore Barron—he takes with him our best wishes for his health, happiness and prosperity.

After this toast had been drank, commodore Barron rose and made a short and pertinent address, in which he returned thanks for the kindness and hospitality with which he had been treated by the citizens of Philadelphia; that he should ever hold them in grateful remembrance, and gave the following toast—"Philadelphia—Justly acknowledged to be first in the arts, and second to none in whatever can contribute to the grandeur, respectability and comfort of a city."

**THE OHIO CANAL.** *From the Cleveland Herald, of May 13.*—The board of canal commissioners convened at Wooster on the 5th inst. As was generally anticipated, they decided in favor of locating the line of the canal on the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga routes; of course its northern termination will be Cleveland. The decision of the board was unanimous, with the exception of Mr. Kelley, who did not vote. The report of the engineers on this subject, we are informed, will soon be published; and we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying it before our readers. It is said to be conclusive, in relation to the two routes which they examined; and it is presumed there

will, hereafter, be little difference of opinion on the subject.

It will be seen by a note from Mr. Kelley, published in this paper, that some part of the canal line will be ready to put under contract early in June.

Water lime has recently been found on the line of canal between the Portage summit and the Cuyahoga river, and also near New-Philadelphia, in the county of Tuscarawas, and is supposed to exist in abundance along the valley of the Tuscarawas and of the Cuyahoga. Inexhaustible quarries of free stone are found at short distances all along both these valleys, and at the Portage summit.

Liberal donations, in aid of the canal fund, have been obtained from individuals who own property along the northern section of the canal, which is so situated as to be much enhanced in value by the location. These donations, which do credit to the patriotism and liberality of the individuals who have made them, will aid considerably in the payment of the interest on loans, while the work is progressing. Important donations, in the middle and southern parts of the state, we understand, are confidently expected, and additional sums, to a considerable amount, in the northern part.

The donations already obtained, will be nearly or quite sufficient to reimburse the interest which the state will be required to pay on money loaned during the present year.

The Ohio canal commissioners have determined on putting under contract during the present season, provided reasonable offers for doing the work are received, so much of the line of the Ohio canal as extends from Cleveland to Kendal, in the county of Stark, which includes a large amount of lockage. Also, about seven miles of line near the Licking summit, the work of which will consist chiefly of excavation; and so much of the line of the Miami canal as extends from Middletown, in the county of Butler, to a point at or near the city of Cincinnati, consisting of excavation, with some embankments, and a moderate amount of lockage. It is expected the commissioners will require most of the contracts to be completed during the year 1826, and some of them during the present year.

That part of the line commencing at the Portage summit, and extending northwardly towards the lake, will be first prepared for contract, and 12 or 15 miles will probably be prepared for letting as early as the 6th of June.

Public notice will, from time to time, be given, stating the precise time that certain parts of the line will be ready for contract, and the time and place of receiving bids will be designated, so that those who wish to take jobs may be accommodated.

May 12, 1825. ALFRED KELLEY, acting com'r.  
It is now stated that the ceremony of breaking ground to make this canal, will take place on the fourth of July, and that De Wit Clinton has been invited to perform it.

VIRGINIA. More than eighty students have matriculated at the University of Virginia. Professor Tucker has commenced his course of lectures on ethics, &c. and the chair of law only remains now to be filled. There is every probability, we learn, that this appointment will be made very soon. The success of this institution, thus far, may be regarded as extraordinary, when we consider the many disadvantages which it has encountered and overcome. From the character of all those connected with this institution, the zeal and ability of the professors, the talents and application of the students, and the auspices under which it has been consecrated to a purpose dear to every Virginian, we augur well of its future destiny.

[Central Gaz.]

THE CREEKS. From the Milledgeville Recorder of May 10. The governor, we understand, has issued orders to the officers commanding brigades in the new counties, for the protection of the frontier against Indian hostility, and also for ensuring the personal safety of the agent, whose life is said to be threatened by the Indians. Since our last paper, information has been received of the murder of Hawkins, the interpreter. A number of the friendly Indians have taken refuge within the white settlements.

We received the following note as we were making up the paper. It will relieve the apprehensions that have been felt for the safety of travellers:

Gentlemen: I have this morning received a letter from col. John Crowell, agent of the Creek nation, of which the following is an extract, which you will publish in your paper.

JAMES BOZEMAN.

"I wish you would be good enough to request the editors of the Milledgeville papers, to state, in their next papers, that I have been by them, (the chiefs), requested to say, for the information of travellers, that there is no earthly danger. The head chiefs have also requested me to make this publication, and to state further, that it is an affair among themselves, and that no white person shall be interrupted on the road or elsewhere."

In the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Georgia, at Milledgeville, May term, 1825.

The grand jury regret that they find it necessary to ask the attention of the court to recent occurrences within the circle of its criminal jurisdiction. In the territory, lately ceded to the United States by the Creeks at the treaty of the Indian Springs, atrocious murders have been committed upon the bodies of William McIntosh, Elome Tustunnugge and colonel Hawkins, three distinguished Indian chiefs, at all times the friends of the United States, and just about to begin a journey to the west to explore the country, preparatory to the removal of the tribe, according to the provisions of the said treaty. Numerous parties of Indians, the friends of the deceased chiefs and of the United States, have been driven, destitute and naked, into the settled parts of the frontiers of this state, for protection from the vengeance of those persons who have just sacrificed those chiefs. It is understood and believed, that these outrages have been committed by large bodies of armed Indians, principally residents of Alabama. It is greatly to be apprehended and feared that they have been instigated and countenanced by white persons. The grand jury have due confidence in the vigilance of the constituted authorities of the general and state governments, but they cannot, without a violation of their own duty, refrain from calling, through the court, the attention of both governments to the situation of the frontier, and to the consequences of the atrocities committed in the lately ceded territory. Those who have driven the friends of the murdered chiefs into the settled parts of the state, may pursue to destroy them in their places of refuge. They recommend that measures of necessary precaution for the protection and succor of the fugitives be immediately taken, and that every attempt to violate their asylum shall be instantly punished. The grand jury deem it necessary to the character of the government of their country, that the authors, perpetrators, aiders and abettors of the crimes lately committed, should be sought for, and, when ascertained, prosecuted and severely punished. They have no language strong enough to mark their abhorrence for the white persons, if any, who have seduced or irritated the unhappy Indians to perpetrate this tragedy. They recommend the severest scrutiny into the conduct of all white persons in the nation, and the judicial prosecution of each and every one of them, against whom sufficient evidence to justify it shall be discovered.



The grand jury request that a copy of this, their presentment, be sent to the president of the United States, and another to the governor of Georgia, and that the foregoing be published in the newspapers of this place.

[Signed by the foreman, and seventeen other grand jurors.]

By the southern mail of Tuesday last, we received a printed paper, headed "Creek Indians" and signed "Justice," and dated "Columbia, May 15"—the first paragraph of which is as follows:

"I see an account in the paper, of the murder of general McIntosh, one of the principal chiefs of the Creek Indians, by about 400 warriors of his own nation. When all the facts, relating to this subject, shall be known to the people of the United States, I think they will be of opinion, that McIntosh was not murdered; but rather that he has been duly executed, according to the known laws and usages of the nation to which he belonged."

The writer then proceeds to notice the efforts that have been made, from the time of president Washington to the present day, to civilize the Creeks and render them cultivators of the earth. He says that "the habits of savages and of hunters are fast wearing away among them"—that they meant to occupy their lands as cultivators of the soil—that the late treaty was made by McIntosh and others, without the consent of the representatives of the Creek nation, and adds—

"Under this fraudulent and pretended conveyance, a whole nation are to be forcibly dispossessed of their property—the lands they inherit from their ancestors—the land they looked to as the future inheritance of their children, no longer bred up in savage habits, but gradually looking forward to the settled life of agriculturalists. Driven again into a savage life, among savages, on new and distant lands, and forced into almost inevitable hostility with the tribes they are compelled to intrude on. This is to be done, after these poor wretches have, for a series of years, been advised, pressed, tempted, exhorted, encouraged, and, by all manner of means, induced and persuaded, by our own government, to quit their hunter-life, and to embrace fixed and agricultural habits. These people, their wives and infants, are thus to be driven away, against their manifest and rightful claims, against their interest, against their intentions and inclinations, and to the utter destruction of all those improved views of future living which they have adopted in obedience to the advice of their great father Washington. Having thus persuaded them, for twenty years past, to commence a gradual change in their modes and habits of living, just as we have succeeded in this benevolent design, we destroy, in a moment, twenty years labor, we convert agriculturalists into savages, friends into enemies, and set an example of deliberate cold-blooded injustice, that is sufficient to make an honest and a kind hearted man shudder, on contemplating its origin, its progress and its consequences.

"This treaty may be very advantageous for Georgia. But reflecting men will not fail to inquire, can we, as members of an honest and fair-dealing government, justify these doings? Does it comport with the honorable character of the American government, whose proud motto is, "EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN," to become participators of this manifest fraud, and take advantage of a treaty so obtained? Did not McIntosh, belying his honorable character of national representative of his own people, and abusing the confidence reposed in him, act, not as agent of the Creek nation, but as the agent of the whites? He might, (by bare possibility), have meant well; but did he act well? Did he not know that his doings were not sanctioned by his nation, but were

in manifest hostility to their wishes, and in open derogation of their rights? He knew of the law previously and regularly passed by his own people, with their usual forms: was he not, therefore, duly tried, convicted, and punished for an offence against a known law, and a deliberate fraud on his nation? Although the punishment was reluctantly inflicted, and therefore somewhat delayed, it was, nevertheless, it is to be presumed, the result of a meeting convened to deliberate on his case, and in conformity with a previous act of the nation, well known to him and by which he was bound. The manner of punishment is nothing: that depends on the custom of the country. The Indians employ the rifle and the tomahawk; we use the gibbet. [McIntosh knew the treaty of 12th February, 1825, was fraudulent and invalid.]"

*From the Montgomery Republican of May 6.* From what we can learn of this matter, it seems not to have been the unauthorized act of a few individuals, but the deed of the chiefs of the upper towns. Bodies of Indians were drafted from the different towns, and every thing was conducted with the utmost regularity and secrecy. To what further acts this execution may lead, we are at a loss to say; but, in our opinion, unless the government of the United States shall interfere, (and we see no right or reason why they should intermeddle with it), we shall not hear of any other disturbances in the Creek nation.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following, which may be considered as the Indian official account, inasmuch as the head chiefs of the upper towns desired its publication, to prevent misconstruction of their views, or alarm to citizens on the frontiers, and travellers through their country.

About two hours before day on Sunday morning the 1st inst. the house of gen. McIntosh was surrounded by Menaway and about 100 Oakfuskee warriors.

McIntosh was within, as likewise were his women and children, and some white men. Menaway directed an interpreter to request the whites, and the women and children, to come out, as the warriors did not wish to harm them; that gen. McIntosh had broken the law that he himself had long since made, and they had come to execute him accordingly. They came out of the house, leaving McIntosh and Etome Tustenugge, one of his adherents, therein. The Indians then set fire to the house; and, as McIntosh and his comrade attempted to come out at the door, they shot them both down. The same day, about 12 o'clock, they hung Sam Hawkins, a half breed, in the Huck-hosseliga square.

On Monday the 2nd inst. a party of Hillabee Indians fired on and wounded Ben Hawkins, another half breed, as it is supposed, very badly. They have not yet learned from that party, if he had been caught.

The chiefs wish it to be understood, that no danger whatever is to be apprehended by persons travelling through the nation; that they are friends to the whites, and wish them not to be alarmed by this execution, which is only a compliance with the laws that the great chiefs of the nation made at Pole-Cat spring.

Chilly McIntosh escaped from the house with the whites, and was not fired at or wounded, as is stated before. We see nothing in the Indian account which induces us to change our opinion. It appears to have been a public execution, by the laws of the nation; and, we presume, before this, that every Indian of any note who signed the treaty, has been dealt with in the same way, for they generally make root and branch work when they begin.

FLORIDA. From information received from Tallahassee, the new seat of government for Florida, a very flattering account is given of the character of the soil. The writer states that, as far as he has explored, he has seen no land that may not be cultivated

to advantage, and a great portion of it is first rate. The greatest objection that exists to the country, is the extraordinary number of ponds that abound through all the rich lands. Many of them are said to furnish plenty of good fish, and are supposed to be fed by subterraneous streams. From these ponds run as fine rivulets of pure spring water as are seen in any section of our country. From this circumstance, it is the general opinion that they will not be likely to generate those fevers, usually to be apprehended from stagnant waters. There is every reason to believe that the sugar cane and sea island cotton will succeed in that country. Should the country prove to be healthy, it is represented to be one of the most eligible regions of the United States.

[Nat. Journal.

**STATISTICS.** Recent calculations give the following as the amount of the population, and of the extent of territory, of the five principal monarchies of Europe.

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
Russia, in Europe,	75,184	47,660,000
out of Europe,	292,339	11,714,000
England, in Europe,	5,554	21,500,000
out of Europe	176,971	115,141,000
France, in Europe,	10,086	30,749,000
out of Europe,	667	469,000
Austria,	12,265	29,691,000
Prussia,	5,014	11,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>578,044</b>	<b>268,224,000</b>

Supposing the earth's surface to be 2,512,000 square miles, and its inhabitants to amount to 938 millions, then these five monarchies occupy nearly a fourth part of the surface, and rule over two sevenths of the human race. Europe having 155,820 square miles, and a population of 206,780,000 inhabitants, the five powers possess more than two thirds of its territory and of its population.

The empire of China, however, is more extensive, and more densely peopled, than all Europe.

The Spanish monarchy, before its dissolution, reckoned 80 millions of people

*Des Debats.*

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.** An application has been made to the Colombian government for the right to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which is thus spoken of in the official paper:

**Exclusive privilege.** Welwood Hislop, merchant, of Jamaica, solicits the exclusive privilege for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in that part which he may deem most expedient, whether in the isthmus of Darien, or any other part; either by means of a canal or a rail-way, on the following conditions:

1st. That the benefit of this privilege shall be granted him for twenty-one years.

2d. That he be allowed to levy a duty on all descriptions of goods transported by the said canal or rail-way; for the conveyance whereof, he is to be permitted to have the necessary boats, cutters or carts.

3d. That he be allowed one year to commence the undertaking.

4th. The applicant offers, in case his proposal be granted, to transport, free of expense, from one ocean to the other, all property belonging to the state.

The foregoing is, therefore, made known by order of the executive power, before whom this proposition has been laid, in order that such persons as may choose to offer better terms, may do so within twenty days.

*Gaceta de Colombia.*

**BRITISH MARKET.** *Liverpool, April 23*—We have to advise the most extensive sales of cotton this week that are on record—amounting to 101,000 bags, worth about two millions of pounds. The belief that our

supplies will be short from every quarter, and the still increasing consumption of this article, has induced great speculation. The trade buy freely at present prices, and our market has every appearance of continuing high. Uplands have advanced this week about 2d. Egyptian and Brazils about 3d. We sincerely hope you may have been induced to ship. Such a year may not occur again in a century. Tobacco continues at steady prices. The sales last week amount to about 400 hhds. Good sound Virginia is most sought after; turpentine is steady in price. Our expectation that the duties will be lowered, prevents the trade from buying more than their immediate wants require.

Flour goes off slowly at our quotations. Some shipments of Philadelphia flour have been made to Gibraltar. We shall soon know whether any alteration will be made in our corn laws. It is a question of great importance to the United States, and we shall keep you regularly advised on the subject.

Sea Island, 2s. 8d. a 3s. 6d.; Orleans, 17½ a 21d.; Uplands, 16½ a 19d.; Alabama, 16½ a 18½d.; flour, 24s. a 26s.; turpentine, 11s. 6d. a 13s. 6d.

*April 20.* The oldest merchants in Liverpool do not recollect a period when the spirit of speculation was so active in the cotton market as it has been in ours since Friday last. A kind of mania seems to have seized individuals of almost every class of society, all hoping to become suddenly rich by successful speculations in cotton. Prices have, in consequence of this speculative demand, rapidly advanced within the last five days, and there is, in the opinion of the speculators, every promise of a still further advance. The state of the winds have no little influence on prices; for, whilst a puff from the eastward is enough to rise cotton a half penny per pound, a breeze from the westward would, it is probable, sink it a penny. So precarious is speculation! Not fewer than 84,000 bags of cotton have, it is ascertained, changed hands since Thursday last. It would be curious to describe the process by which 100 bags, by frequently changing hands, are swelled, as it were, into 1,000.

[The stock of cotton at Liverpool, on the 25th of March, was supposed to be 43,000 bales American, 9,000 Brazilian, 3,300 West Indian, 14,000 Egyptian and 11,000 East Indian.]

A Liverpool paper observes—At the beginning of January, the price of boweds was 9½d. to 10½d.; the quantity of cotton sold that month was 26,000 bags. In the beginning of February, the price of the same was 9½d. to 11½d.; the quantity sold was 110,000 bags. In the beginning of March, the price was 11½d. to 14d.; the quantity sold 123,000 bags. At the beginning of this month, [April] the price of boweds was 14d. to 17d.; and the price of yesterday was 14½d. to 19½d. The entire quantity sold thus far in the month is 208,000 bags, of which, as we said before, 101,000 bags are the sale of the last week alone; thus, since January, the price has doubled. On the first perception of the state of the stock, several houses made efforts to convey their orders the speediest to America to purchase; and those who succeeded in conveying their orders the first to the several markets of America, have made speculations enormously profitable. Sums of probable gain, in this way are currently named, which almost pass belief. Half a million of money is loosely stated as the probable gain to the merchants of Liverpool by the rise of this one article of merchandise, within the last four months. In consequence of the advanced price of the raw material, the manufacturers are bethinking themselves of curtailing their operations.

**THE NEW REPUBLIC.** The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th April, gives the following warning to the new American states:

"In the article, from the *Paris Bells*, commenting on the address from the merchants of Paris to the king, it is said, the message of M. Santander, speaks of the arrival of some Frenchmen, whose object seems to be to visit Colombia, and examine the state of affairs, which indicates that our government has its eyes open to all that part of the continent.

"We trust that the South American governments have also their eyes open to those Frenchmen who choose to visit them.

"The individuals, sent by the French government to South America, are first named to king Ferdinand, and permission is asked from him for their residence in his dominions in South America. This permission is granted in Madrid, with all the old formalities, among which is a reference to the council of the West Indies, whose sanction is also requisite. The last French commissioner, as agent to Colombia, had his permission registered in the archives of the council of the Indies at Madrid. This we can state positively, on the authority of an English gentleman of high respectability, who was in Madrid six months ago, and who speaks from his own knowledge.

"Under these circumstances, the French agents can be looked on in no other light than double spies of Ferdinand and their own government. The governments of South America may have nothing to dread from spies, but it is well that the people of these countries should be taught to view every Frenchman with suspicion during the continuance of the present connection between France and Spain. It is the more necessary to advert to this, because the individuals sent by the South American governments to Europe are seldom proof against the cajolery of the French. At least, this is the opinion of those persons in this country who are best acquainted with South American affairs."

Mexico. The Mexican secretary at war states, that the estimate for the military service for the year, amounts to \$16,011,000, and provides for 10,000 horses. The posts on the Indian frontiers are to be strengthened and encouraged, and the whole country is to retain the attitude of preparation to meet invasion. The army is composed of the following forces.

*Troops of the line.*

Three companies of artillery	1,178
One do. halberdiers,	25
Two battalions and four companies of light infantry,	10,276
Fourteen regiments of cavalry, including that of St. Ferdinand	7,526
Twenty-four companies for garrison,	2,640

**Total**

22,145

*Active militia.*

Twelve companies of artillery,	1,152
Seventeen battalions of infantry,	20,587
Eight regiments of cavalry,	8,504
Various light battalions and companies on the coasts of the north and the South seas,	6,000
Various light squadrons and companies on these coasts	2,733
Various troops of cavalry, called auxiliaries,	3,042

**Total**

40,018

*Recapitulation.*

Force of the line	22,145
Active militia,	40,018
<b>Whole force</b>	<b>62,168</b>

ENGLAND AND HAYTI. From the *Paris Monitor*, April 2.—The following is an official note relative to the instructions lately given, by the English government, to the commissioner appointed by it to examine the claims which have been or may be made by cer-

tain proprietors of St. Domingo, either for the restitution of the produce of their estates, sequestered by the English government during the occupation of the west part of the island by the force of his Britannic majesty, from the end of 1793 to August 1808, or for the reimbursement of the value of slaves belonging to them, and demanded during the same time to be enrolled as a corps of black troops in the service of England. M. Martin, chief of the office of liquidation at London, is authorized by the instructions of the English treasury, to examine and give an account of the claims of the proprietors in St. Domingo, for value received on money from sequestered estates, or for property which was made use of by the English authorities during the occupation of that island, with the following restrictions:—

"No claim will be admitted for persons who reside in Europe at this time, after the 1st of July, 1825, and for persons who are now residing out of Europe, no claim will be admitted after the 1st April, 1826.

"The claims for slaves will not be admitted, unless they are accompanied with regular certificates of enrolment preceding the 4th March, 1797, delivered in favor of the ancient proprietors of the plantations, &c. from which the negroes were taken, or of their successors or agents, duly empowered by these proprietors.

"The rent of houses occupied by the public functionaries, claimed by virtue of the proclamations of sir A. Williamson, which had not hitherto been admitted, on account of the absence of the proprietors in France, will be granted for a period, which can in no case exceed two years."

FRENCH LITERATURE. *Libraries in Paris.* 1. The royal library has 70,000 printed vols. and 70,000 manuscripts.

2. The library of Monsieur, 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 manuscripts.

3. Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts.

4. The Mazarine library, 92,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 manuscripts.

5. Library of the city of Paris, 20,000 volumes.

All these are open daily to the public.

Besides these, the king has five private libraries—the library of the legislative council of state, (30,000 volumes), of the institute; of the invalids, (20,000 volumes), of the court of cessation, formerly the library of the advocates and polytechnic school.

Under the minister of the royal household, are ten libraries; of the interior, 22; of war, 12; of justice, 5; of foreign affairs, 1; of the marine, 6; of finance, 2.

The chamber of peers and deputies, have each a library; that of the latter contains 30,000 volumes.

There are, at Paris, 79 printing offices, and 616 bookstores.

*Daily and other periodical publications.*

Political journals,	14
Advertisers,	4
Half periodical works,	10
Religious journals,	3
Scientific journals,	9
Literary journals,	15
Law journals,	14
Journals of arts and professions,	12
Military journals,	2
Journals for education,	2
Geographical journals,	2
Journals of fashions,	2

In the departments there are public libraries, 23—the largest of which is at Lyons, containing 105,000 volumes; next to this, that of Bordeaux, 105,000; total, in all, 1,700,000 volumes.

COMMON SCHOOLS are a matter of great public concern in New York, and the states further east. The

secretary of state, of the state of New York, is charged with the superintendance of them, and Mr. Yates' report on the subject is among the most interesting papers that we meet with—and shew at once the talents and integrity of the officer, and the munificence and care of the state. The following are some of the particulars gathered from the last report—

During the year 1824, the number of children taught in the common schools of New York, was 402,940, for the average period of nine months.

There are in the state 7,642 school districts, and, of course, the same number of common schools. Three hundred and eleven new school districts were formed during the year 1824.

The sum paid to the teachers of the common schools during that year, out of public funds, was \$182,741.

The general school fund, consisting of loans due the state, bonds, &c. bank stock, lands, &c. amounts to about \$1,730,000; and the local school fund to about \$37,000. The general school fund is productive in part only, as the lands remain principally unsold.

The report of the New York (city) free school society, gives the following results—moneys received during the past year, \$14,458 95; children taught, about 30,000 white, and 1,700 colored, in many different schools.

In addition to the funds applicable to the support of common schools, it appears, by the report of the comptroller of New York, in obedience to a resolution of the senate, that the sums of money and other appropriations to the several colleges and academies, have been as follows. [The appropriations to the colleges, have been chiefly made by lotteries; and the amount yet to be raised, in such cases, is stated below.]

Columbia college, New York, \$34,755, and the botanic garden, purchased at \$70,000	\$124,755
College of physicians and surgeons, New York, [amount to be raised, \$33,533]	69,600
Union college, Schenectady, \$374,000, and ten lots in the military tract, containing 5,500 acres. [Amount to be raised \$215,908]	374,000
Hamilton college, [amount to be raised \$35,566]	106,800
College of physicians and surgeons in the western district	15,000
Fairfield academy	5,900
Oxford academy, (besides lot No. 25, Sempronius)	2,970
Washington academy	3,000
Delhi academy	6,000
Montgomery academy,	1,418
Albany female academy, Middlebury, Red Hook and Mount Pleasant academies, \$1,000 each,	4,000
Lowville academy,	3,000
	\$715,543

Besides the following—

Johnstown academy, lot No. 36, in Johnstown, half an acre.	
Cayuga academy, 275 acres in Scipio, and No. 89, Cato.	
Pompey academy, lot No. 15, Camillus.	
Cortland academy, lot No. 85, Homer.	
Seneca academy, lot No. 24, Ullyses.	
Onondaga academy, lot No. 9, Lysander.	
St. Lawrence academy; lot No. 56, Potsdam.	
Lowville academy, 640 acres on St. Lawrence river	

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY celebrated its ninth anniversary, at New-York, on the 12th instant. According to the annual report then made, it appears that the receipts of the last year, (exclusive of voluntary contributions towards the building of the society's house), amounted to \$46,561 81; and the expen-

ditures for the same period, to \$47,599 13. There have been printed, during the year, 48,550 copies of bibles and testaments, making an aggregate of 451,902 bibles and testaments since the society was founded. Since the last report, there have been issued from the depository, 30,094 bibles, 33,106 testaments, and 651 copies of the epistle of St. John, in the Mohawk and in the Delaware language, making a grand total, since the institution of the society, of 372,913. Of those issued during the last year, 19,623 copies were issued gratuitously. Forty-four new auxiliary societies have been added, during the year, making, in all, 451 recognized auxiliaries to the parent institution.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** A general respite for Mr. Savary, the Bristol merchant, who was to have been executed on the 20th April, for forgery, had been forwarded from the home department to the proper authorities at Bristol.

The table of the house of lords was covered with petitions from the clergy, against concessions to the Catholics.

A company, with a capital of 250,000 pounds sterling, has been got up to facilitate the supply of poultry for the London market and shipping!

The Catholic bill passed the house of commons on the 21st ult. by a majority of 27—509 members being present. The debate was a very able one. This vote settles the question as to the commons—but the lords and the lordly bishops have yet to pass on it.

The cotton market remained firm at former prices, and the demand was steady.

**Greece.** A large number of French officers are in the army of the pacha of Egypt, acting against the Greeks—and one, with the rank of general, has been taken prisoner at Modon.

There is reason to fear that there has been a considerable defection among some of the late leaders of the Greeks. Ulysses has gone over to the Turks, and is reported to have assisted in the taking of Corinth. The Turks are making the greatest efforts for the reduction of Greece, and it is apprehend they will be successful. Patras was yet held by the Turks.

### “Right of Instruction.”

April 19th, 1825.

SIR: On presenting to you the enclosed essay on “the right of instruction,” for publication, if you please, it is due to you, as well as to myself, to declare, that I have no personal motive or party feeling in the matter.

The discussion of the question is now proposed in order to obtain, if possible, an early and decisive expression of the public opinion upon the subject of it. Because, it is supposed, that the present is a very suitable time for the purpose; and that, such an expression of public opinion is essentially necessary to the domestic tranquility and happiness of the people of these states. Am I mistaken in the supposition? I think not.

The “factious” exercise of this right, whether it be real or imaginary, or whether exercised by “partizans,” in or out of the state legislatures, has, already, in several instances, which it is not now thought necessary to mention, threatened the existence of the union, and shaken it to its centre. It has driven from the councils of the nation, some of the wisest and best men in it, and has deeply periled the high reputation and future usefulness of others. Are not these sufficient reasons why the “right” should be examined; and, if found to be defective, as well as dangerous, that the insidious clamour, of which we have lately heard so much, should be silenced by the general and audible expression of public opinion?

Permit me to add, that I am an ardent friend to the confederacy of the states—that I am decidedly in favor of the existing supremacy of the democratic principle in the composition of the constitution, and of the admirable system of representation, upon which it is founded—I am, therefore, and with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

H. NILES, editor *Weekly Register*,  
Baltimore, Md.

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

"Have the people the right to instruct their representatives in congress?"

It seems to me, that the answer to this question depends on the meaning of the word "instruct" by those who contend for the right.

Is it intended to mean, that the people have the right to communicate their thoughts and wishes upon any subject, of a public nature, to be voted upon by their representatives in congress, with a view to enlighten and convince their understandings, in regard to any particular or general interest connected therewith? If so, the right is indisputable. It is founded in reason and in the constitution; and is more or less acted upon, in every session of congress.

But if it is intended to mean, that the people have the right to control the votes and proceedings of their representatives, by arbitrary instructions, and thereby to compel them to act contrary to their own views and opinions, upon "any subject whatever," it is clear to me that no such right exists; and further, that this pretended right is contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution, and contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people, for whose exclusive benefit it is pretended it is set up!

It will not be necessary to my purpose to commence the inquiry, as to the origin or existence of this right, at an earlier period of our history than that of the formation of the old federal constitution. It was virtually, though not specifically, recognised by that instrument, in the power reserved to each state, to "recall its delegates, or any of them, within the year, (the time for which they were appointed), and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year"—Art. 5. It is supposed, that this provision could only have been intended to remedy incapacity or disobedience of instructions. It is not doubted that instructions were given, or that "recall" would have been the consequence and punishment of disobedience. The right is, therefore, admitted upon this constitutional evidence of the "power" to enforce it. It may be said that the right, here spoken of, was in the state legislatures and not in the people. But it should be recollected, that it was as well understood then, as it is now, that all political power is derived from the people; and that the people then had an indisputable right to instruct their state legislatures. It is not, therefore, to be supposed, that the legislatures usurped the power to call the convention to form the constitution, and to instruct that convention to make those legislatures the depositories of the people's right and power to appoint, instruct and recall their delegates to congress. Nor is it to be supposed that the people would have submitted to such usurpations. It follows then, that the rights of appointment and recall, which constituted and enforced the right of instruction, exercised by the legislatures, must have been delegated by the people, which was, in fact, and to all intents and purposes, the same as if they had been reserved and exercised by the people themselves. But it is supposed that this recognition of the right of instruction was considered as a strong objection to the old constitution; as tending to impair and lessen the independence and usefulness of members, and as being the medium through which the febrile and turbulent spirit of parties and factions might

enter into and influence and control the details of the nation; the deliberations of which, to be wise and salutary, should be perfectly free, especially from all party or local influence and control; and, therefore, it is supposed that the "right" was carefully and effectually guarded against, though not expressly so, in the formation of the present constitution.

This is inferred, 1st, from the ardent and powerful reasoning of the framers of the constitution, to shew the dangerous and fatal effects of parties and factions in confederated republics; and, of course, against the admission of any principle into the constitution which might serve as an inlet for party spirit into the congress of the United States—specimens of which reasoning may be seen in the "Federalist," No. 10, by Mr. Madison; and in general Washington's "farewell address" to the people of the United States.

I will here beg leave to observe, that, to those who have attentively read and considered those papers, and especially the "farewell address," it must be a matter of surprise, as well as of mortification and regret, to see this right of instruction set up and insisted upon, as it now is, in opposition to the facts and reasonings contained in them.

My second inference is—from the fact of the entire omission of the principle, as well as of the provision of the 5th article of the old constitution, of "the power of recall." It may be objected to this inference, that the omission was intended to "prohibit" the exercise of the "right" to the state legislatures, and reserve it to the people, agreeably to the principle of the provision of the 10th article of amendments to the constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." But to this I answer, that "the powers delegated to the United States by the constitution," are full and complete; and that the very act of such delegation "prohibits" to the people, as well as to the legislatures of the states, all arbitrary powers, or rights, to interfere with or attempt to control, the exercise of the powers so delegated, in any way whatever.

My third inference is drawn from a well known fact, that a right, whether of an individual or a community, without the means to enforce it, is a mere nullity, and void of itself—and, therefore, it cannot be rationally supposed that, if the framers of the constitution had intended to "reserve," or even to favor the "right," they would have taken away, either from the people or the legislatures, the "power" to enforce it.

My fourth inference is—from the positive provision contained in the 6th section of the 1st article of the constitution—that, "for any speech or debate in either house, they, (the senators and representatives in congress), shall not be questioned in any other place." And, finally, from another positive provision in the constitution, that "congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances"—See 1st art. of amendments.

Now, if members shall not be questioned out of the house, "for any speech or debate" in it, it seems to me to be extremely preposterous to suppose, that they may be "arbitrarily instructed" what they shall, or what they shall not, say or do, in the performance of their constitutional functions; or, that they are bound to obey such instructions;—besides, if the people have a right, arbitrarily "to instruct their representatives" in matters of legislation—what rational motive can be assigned for this constitutional provision to guard their right to "PETITION?"

I think it is clearly shown, that the right of "arbitrary instruction," claimed by factionists for the people, is "contrary to the principles and provisions of

the constitution," and, therefore, that the representatives in congress are not, and cannot be, bound by such instructions. It follows, then, that they have the right to resist them. And I shall endeavor to shew, in my next essay, that they are constitutionally and morally bound to do so.

In the meantime, it may be asked, "have the people no right of control over the conduct of their representatives in congress?" I answer yes—they have the right of enlightening and convincing their understandings, by address or memorial, if they can—but if it should so happen, as it sometimes may, from inattention or improper motives in selecting them, that their representatives have not the capacity to be so instructed—or that they have not the candor or honesty to acknowledge conviction when they feel it, and to act accordingly—the people have the right to elect others to represent them. These are their only *rightful* means of control—and respect for themselves, in regard to those whom they have once honored with their confidence, as well as for *their own institutions*, should prevent them from ever attempting to use any other. These are amply sufficient for all the purposes of fair representation—and the use of any other, as the constitution now stands, would be contrary to all the known principles of wise and equal legislation.

I am, with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. II.

April 22nd, 1825.

SIR: It may be seen, in the essay of the 19th inst. that the pretended right of the people, to arbitrarily instruct their representatives in congress, is "contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution of the United States."

It is assumed in that essay, that it is the moral and constitutional duty of every member of congress to resist every attempt to exercise such right—and that the right, in itself, is contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people, for whom it is set up. And the purpose of this essay is to establish the truth of those assumed facts. To do this it will only be necessary to briefly examine the nature of the constitution, the nature of the oath of office it prescribes to members of congress, and consider them in connection with the nature of this right of instruction.

It may be proper to remark, at the commencement of this examination, that, in this country, all political power is derived from the people. That, at the close of the revolutionary war, the people thought it necessary and proper to form a closer and stronger union of the states, upon the principle of "mutual concession and mutual dependence, for mutual benefits"—whereby "the common defence and general welfare" might be more effectually and permanently promoted and secured. That, to this end, it was found to be necessary to form a *general government*, to regulate and manage the general concerns of the union—and that the constitution is the written will of the people, or the article of agreement amongst them, as to the form and powers of the general government.

This article of agreement was deliberately entered into and solemnly ratified by the people, in the face of Heaven, and proclaimed by them to the world as the future and indissoluble bond of the union of the states. It is, therefore, called the "constitution of the United States"—It is called "the supreme law of the land," because it cannot be altered or amended by any ordinary act of legislation, like other laws—nor in any other manner than is pointed out by the people, in the constitution itself: because, no law, contrary

to its provisions, can be binding on the people of the states; and because, all laws, made according to its provisions, are binding upon all the states, upon every citizen of the United States, and upon all others residing within the limits or jurisdiction thereof.

The constitution is composed of various parts, and each part is equal, in validity and force, to any other part of the constitution. These parts are composed of the several articles and sections contained in the constitution, and these articles describe the *form* of the general government, and of the several parts of which it is composed. They prescribe the powers and duties of all the parts in concert, and the separate and independent powers and duties of each particular branch or part, and, finally, they describe and indicate the powers and rights reserved to the states respectively, or to the people of the several states.

The parts most in point for present examination, are those which delegate the powers of the United States, and those which reserve the powers and rights to the states respectively, or to the people. Is the act of *reservation*, by the constitution, of certain powers and rights to the states or to the people, a complete and sufficient guaranty for the full and exclusive exercise of those powers and rights, by the states or people, to whom they are so reserved? I think it is. And, if it be so, it must be admitted, that the act of *delegation*, by the constitution, of certain powers and rights to the United States and to the several branches or individuals of the government thereof, is a full and complete guaranty for the perfect and exclusive exercise of those powers and rights, by the United States, and the several branches and individuals of the government thereof, to whom they are so delegated.

Now, if the government of the United States, or any branch or individual of that government, should usurp, or arbitrarily control the exercise of the powers and rights reserved to the states or to the people—would not such usurpation or control, be a violation of the constitution? It is clear to me that it would—and, if so, it must be admitted that the usurpation, or arbitrary control by the states or the people, of the powers delegated to the United States, or to any branch or individual of the government thereof, would also be, and equally, a violation of the constitution. Because the authority and the instrument, by which the respective powers are *delegated* and *reserved*, are equal and the same; and because, there is nothing in the *terms* or *purposes*, either of *reservation* or *delegation*, which makes the least distinction between, or gives the least preference to, the powers delegated and reserved. The intention of the constitution, then, was evidently this—that the powers delegated and the powers reserved, should be *SEPARATELY* and *INDEPENDENTLY* exercised, by those to whom they were given and reserved, as the best means of promoting and securing "the common defence and general welfare" of the people of the United States.

It is not necessary to my purpose to go into a more minute examination of the "nature of the constitution," and I shall now proceed to examine the "nature of the oath" which it prescribes to members of congress.

This oath binds every member, to his God and to his country, "TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION." Now, "to support the constitution," as a whole, it must be supported in all its parts. Each member is, therefore, bound by his oath, "to support the constitution," in all its parts. That is, to equally guard each and every part, against all and every sort of violation—and against all attempts to violate them, from whatever quarter they may come, or by whomsoever they may be made—whether by the United States, or any branch or individual of the government thereof, upon the powers or rights reserved to the states or to

the people—or whether by the states or the people, upon the powers and rights delegated to the United States, or to any branch or individual of the government thereof. Hence, I infer that it is the moral and constitutional duty of every member of congress to resist every attempt to exercise the assumed right of "arbitrary instruction"—whether they proceed from the state legislatures, or from the people of the states.

If I am correct in this inference, it follows that the wilful neglect or omission of those duties, involves the crimes of moral perjury and treachery to the country. And, hence, I infer that any attempt to exercise the assumed "right of arbitrary instruction," must be "contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people," in whose name it is set up. Because, I cannot suppose that there is a moral and reflecting man in the nation, whose principles and feelings would not revolt at the thought of being the author of such crimes—either by *lending* his name or influence to, or by *permitting* them to be used in, such an attempt. And certain it is, that, by so doing, he would either *force* his representative into the commission of such crimes, or else *compel* him to enter his solemn protest against such attempt, as an unconstitutional and corrupt act on the part of his constituents. He might, indeed, dress up his protest in more courtly and agreeable terms—but, disguise it as he might, it would still be the same.

It may be seen in this and the preceding essay, that I think with Mr. Clay, as to the utility of the general principle of the right. That is, as to the right of bodies or sections of the people, other and larger than those of congressional districts, to "arbitrarily instruct" their representatives in congress. It may also be seen, that I do not think with him, as to the right of congressional districts to arbitrarily instruct their representatives. For, if I mistake him not, he admits the right and I dispute it. But I shall particularly examine his opinions, in this respect, in a future essay—and think I shall be able to shew that it is not entirely correct. I am, with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

## Late Presidential Election.

Several of the members of congress from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, &c. have addressed circular letters to their constituents, in all which the late election of a president of the United States forms a prominent point. That the political history of that important event may be preserved, it seems proper that some notice should be taken of those letters; and, besides, the extracts made from them may be otherwise useful.

*Extract from Mr. Trimble's address to the people of the first congressional district of Kentucky.*

Four of the members from our state voted for Jackson, and eight of them for Adams; of whom I was one. Speaking for myself, I can declare most solemnly that my vote was not directed by any selfish views or local reasons. Fear, favor or affection, were not among the motives that governed my opinions and decision. I looked, as I think I should have done, to the great and leading interests of the nation; always recollecting that my own state makes a part of it. I feel satisfied that those with whom I voted did the same. Our choice was the result of serious and dispassionate reflection. We consulted frankly and freely on the subject. We compared and contrasted the claims and merits of the two highest candidates upon the list. We considered their claims upon the country—their qualifications for the presidential office—their political principles and predilections—their opinions of federal power and state rights—and their views, (so far as we could know or learn), of our policy, foreign and domestic. We looked at

large into the present posture of our national affairs—the future destinies of our free republic, and the effect and influence of executive power and presidential patronage and policy upon those destinies, for good or evil. We were satisfied that Adams was the safest and best choice, and we resolved to sacrifice all local animities and personal dislikes, and give him our support. Had you been present you would have done the same. We considered him best qualified to fill the office and we voted for him. The same views which governed our opinions would have regulated yours. We knew that, in kingly governments, the rivalry among candidates for crowns had always shaken the most powerful nations to their centre, and had often laid whole empires waste; and, as this was the second time the elective question had devolved upon the house, we thought it best, (if possible), to finish the election at a single ballot, and give our system of government a splendid triumph over all other systems. This has been done; and in a manner so orderly and dignified, as to furnish a magnificent commentary upon our civil institutions, and an example worthy of all future imitation.

The point of requisite qualifications for the office was examined by us, fully and fairly and deliberately, and every view we were able to take of it resulted in favor of Mr. Adams. It seems indeed to be admitted generally, that Adams is as much superior to Jackson in the proper acquirements to head the nation, and discharge the multifarious and complicated duties of chief magistrate, as Jackson would be to him at the head of an army in the field. So far as experience is requisite, Adams is certainly entitled to a most decided preference; and experience, though useful every where, is no where so essential as in the management of national affairs. It was always held to be a settled principle in our elective system that the candidate best qualified should be preferred. This, among the old republicans, was considered a landmark at elections. It is yet a landmark among those who vote in reference solely to the public good; and if the principle ought to have any weight in choosing agents to fill inferior offices, surely it ought to be decisive in voting to fill the highest office in the nation's gift. Each of the three candidates had gifts and qualities peculiar to himself; and some qualities, perhaps, are common to them all: But Jackson has the fighting gift in high perfection, and, had I been called on to select an officer to head the army, I should have taken him without a moment's hesitation. The same rule was followed and adhered to in voting for Adams as next president. His superior fitness for the station, ought to justify our vote in the eyes of all sedate and sober minded men: But, to forestall the cavillings of zealous partisans, I will suppose what no one can believe—that the three candidates before the house were equally well qualified to fill the office; and then I ask, which of them ought to have been supported by the Kentucky delegation? Before I answer, let me make an examination of the facts, and a comparison of the relative strength of the candidates before us. In making it, I shall endeavor to distinguish between results that were certain, and hopes that were delusive, and wishes that were only possible, but not probable.

Mr. Adams was elected on the first ballot. Thirteen states voted for him; seven for Jackson, and four for Crawford. By voting for Jackson the state of Kentucky could have prevented an election on the first ballot, and probably for several succeeding ballots; but finally Adams would have been elected, with our vote against him. This may be shown by a brief statement. There are 24 states in the union, and in making a president, they vote by states, each state having only one vote. The constitution declares "that a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice." Thirteen is the majority of 24, and of

course no election could be made until some one of the candidates could obtain the votes of 13 states. *Let that be kept in memory.* Mr. Adams had the six New England states certain. New York, Maryland, Ohio and Illinois, were equally certain. That is to say—he had ten votes certain, omitting Louisiana, which voted for him, and was probably as certain as any of the others: But say ten votes certain, and then three votes more would elect him. Crawford had four states certain, viz: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia: These voted for him, as it was well known they would do before the vote was taken. Give Jackson all the other states, including Kentucky, and the ballot would stand thus—Adams 10, Jackson 10, Crawford 4. In my opinion, Jackson could have got no more than ten votes in any possible event. Among these ten, I have counted Louisiana; but as that state voted for Adams, it ought to be set down to him, and then the ballot would stand thus—Adams 11, Jackson 9, Crawford 4.

Now, upon these facts it is plain, that there could be no election, so long as each state should persist in its first choice. It is equally clear, that Crawford's four states could at any time elect Mr. Adams by going over to him. But in this statement I give Jackson Louisiana and Missouri also: whereas they both voted for Adams, and if they are both set down to him, then the result is—Adams 12—Jackson 8—Crawford 4: and so, if the Crawford states had gone for Jackson, the vote would have been a tie at 12 & 12. This last arrangement of the Adams vote, giving him Louisiana and Missouri, is more to be relied upon than any other, because it accords with the vote of the ballot box. Perhaps Missouri would have gone for Jackson with Kentucky: I think she would: and then he would have only 9 votes, as before stated: But Illinois was certain for Adams; and so also was Ohio: The vote of Ohio stood thus—Adams 10, Crawford 2, Jackson 2: but take them either way, and I again repeat that no effect could be produced so long as each state should adhere to its first choice: and what would have been the result, if each state had persevered in its obstinate adhesion? The house of representatives—the great depository of our rights and liberties—the people's house—composed of their immediate agents, would have presented to the nation and the world the shameful and disgraceful spectacle, of balloting for a president without effect, from the 8th of February to the 3d of March, at midnight. What an execrable display it would have been of *divisions, sub-divisions, and profitless contentions?* What a scene for emperors and crowned heads to look upon and scoff at? How justly would it merit their derision and contempt? How could the friends of elective government hold up their heads after such a shameful exhibition? *What an example to the new republics of the south?* Is that the way to recommend our system to the world for its adoption? How could we justify the scandalous display of discord and confusion? Could we expect the nation to do less than execrate our memory and names? Should we not have merited the execration of all living, and of all that shall live after them?

But, apart from argument, what was the duty of the members from Kentucky? The constitution commanded them to choose a president out of the three highest on the list of candidates. They were sworn, like other members, to support the constitution; and if they had voted for Jackson "throughout the whole contest," instead of choosing a president, they would have aided in preventing one from being chosen. How would this comport with their duty upon oath, so far as that oath is connected with the question? Those eight members, it is true, might have given one or more votes for Jackson, and thus have shown a willingness to please all sides and gratify all parties: but they knew it would be unavail-

ing; and, in making the experiment, they would have left it in the power of the Crawford states to turn a complete sunnset over Kentucky and her Jackson candidate. And, moreover, that course, although it might have drawn no censure on them, must have been abandoned in the end, and, therefore, would not have been an open, manly attitude, for members who were called upon to take a second choice. They were sworn to choose a president out of the three highest on the list, and I must allow myself to say that a true statesman ought to have sagacity enough—political instinct enough, to perceive the final issue of events, and firmness enough to march forward to that point without dissimulation or false motives. I must repeat it, if Kentucky had voted for Jackson, and all the other states had stood firm in purpose, there would have been no election: But it is reasonable to believe that, after a time, prudence and good sense would have induced some to yield their personal preference, and sacrifice their private wishes for the public good. And here the inquiry is—which of the parties ought to lead the way and set the first example? Should it be the friends of Jackson, Adams or Crawford? I answer the friends of Crawford certainly. But take it either way, and look at the result. Let Adams be withdrawn, and then Crawford would have been elected. The six New England states prefer him to Jackson, and would have voted for him certainly. New York would have voted for him certainly. That state has 34 members, of whom 18 voted for Adams, 14 for Crawford, and only 2 for Jackson. Here then are 7 votes for Crawford, (Adams aside), which, added to his original 4 states, makes 11. But a large majority of the members from Ohio preferred Crawford to Jackson; and so did the member from Missouri; which makes 13 states. It is said, and I have no doubt of the fact, that the member from Mississippi preferred Crawford to Jackson personally. He was certainly willing to vote for Crawford after a few ballots, if, in doing so, the contest could be ended. It is very certain that, Adams aside, Crawford would have received 13 votes, and probably 14, and thus have been made president, with the Kentucky vote against him. But it is more likely that the friends of Crawford would have yielded and withdrawn him: 1st. Because he had the lowest vote in the electoral colleges: 2d. Because he was the weakest of the three before the house: 3d. Perhaps the state of his health would have had some weight with his friends in advising his withdrawal: 4th. He is too good a man, and too sincere a friend of his country, to have it thrown into confusion by an obstinate protraction of the ballotings on his account. Suppose him withdrawn, and then the question is—which of the others would be the second choice of his friends? I answer, Adams, beyond a doubt:—1st. Because Crawford and Jackson have been, and probably yet are, hostile to each other; and because a majority of Crawford's friends are decidedly opposed to Jackson: 2d. Because Calhoun and his friends are hostile to Crawford and his friends; and because fears existed that Jackson, if elected, would support Calhoun and his friends, and break down Crawford and his friends: 3d. Because fears existed among Crawford's friends, that Jackson, if elected, would form a Calhoun cabinet, and promote his future views and the views of his friends, and oppose Crawford and his views and the views of his friends: 4th. Because the friends of Crawford are opposed to Calhoun upon political principles, and will not support any man willingly who favors him; nor countenance any scheme that may lead to his future elevation: 5th. Because it is supposed that, from the force of circumstances, the cotton states of the south would rather unite themselves with the eastern commercial states, than with the western agricultural states: 6th. Because, in



taking Adams, they would expect to have their equal share of influence in his cabinet and councils, which they would not expect from Jackson; and we all know that men insensibly lean a little in favor of the side which will give most weight and consequence to their respective states and sections of country: 7. Because, by going for Adams, they could elect him certainly, and thus fling themselves ahead of the western states, and use executive influence against our western views and policy for the next eight years, as has been done, we all know, for the last eight; And finally—because the friends of Crawford consider Adams better qualified than Jackson to discharge the duties of the office, which, in itself, is a decisive reason. In short, the friends of Crawford would find many reasons to unite with Adams, and not one inducing them to go for Jackson. It has been said since the election, and I verily believe it, that the friends of Crawford intended finally to take Adams, rather than let Jackson be elected. There is good reason to believe that Adams had a majority of the delegation of each of the four Crawford states, and that he was the second choice of all of them; he certainly was the second choice of three of them. The result is, that Adams would have been elected. In taking Adams, therefore, we were certain of success: In taking Jackson we were sure to be defeated; or, at least, we could only divide the vote and make a tie, which was the worst result that could have happened, because it was the most dangerous and most pernicious in example. He that can wish to see a balloting for president continued day by day, for three and twenty days, is fonder of cabals, and caucuses, and stratagems, and strife, than I can be, or ever wish to be.

The address goes on to give a variety of special or local reasons to shew why the vote of Kentucky was favorable to Mr. Adams; and assumes it as a truth, that had the people of that state "been present and informed of all the facts and circumstances, a large majority would have voted with the eight members for Mr. Adams."

*Extract from the circular letter of Mr. Lucks, of Tennessee, to his constituents, dated Washington, March 3.*

Upon the subject of the presidential election, I know my feelings are strong; I think they are honest; but hope I shall not indulge them, or add to your disappointment by the expression of a single word unworthy of the charity of a christian, or the candor of a patriot. It is not a question in which personal or local considerations ought to rule the judgment.

However much I have seen in the lofty virtue and unbending mind of general Jackson to command my admiration and esteem; however much I have felt for the pride of my much injured state—all this, and much more, could I forego, and bow with cheerful resignation to the majesty of the people of this republic, if it were with their will that those things had been done. But it is not Jackson that has been defeated or Tennessee that has been overlooked—it is the sovereign will of the people, (till now) the almighty voices of this great nation, that has been set at defiance.

The political assassin has stabbed at the vitals of the constitution, and the life's blood of the republic flows through the wound.

Is ours a government of the people? Is their will subject to no control but that which they themselves, not their servants, have placed over it?

And have we, in less than half a century, come to this, that the first magistrate can be chosen, not by the choice, but against the known, expressed and solemn choice, of at least seventeen out of the twenty-four states, and, worse than all, by the votes of six states falsely given by their representatives against the known will of their constituents? The fact is un-

deniable, that the votes of seven states were given against gen. Jackson, in the house of representatives, contrary to the known wishes of the people thereof; six of which, (to wit) Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana and Maryland, were given to Mr. Adams, and one, (to wit) North Carolina, by the previous commitment of its members, to Mr. Crawford.

What were the motives which directed the course, or the means by which the end was attained, your patience and my limits would not permit me to relate. It is enough that the deed was done; that the representatives of the people, in the hour of trial, have betrayed their most sacred and momentous trust; and were I to ask for a reason to justify this act, no republican could furnish one.

A tyrant may be courteous and munificent; a usurper wise and wary; but their example is therefore not the less dangerous. I would not determine, at all events, to oppose this or any other administration. I would, according to my judgment of right and wrong, support it in the right, oppose it in the wrong, and cling to the cause of our country, no matter who are its rulers. But I should be as false to my own principles, as others have been to their constituents, if I were not to re-assert the violated rights of the country, and trust to the redeeming spirit of the constitution to restore the government, in due time, to the hands of the people, "whose rights is to rule."

*Extract from the letter of Mr. Reynolds, of Tennessee, to his constituents.*

After mentioning the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Reynolds says—This event, I know, is contrary to your best wishes, and I believe contrary to the will of a majority of the people of this union. And if I am not greatly deceived in the disposition and determination of them, the hero of New Orleans will be the next president who shall preside over the destinies of this great and growing republic. Tennessee, on this occasion, did her duty. The delegation was unanimous for her Jackson, it being almost the universal voice of their constituents. My course was consistent with your dignity and honor, and my own feelings. I found no concert or management among the friends of general Jackson. I sought for no combinations, if any there were, to promote his election, by placing him under obligations beyond his duty afterwards to perform. I reiterated to every gentleman with whom I conversed on the subject, his character, talents and services, and submitted his claims to their consciences and judgment. If any improper combinations or corruptions have been employed in the elevation of Mr. Adams, it is unknown to me. I should most inevitably have exposed it to public view. But, in the absence of all proof, who, I ask, has made me the arbiter of men's motives and actions, and pronounce them infamous, because they differ with me on subjects of deep interest to the country, acting under the same solemn obligations of honor and duty which binds us all to heaven? I hope the charges are unfounded. Men of great talents, who have heretofore stood high in the regard and affections of their fellow-citizens, for their patriotic and distinguished services, and who have been honored with the most important offices within the gift of the people, and now enjoy them, ought not to be put down on slight grounds or jealous suspicions. But, if it is possible to fix guilt by evidence, the business ought not to rest in newspaper essays, and the murmurs of the disappointed; for, much as I esteem and honor some of them, I would not hesitate a moment to hurl them from their high offices, in the manner pointed out by the constitution. I had no favors personally to ask of any of those eminent men, who might succeed to the presidential chair. I want, nor expect, so office. My duty and obligations are exclusively yours, and in your service.

Mr. Adams is a man of eminent and distinguished talents, and I trust will have an honorable, prosperous and happy administration, during the term of his election, for the benefit and glory of our common country. But it cannot be concealed that he is now placed in a singular and unpleasant dilemma, unknown to our political history. He has been elected president of the United States, with a minority smaller than the votes of the electoral colleges to general Jackson. This is a circumstance of great moment, and demands the serious attention of the people of this union. The constitution ought to be amended, and the election given to the people; for I deem it of vital importance to the well being and prosperity of our country, that the chief magistrate should have, at the commencement of his administration, the confidence and esteem of at least a majority of his fellow-citizens.

*Extract from the circular of Mr. Houston, to the freemen of the ninth congressional district of the state of Tennessee, dated Washington, March 3.*

At a late day of the present session, an appeal was made by the speaker of the house of representatives, in his official character, requesting an investigation of some charges that had been made against him by a member of congress from the state of Pennsylvania, which appeared in the character of a letter, in one of the public journals of that state. A motion was submitted to appoint a special committee for the investigation of the subject, which, after consuming two days in discussion, was adopted. To this course I was opposed; because I did not think that congress had any thing to do with a difference which had been made personal, by the course pursued by the speaker himself. The imposing situation of the speaker of the house of representatives is such, that I am never willing to give my vote for the extension of his power, when I can either suspect the existence of personal feelings, or that there is even a remote possibility of rendering congress a court of inquisition, or that it may become an engine of oppression to either members of the house or individuals in society, who may choose to exercise their constitutional privileges in the expression of their opinions.

The courts in our country are open, at all times, for the redress of grievances, and to them individuals can have recourse, where justice can be administered to the party aggrieved. There every man is presented upon a footing of equality; stripped of power and patronage—no adventitious circumstance of official character, or extensive influence, can bias the mind of an impartial jury. The case is there determined upon its merits. There is no danger in this course,—the constitution has prescribed it. There is no danger of rendering it the firebrand of party zeal. But it will assume a very different aspect, if congress is to become a court for the trial of personal altercation and disputes. It will render it a scene of discord and confusion, and the hall of legislation will become a scene of uproar, party rancor, and personal animosity.

The subject of the presidential election, which agitated the American community so long, and was of so much interest to the nation, has resulted in the election of a candidate who had not a majority of the votes in the electoral colleges. Nor had he a majority of the members in the house of representatives, but only a majority of the states.

As our government is, in all other respects, a representative republic, where the voice of the people governs, there must be a manifest defect of the constitution in relation to the election of president. During the present congress, various resolutions have been submitted to the house of representatives, proposing amendment, but none has yet been adopted. That there is need for amendment to the constitution,

we cannot doubt, when we advert to some of the facts in the last election. One candidate had a decided preference of eleven out of twenty-four states, by the people; yet, when the power passed from their hands, and devolved on the house of representatives, the voice of the people was not regarded by their representatives, (in many instances), but their individual inclinations, from some cause or other, pursued, without any reference to the will of their constituents.

The individual who was manifestly the choice of a majority of the people, was not elevated to that distinguished situation for which his qualifications so pre-eminently fitted him, and to which the important services he rendered to his country so richly entitled him. Another was chosen by the house of representatives, who had in his favor a less expression of national confidence, as manifested in the electoral colleges.

This is a subject of serious consideration for the citizens of the United States; and it will be for them to say, on some subsequent occasion, whether their voice shall be heard, and their rights respected, or whether they will tamely yield those inestimable rights to the unhallowed dictation of politicians, who may choose to barter them, for their own individual aggrandizement, or otherwise dispose of them, contrary to the known will of their constituents.

*Extract from Mr. Call's address to the people of the first congressional district of the state of Indiana.*

The election of a president of the United States has been made by congress. This was an event of great importance to the nation. The people had made the attempt, and, having failed, they saw their highest constitutional right transferred to the hands of their representatives in congress, and much solicitude was manifested as to the manner in which they would discharge this heavy responsibility, in the exercise of power not originally designed for them.

You here saw the leading friends and partizans, who had warmly supported and advocated the cause of their respective favorite candidates for the presidency, before the people of a wide extended republic, collected together at your capitol, to decide the then unsettled contest. You had good cause to suppose that a struggle would ensue between private interest, partiality or prejudice, and the duty which the representative owed to his constituents; which would triumph, was matter of doubt; and which has triumphed, is now for you to decide.

Although this contest has terminated in the election of a chief magistrate, not the nation's first choice, nor yours, yet it is a subject of much gratification to every lover of his country, to see an event, of which so much evil was foretold, pass by, unattended with any serious political disturbance; and if, by the too rigid exercise of constitutional power, the representative has crossed the feelings and wishes of his constituents, yet remember he, as well as the president himself, must, in due time, surrender to the people, the power which they delegated to him, and it will be for them to say whether they will again intrust it to his hands.

Your favorite candidate for the presidency, was not a candidate before congress; he, not being one of the three highest supported by the people, was excluded by the constitution, and, agreeable to the principles which I avowed to you, my support was given to general Jackson, the next in your regard, as appeared by the electoral returns of my district—he, indeed, was my own choice; but I have always thought it right and expedient that, in this case particularly, the representative should surrender his own private attachment for that of his constituents; and had Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford been your fa-

vorite, I should, most certainly, have supported either of those gentlemen firmly and steadily.

My sincerest hope is, that the administration of Mr. Adams, during the term for which he is elected, will be prosperous and happy. Yet I cannot but declare, that I hope never again to see a president of the United States who is not the choice of the people, and trust soon to see the constitution so amended, as to preclude congress from any sort of interference in this matter, leaving its final decision where it ought to be—in the hands of the people.

*Extract from the address of Mr. Gayley, of Ohio.*

"At the commencement of the last session of congress, the opinion prevailed, generally, that Mr. Jackson would be elected president by the house. This opinion was not confined to a few, nor to men of limited means of information, nor to the personal friends of Mr. Jackson: It prevailed among men of all parties, and of the best information. Nor was the opinion confined to any particular section or division of the union: It prevailed in the New England states, as well as in the west, the north and the south. So strong and so general, within my hearing, was this opinion, that no one pretended publicly to say that any other candidate could succeed. The vote of Louisiana, a few days prior to the true account thereof, was reported in favor of Mr. Clay. This gave rise to various speculations opposed to the election of Mr. Jackson. They continued but a few days, and were put to rest by the true intelligence from that state. An opinion, so prevalent among a people, supposed to have no state secrets—whose communication with each other is direct and unrestrained, would not originate apart from all cause, or be thus long continued as a mere creation of the fancy. Men of the most calculating and solid minds, saw and felt the cause of its prevalence—all saw it—it was the *public will* on which it rested; a foundation against which, it was supposed, no impious hands could or durst be raised. It was honorable to those who felt and acknowledged the influence and strength of that power, which, as the impress of a mighty spirit, had hitherto sustained and controlled the destinies of the republic. The evidences of this will were the *ninety-nine electoral votes* given to Mr. Jackson by *TWELVE STATES*, eleven of which gave an almost unanimous suffrage; and three others, viz: Ohio, Missouri and Connecticut, had given decisive evidence that he was their second choice. If any doubt remained to a fourth state, (Kentucky), it seemed to be effectually removed by the vote of her legislature, requesting her representatives in congress to vote for Mr. Jackson. Those who had been educated to respect and regard the public will as the only source of legitimate power and distinction, and as the ark of public safety, were compelled to acknowledge that Mr. Jackson was fairly entitled to receive, and would receive, in the house, (being the only western candidate returned there), fourteen states out of the twenty-four. It was understood, as the only exception to the above, that North Carolina would vote, in the first instance, for Mr. Crawford. It was never understood that her vote, in any event, could be given to Mr. Adams; nor was it fairly presumable that her delegates in the house would finally persist against the unanimous will of the state, as expressed in the college of electors."

"It was not to the above facts alone, that opinions of the anticipated result were confined. Mr. Scott and Mr. Cook, from the state of Missouri and Illinois, were pledged to vote for Mr. Jackson, as the choice and will of their respective states. They had openly declared themselves in his favor. The west, it was supposed, would give an undivided suffrage. This may be considered as the state of things on the 15th of January. New York was divided: fourteen stood for Mr. Crawford, five for Mr. Jackson, or, as oppos-

ed to Mr. Adams, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Craig, general Van Rensselaer, Mr. Morgan and P. Adams: the latter had been professedly a warm and undeviating friend of Mr. Jackson; he was by no means backward in boasting of personal exertions in his favor. Considering the professions and official integrity of any three of these, it seemed impossible that Mr. Adams could succeed."

"As early, perhaps, as the 16th January, perhaps sooner, it began to be rumored that Mr. Clay had gone over to Mr. Adams, and that a part of the Kentucky delegation had gone over with him; and that Mr. Clay was to get the office of secretary of state. The rumor also embraced Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. For myself, I was utterly unable to believe what I conceived at once so ridiculous and injurious to those charged with the dereliction. Most persons, with whom I conversed, were in the same temper of mind. From this period until the 25th, the names of letters and declarations of respectable persons, made public, will abundantly prove the general unwillingness to give currency to these reports. The reasons were obvious which rendered it so difficult to give them currency."

"Subsequently to the rumours, and the determination of the western members to vote for Mr. A. I held conversations, incidentally, with three other of the Ohio members; two of whom observed that "it would never do to vote for Mr. Jackson, as he was an enemy to internal improvement." One of them said that, from an intimate friend of Mr. Jackson, he had learned that Mr. Jackson had constitutional scruples on that subject. By a third member of Ohio it was observed, that, when he was leaving his district, several of his friends gave him a parting charge that, whatever he might do, not to vote for Mr. Adams: he continued, by saying he should risque it, and that, at most, it would be but a nine day's wonder; and, as to voting to please his constituents, he felt no concern on that point: as a member of the state legislature, he had often voted against their express instructions, but found, in the end, he was more popular than ever. The observation, that "elect whom we may, it will be but a nine day's wonder," was very frequently made by members: also, that the better sort of people were in favor of Mr. Adams."

*[From the Charleston City Gazette, May 13, 1825.]*

It is with an ordinary gratification we publish the following replies to the question propounded in the communication from a "Voter," in our paper of yesterday. The inquiry was frank and respectful, and it has been met with a corresponding feeling. The gentlemen, therefore, whose names are submitted to the public suffrage, holding no difference of sentiment, on a very material point for the public consideration, are now to rest their claims entirely on individual merits. Such a contest, whilst honorable to themselves, will have the further advantage of avoiding that violence of conduct and feeling which, unfortunately, too much accompany a struggle for party supremacy.

Charleston, 12th May, 1825.

Mr. Editor: You will oblige me by publishing the underwritten.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Wm. DRAYTON.

As I consider every citizen entitled to information upon the political sentiments of a candidate for a seat in congress, in reply to the question proposed to me by "A Voter," in your paper of this morning, I unhesitatingly answer, that I am not disposed to join the president and his cabinet, neither should I join the opposition to them in congress, from personal motives, in the event of my being elected a member of that body. After this declaration, that I may avoid the possibility of being misunderstood, I will add:

myself of the occasion to add, that I regard an opposition to individuals, as factious, and baneful to the prosperity of the union. A representative in congress, in my opinion, is bound by the obligations of honor and duty, to support measures, which, after the best consideration he can bestow upon them, he deems beneficial to his country, and to oppose such as he believes to be productive of a different result: in both cases, regardless of the men from whom such measures may originate.

WM. DRAYTON.

[To the editor of the City Gazette.]

SIR: Recognising, distinctly, the right of any citizen to ascertain the sentiments of those placed in the situation of candidates for their suffrages, on all questions of public interest, I readily answer the question of "A Voter," in your paper of yesterday, "Whether I am opposed to the present administration?"

At the last session of the legislature, as one of the senators from Charleston, I attended a meeting, the object of which was to determine on a candidate for the presidency. I gave my vote for general Jackson, because I believed that the majority of my constituents were in his favor; and I thought that every personal preference of my own, if I had any, should yield to that consideration.

The election having terminated, according to the provisions of the constitution, in favor of Mr. Adams, I thought, and still hope that the minority will acquiesce—nor can I conceive upon what grounds a virtuous man could declare war, in advance, against an administration, the only aim of which must be the public good, and the punishment of which, should they attempt otherwise, is safe in the hands of an honest and enlightened people. Long personal knowledge and public observation of Mr. Adams' character and conduct, have convinced me of his ardent purity and patriotism, and render it impossible that I can have any prejudices against his untried administration. Your obedient servant,

WM. CRAFTS.

[Mr. Drayton has been elected, by a considerable majority.]

## CHRONICLE.

It was an error in our last to say that Mr. Willey was elected a senator of the United States. It is true, that he had a very large majority in the house of representatives—114 to 50, the highest of his opponents, and Mr. Lanman only 4 votes: but in the senate, which has a concurrent vote, the third stood thus—for Lanman 6, Willey 3, Stoddard 2. Thus no choice has been made in Connecticut.

Mr. Rush, it is understood, has accepted the appointment of secretary of the treasury, and is soon expected to return to the United States.

Lewis Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the president, to be consular commercial agent of the United States at Matanzas, in place of Francis Adams, deceased.

Com. Porter. The naval court of inquiry, appointed to investigate the conduct of com. Porter, having concluded the business before them, and reported the facts to the navy department, adjourned, on Tuesday last, sine die.

Mr. Simpson, of the Park theatre, New York, lately received 1900 dollars on his benefit night.

The state bank at Trenton, N. J. has exploded. Its bills are now selling at Baltimore at 50 or 60 per cent. discount. We apprehend some grand rascality in this business, (for the amount of which an hundred little rogues would be sent to a penitentiary), from the fact that very large quantities of the bills of this bank have lately been strangely forced into circulation in this city, and, perhaps, further south. They were new bills, fresh from the manufactory.

Naval. The United States vessels at Sackett's Harbor, have been sold to Captain Robert Hugunin, of Oswego, who will break them up, and remove the materials to Oswego.

The North Carolina. Letters from on board this ship, dated off the Western Islands, say that she has proved herself as fine a vessel as ever floated.

The Colombian frigate Venezuela, of 32 guns, under command of capt. Navaio, arrived at New York from Carthagena, on Sunday last, and exchanged salutes with the fort on Governor's Island. She is the bearer of a messenger with despatches to our government, containing a ratification of the late treaty, &c.

A mob, in one of the eastern towns, at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. pulled down three or four frame houses, and attacked a brick one, which, proving too strong for them, they set it on fire, and thus dislodged the tenants of all! This is mentioned only to ask, if such events happened in Baltimore, what would the charitable and orderly people of some of our cities have said about it? Such things will happen, in every country and in the best regulated communities, and it does not become any one to imprecate a whole society for the sudden and unanticipated actions of an inconsiderate or vicious few.

Died, at Barboursville, in the state of Virginia, on the 16th inst. col. Thomas Barbour, (father of the present secretary of war), in the 90th year of his age, which he reached without fear and without reproach. He was an ardent whig of the revolution, and, except his venerable contemporary, Mr. Jefferson, was the last survivor of the members of the house of burgesses of Virginia, which, in 1769, made the first protest against the stamp act in which the revolution began.

— in Salem, Washington county, N. Y. col. Joseph McCracken, aged 89 years. He was a gallant soldier of the revolution, and lost an arm by a cannon ball at Monmouth.

Baptism. Cumber Green, a colored woman, in the 107th year of her age, was lately baptised in the Roman catholic church, at York, Pennsylvania. She is said to be in good health and of sound intellect.

Fishing. On Saturday week there were one hundred and one fishing boats lying at anchor at Cape May. The fishing was principally for mackerel. One boat caught upwards of sixty barrels of this fish in one day—the boats were averaging from twenty-five to thirty barrels per day.

Effect of a canal in prospect. Thirteen acres of land, in Worcester, Massachusetts, much of it meadow, which the owner offered last year for \$1,500, sold a few days ago for eight thousand.

The slave trade. The Accession, Roddam, arrived at Plymouth from Rio de Janeiro. On the 30th Dec. in lat. 20, lon. 30, fell in with a brig, with her masts in the water, and abandoned by the crew; but a number of blacks were holding by the starboard fore chains and cat-head. The A. took thirty-one off the wreck, and ten from the inside of the vessel. The brig was about 200 tons burden, and appeared to be laden with palm oil; and the blacks stated that the crew left her when she became water logged. The Accession arrived at Bahia on the 12th of February, and landed thirty-nine, (two having died on the passage), who were given into the hands of government.

Pensacola, April 23. From Tallahassee, we learn, that col. McKee arrived there on the 7th instant, who is authorized, by the president of the United States, to select a township of land for LAFAYETTE.

The sale of the lots in Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, which took place on the first Monday of this month, amounted to about forty-five thousand dollars; and it is supposed they would have brought much more, had not the rain rendered the roads unfit for travelling previous to the day of sale.

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[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 716

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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**TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.** The ratification of a general convention of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, concluded and signed at Bogota, on the 3d day of October last, by Mr. Richard C. Anderson, minister plenipotentiary of the United States in that capital, and don Pedro Gaul, secretary of state for foreign affairs, were exchanged at Washington on the 25th instant, by Mr. Daniel Brent, chief clerk of the department of state, on the part of the United States, and don Jose Maria Salazar, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, on the part of his government.

**GEN. LAFAYETTE.** The Kentucky papers give us full accounts of the reception of the nation's guest at Frankfort, Lexington, &c. The general must have had a busy time of it, for the period of his stay was short, and the people of Kentucky were not to be outdone by those of any other state in demonstrating the respect they entertained for him. After visiting some other places on the Ohio river, he will have rapidly to proceed towards Boston, that he may be there in season to lay the corner stone of the monument to be erected on Bunker's hill. After which he will return to Washington city, to take leave of his friends there, (and on the journey to and fro), that he may embark for France about the 15th August. He will then have spent about a year among us—such a year as never before marked the life of a man. As mentioned in the last REGISTER, a pretty full account of what has happened at different places, with many of the addresses, &c. shall be recorded. The papers are carefully preserved for the purpose.

General Lafayette arrived at Cincinnati on the 19th ult. escorted by gov. Desha, of Kentucky, and many other gentlemen, and was received by gov. Morrow. The proceedings had were highly interesting, and he was welcomed, as usual, to the "hearts and homes" of the people. Five hundred free masons were present when he visited the lodge—and 1,500 children of the Sunday schools marched in procession. A great number of people were assembled. He has since been at Brownsville, Union Town, New Geneva, (to visit Mr. Gallatin), and other places. He was expected at Pittsburg on Tuesday last, from whence it is said that he would take the direction of the lakes, and proceed down the Erie canal, the borders of which will be lined with a grateful population.

**FLORA.** The ship Potosi, Baldwin, in 36 days from Cadiz, arrived at New York on Saturday. Letters received by her state that the ports of Spain were not opened, for flour, and that the grain crops had been much improved by late rains.

The crops of wheat in Chili are spoken of as so exceedingly large that 150 lbs. of that grain might be had for 75 cents. The ports are glutted with flour.

**KENTUCKY.** Some days since, among many newspapers received from this state, and well filled with ardent articles on its local politics, I found, in the "Kentucky Gazette," a piece signed "Cato," and headed "H. Niles of Baltimore," which, of course, attracted attention, and I read it without much admiration of the temper with which it was written. It is in reply to some remarks in this work of the 9th April, about "money manufactures and relief laws;" and it seems that, because I have been consistent in my opposition to the paper banking business and

every project to avoid the honest payment of ones debts, it is presumed that I have joined "the conspiracy against democratic whig principles," though I had no apprehension that any such conspiracy now existed in Kentucky, or elsewhere in the United States.

It is not at all necessary to repel this insinuation, nor shall I return railing with railing. I frankly confess, that I am ignorant of what is the "present system" in Kentucky, of which the writer speaks, for I had almost thought that there was no system at all in regard to the things referred to:—so it is very possible that, as to some of the facts, I may have been led into error by what was stated in various newspapers, though of as good authority; perhaps, as this anonymous essay—but I must believe that the general remarks, as to the operation of the banking and relief laws, are correct—for the reason that they have always produced the calamitous results which were mentioned. 'Cato,' however, asserts that the present bank has been of "great public utility"—if so, I am really glad of it; but I must be permitted to doubt what he says, or only to receive it as an exception to an almost universal principle. And he adds, what is really pleasing intelligence, that the circulation of its paper is regularly reduced—that its calls are not re-loaned, and "that unless the people shall continue this bank with a specie capital sufficient to bring its notes to par, that, in a few years, there will not be one state bank in existence in Kentucky."

The writer uses rough words because I spoke of the notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth as being a "legal tender;" yet I think that the replevin laws made them so, by their *ex post facto* interference between debtor and creditor. But these it seems were so amended, last year, as not to have reference to contracts made *after* the passage of the amendatory act. This is a large advance in the way of improvement, and no one will rejoice more than I shall, when Kentucky is relieved of all her relief laws—when she shall resume her former march in population and power; when her people shall become what by soil and climate they ought to be, among the happiest and most wealthy of this happy republic. But my belief is, that this highly favored district of our country would have contained at least 100,000 more persons than it now does, if the banking and relief laws had never been passed. This, to be sure, is only a matter of opinion—but it is one that is strongly corroborated by other opinions long since entertained and expressed in the REGISTER.

"Cato" makes a grand flourish about the case of a person who is said to have been "legally murdered" in Baltimore, by being confined for debt, and so triumphs in the law of Kentucky by which imprisonment for it is abolished. Though I would not alter the law as to past transactions, that fraudulent persons may be constrained to do justice, I will go farther than this as to the future, and so prevent such individuals from obtaining credit. I would repeal all the laws that have relation to the forcible collection of debts, and thus place credit on the safer and more honorable ground of an honest reputation, being that on which millions of money pass from hand to hand, every day, as temporary accommodations or short loans. These loans are punctually repaid, and so common debts would be, if built upon the same responsible principle. However, from much observation and a great deal of melancholy experience, I have long since resolved that there is much more to be feared from *no-hearted* debtors than *hard-hearted* cre-

ditors. I have myself been as miserably poor as almost any man ever was rendered by the bad acts of others—but, among numerous creditors, never found more than one or two that were not rather disposed to help me, by furnishing new accommodations, than to harass and destroy me, because of their old claims. It was my good fortune to make them believe that I would pay them as soon as I could, and so it was their interest to assist me, to say nothing as to what humanity might have dictated, had not interest pointed out their true policy on the occasion. It ought to be in the power of every honest man to furnish reasonable evidence of his honesty—and if any such do suffer, they are not as one to an hundred of equally honest men who are injured or ruined by dishonest debtors, over whom no other law than that of force has any power.

The writer too says that I have "lost cast" for expressing some doubts concerning the propriety of legislating the judges out of office, because they believed, what almost every man out of Kentucky believes, that certain acts of the legislature were illegal and ought to be void. The case between the Democratic and Federal party in 1802, as referred to by "Cato," has no sort of relation to the present state of things in Kentucky. The judiciary act, passed by the latter, (as we believed, at the time, to nurture and rally their political principles), was repealed by the former, as being useless and unnecessary—(though it is probable that, from the increase of population and business, we shall soon have to resort to something like it to relieve the judges of the supreme court, and the court itself, from the excessive pressure that there is upon them and it—so much so as almost to amount to a "denial of justice," in many cases, and only for the want of time to investigate them): but in Kentucky the system seems to have been preserved, though the judges were dismissed, and without an impeachment.

Now, it is rather severe that I should be thus charged with having lost my cast, when the fact is notorious to every reader of this paper, that I have always been opposed to the doctrine of infallibility in judges, and contended that they should be held responsible to the people for their opinions, so far as to dismiss them, if thought proper. That the people ought to have this power, I have no manner of doubt; but they should not hastily take it up, or use it, in seasons of temporary excitement. Our feelings may materially change in an hour—but the law must not be made to depend on our feelings. There are established principles which affect others as well as ourselves, and before these are broken down, due time should be allowed for reflection. And I am free to confess, whether it be to join "the conspiracy against democratic whig principles," or not, that I would rather have the judges covered with the mantle of infallibility, as it may be practically said that they are at present, than subject them and the established laws of the land, to the discretion of ordinary legislation—unless the legislators should be men very different indeed, from the body of those with whom I have been acquainted as such; persons superior to the influence of their passions.

VIRGINIA. A great deal is now said in this state—and, indeed, something seems to be doing, as to the call of a convention to revise and amend the constitution. Very respectable meetings of the people have been held at several places, at which strong committees were appointed to direct and superintend measures to bring it about. That there is room enough for amendment, we think, cannot be doubted; and we, of Maryland, are much interested in the progress of just and liberal principles in Virginia, under a hope that we also may get rid of the *farce of representation* to which we are subjected:—a representation

of counties, (arbitrary districts of land), and not of persons, liable to be called into the service of the state, or of property, to pay taxes. The *democratic* states of Maryland and Virginia have, practically, the most *aristocratical* constitutions of any in the union, and a small minority of the people *legitimately* govern in both.

The present constitution is maintained in Maryland by the simple operation of power, in the small counties—no one pretends to *reason* in favor of the system—but it is not the less likely to continue on that account. In Virginia, however, there is much of argument in support of the present constitution. Those possessing the power of the state are doing "very well," and will "let very well alone," as long as they can. Yet they are rapidly reducing the comparative power of the state by it. A little while since, and Virginia was at the head of the states—now, as to an effective population, she holds only a fourth rank; and, for a combined operation of population and wealth, no more than a fifth. It is of no sort of importance to me, as a citizen of the U. States, whether Maryland and Virginia advance or recede in population and power, provided the general progress of either is not affected by such special cases—but it is, more or less, the nature of every operation which depresses the people of a particular section of country to injure the whole, when all have a common interest in the happiness of all: and, though other states may receive the population which leaves those just named and others—still, the amount of the national force may be diminished by the want of that prosperity and content in those who remain, which caused so many of their fellow-citizens to abandon the homes of their fathers and seek profitable employment and political rights in new situations, unless the states, throwing out their inhabitants, are so densely peopled that there is not space for their enterprize or scope enough left for the exertion of their industry—which, certainly, cannot be supposed to exist in Maryland or Virginia.

But I have said there are *arguments* used in support of the present constitution of Virginia, though we have no reasonings in favor of that of Maryland. The following, copied from the "Norfolk Herald," is offered as a specimen:

"The land of steady habits. This appellation has belonged to the state of Connecticut, time out of mind. We think, however, that Virginia has the best claim to it, at least, in a political point of view: In our late congressional elections, out of sixteen candidates for re-election, fifteen were re-elected. We do not believe that a similar incident can be cited, as having occurred in any other state, since the federal union. It is the pride of Virginia, that, in matters of national concern, they have seldom failed to think, speak and act as one: that their state has ever been a stranger to faction; that their elections, however closely contested, have been conducted with the strictest propriety. Is it required to be told how it is that Virginia enjoys this enviable distinction? We would answer, because the right of suffrage is limited to the freehold qualification. Experience admonishes us that universal suffrage would change the sober steady habits of the old dominion, and make her, at once, a mad-cap and a termagant; not knowing her mind for half a minute, and playing such strange pranks as to forfeit all the respect and consideration she had ever acquired. Is it among the changes contemplated by a convention, to barter the freehold qualification for universal suffrage? If it is, then we must say, let us have *no convention*. Better endure the imperfections of our constitution to eternity, than seek to remedy them by so great a sacrifice."

Every reader of this work will recollect, that it has been uniformly opposed to those frequent changes

which take place in the delegations of some of the states to the congress of the United States, for reasons which have been freely assigned—but error may be as easily committed on the other extreme. If, in the first case, there may not be time enough allowed to enable the representative to understand, as he ought, the public affairs committed to his charge—so, on the other hand, it is very possible that, by being too long in the public service, he may adopt a set of opinions in enmity to the best interests of the people, to whom it is right that every one should occasionally return, that he may be instructed. But admitting, in its fullest extent, the wisdom of thus perpetuating the power of a state, (in congress), in the hands of particular persons—that which is praised as being the cause of it, might well be so extended as to recommend a body of hereditary legislators, like the house of lords in England—or at least, the establishment of a liberty-loving and liberal set of them, such as the bench of bishops—created by the king, but holding only a *life-estate* in the business of making the laws! If the principle is good, it must “go through;” and Alexander, of Russia, who is the greatest of all “*frecholders*,” ought to have the best and wisest government in the world.

THE WASP sloop of war, captain Blakely, was remarkably successful in annoying the British during the late war, and also captured one sloop belonging to the enemy and sunk another. The last account that we had of her was, that, on the 23rd Sept. 1814, she was off the *Madeira islands*, and it has been ever since supposed that she foundered at sea, whereby the whole of her officers and crew perished, and no trace was left of her.

The Spring Grove, a British whale ship, was lost on the African coast on the 23rd Nov. last, and some of the crew have been rescued from the Arabs by that distinguished philanthropist, Mr. *Wiltshire*, the British consul at *Mogadore*. In the account of the affair there is the following paragraph:

“A circumstance is stated by one of these rescued men, which is as follows:—He says that the Arab chief in whose hands they fell, could speak a little English; and contrived to inform them, that, some years ago, an *English ship was lost on the African coast*, that the crew reached the shore to the number of three hundred men, well armed; that his own tribe, consisting of five hundred men; attacked them and were repulsed; that he solicited the assistance of a neighboring tribe to renew the attack, with an additional force of four or five hundred men; that the British drove them back a second time, and were making good their retreat for some settlement of security, when they were a third time surrounded by a body of thirteen hundred; and that the British fought till three fourths of their number fell, and the remainder were cut to pieces, after laying down their arms, and after killing 250 Arabs. The name of the ship and the time of the shipwreck are both unknown.”

It will appear very possible, and even probable to every one, on reading this paragraph, that we have thus learned the probable fate of our gallant countrymen. The Americans might easily have been mistaken, by the Arabs, for Englishmen. The amount given as the strength of the crew is greater than the *Wasp* had, but she may have made some recent captures and have had many prisoners on board—who, in the case of shipwreck and attack by the Arabs, would have made a common cause with her officers and crew. There would be a melancholy satisfaction in ascertaining the certainty of what is now

\*This idea was first published in the *Federal Gazette*, but seems almost simultaneously to have pressed itself on the minds of others, as well as on that of the editor of the paper just named.

supposed to have been the fate of the gallant *Blakely* and his gallant crew.

THE National Intelligencer, however, suggests that the Arabian story may be an old tale, as something very much like it was told to capt. Paddock, of the *Oswego*, as far back as 1800.

TONNAGE. The domestic tonnage that entered the United States during the year which ended 30th September last, was 850,033; and that which departed 919,278 tons. The foreign tonnage which entered and departed was about 102,500—of which 67,357 was British, 10,173 French, 8,650 Hanse Towns, 4,452 Spanish, 3,132 British, 3,112 Swedish, 2,188 South American, 1,226 Portuguese, 738 Danish, 621 Italian, 83 Haytian and 661 uncertain.

WATER POWER. It was mentioned, some time ago, that the water power, within a semi-circle of 20 miles, with Baltimore as the centre, was equal to 1,613,000 spindles—a friend, a few days since, gave the following account of the mills which are actually at work on the principal streams, the most distant of which is 23 miles from this city. On the Patapsco 49; the Great Gunpowder 42; Gwynn's Falls 27; Jones' Falls 23; Herring Run 7. Many of these are very large establishments. The mills on the Little Gunpowder, which are numerous, were not stated.

DEAF AND DUMB. The Hartford Asylum, under charge of Messrs. Gallaudet and Clerc, has at present 65 pupils, under the charge of five instructors—two at 1,200, one at 1,000, one at 800 and one at 700 dollars a year. The cost of board and tuition, including washing and stationery, is 115 dollars a year. The buildings are large and commodious, and can accommodate 130 pupils. There are various work-shops, and the boys spend five hours every day in learning some useful trade, such as carpentry, coopering, shoemaking, &c. The product of these shops do not pay the expenses of them, but they prepare the deaf and dumb to earn their future support. The period of four years is generally sufficient for their instruction in what is taught in the asylum. One hundred and twenty-eight pupils have been received into the asylum since its establishment; but of this number only 25 have sprung from families able to maintain them there. The remaining hundred have generally been maintained by the states to which they belong.

This institution was incorporated in 1816—its funds then amounted to \$25,505, obtained by subscriptions and contributions. It has since received a large increase of its funds from individuals and religious societies, &c. and the present value of them is estimated at \$215,000—yielding an actual income of only \$5,200, but thought likely to be increased to 10,500 dollars.

MAJOR GAMBLE, a valuable officer of the marine corps, being about to leave the Philadelphia station, was invited to a public dinner. The mayor presided, assisted by general Cadwallader and Nicholas Bidle, esq. as vice presidents. Among others, the following toasts were drank:

The navy—Its commanders, its courage, its constancy and its clemency: Need we go “beyond the four seas for more?”

The army—Its honorable deeds in war gave it a character which its gallant officers have best maintained by its discipline and usefulness in peace.

Internal improvement—Whilst we drink its rapid advance, let us not forget that the scientific and accomplished officers of our engineer corps are the pioneers of its march.

After the major had been complimented by a toast, he gave—(prefaced by a brief and appropriate address)—“The citizens of Philadelphia—Distinguish-

ed alike for their hospitality, their moral excellence and their intellectual endowments."

The mayor's volunteer was—"That perfectly good understanding which has always subsisted between the military and civil authorities in Philadelphia."

GEN. CALL was invited to and partook of a public dinner, at Pensacola, on the 25th April. He was the able and faithful delegate from Florida, in congress. Among others, the following toast was drank on this occasion:

"The president of the United States: Learned and experienced in the affairs of state—may he be as virtuous and happy in his administration as his worthy predecessor."

JOHN C. SYMMES, our countryman, who has resolved that the earth is hollow and populated, has accepted an offer of the emperor of Russia, through count Romanzoff, to make a polar expedition, under the patronage of the "deliverer"—who has not land enough above ground to satisfy his ambition.

THE CREEKS. The following view of the disturbances among this people, is copied from the Charleston Courier, and throws much light upon the subject:

However shocking to a sensitive mind may seem the summary vengeance inflicted by the Creek Indians on gen. McIntosh and another chief, who had aided him in the transfer of the Indian lands, yet, it can be regarded, where it is correctly understood, in no other light than an act of penal justice, required and sanctioned by the law which governs the Creek nation. The Creeks are, in a good measure, civilized—they are losing the character of the hunter in that of the agriculturist; they have partially civilized towns which are represented each by a chief in the general council; and of these chiefs, there are thirty six. It has been always required that a majority of these should sign any contract for the alienation of the Creek territory—but, latterly, so hostile are these people to any further sales, that the punishment of death has been enacted against any chief who should propose such a measure. Of these important and vital regulations, *McIntosh* must have been aware—and yet he not only advocated the surrender of the land, which is to go to the state of Georgia, but signed the deed, conveying it away, in company with *one chief only*—the other signatures to the treaty being, it is said, those of persons entirely unauthorized. Now, if these be the real facts of the case, who is there that can feel any sympathy for the ruin of the betrayer of his nation—of the man, who appears to have been more civilized, only to become treacherous; and whose honors, won by serving *our* country, do not redeem his disgrace in the sacrifice of *his own*? If these facts be so, who does not pity an exiled people, torn up by the roots from their domestic soil, and driven, like leaves of the forest, westward, towards the grave of the sun—and that, too, under his auspices, in whom they chiefly confided.

The affair of the killing of *McIntosh*, be it justifiable or not, is not cognisable by the government of the United States. They have only to look to the treaty. If executed by competent authority, on the part of the Indians, it must be enforced, unless an enlightened and liberal policy should rather make a great pecuniary sacrifice to the state of Georgia—than cover the Indian soil with the bones of slaughtered Indians. If, on the other hand, the treaty, as it is alleged, was executed by incompetent authority, the whole matter is re-opened for conciliation and peace.

We are informed, by the *Darien Gazette*, that, at a late meeting of the Creek Indians, they made three irrevocable laws, viz:

1st. That they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land.

2d. That they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them.

3d. That, if they were turned out of their houses, they would die at the corner of their fences, to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers.

We are further informed that gen. *McIntosh* moved, in council, when the first session was made, that any person, who should propose the cession of another foot of ground, should be put to death.

A report prevailed in Milledgeville, on the 25th instant, that a great council of the Indians was about to be held, to deliberate on the propriety of commencing hostilities against the party among them favorable to the treaty; and it was thought a civil war would ensue. The legislature of Georgia, which had convened to hold an extra session, was expected to put a stop, for the present, to the survey of the lands ceded by the Indians—which had been ordered by the proclamation of governor Troup.

N. W. INDIANS. We learn from the *Detroit Gazette*, of Nov. 10, that gov. Cass left that place on Saturday, the 7th, for Wapaglikonnetta, Ohio, to treat with the Delawares, Shawanees, Wyandots and Senecas, on the subject of removing from Ohio to the west side of the Mississippi. It is expected that he will return to Detroit about the 10th of June, when he will immediately depart for Prairie du Chien, where he will meet with the Sacks, Foxes, Ioways, Winnebagoes, &c. for the purpose of fixing some boundaries for the several tribes, and thus check, in a measure, their frequent quarrels.

QUARANTINE LAWS. A great revolution has taken place in England, as well as in the United States, as to the doctrine that the yellow fever is contagious; and a bill is before parliament for the repeal of the quarantine laws.

PIRATES. A piratical vessel, and her crew of thirty-eight men, has been captured off Matanzas by a British cutter and a steam boat fitted out at that place. Several of the pirates were killed, and the rest sent to Havana. It is said to be ascertained that some of them had assisted in capturing more than twenty American vessels, whose crews were murdered. An additional gang of pirates have been hung in Porto Rico—eleven at once. This looks very much like a resolution to do justice to this late numerous class of persons.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. An institution, entitled "*Fellenburg School*," in which are taught horticulture, agriculture, &c. under the superintendance of Samuel S. Stebbins and Elisha N. Sill, jr. is established in Windsor, Connecticut. The instructors observe that their pupils "are taught and encouraged to practice habits of economy, regularity, temperance, close application and persevering industry. From our very intimate connection with our pupils, we are enabled to exercise a controlling influence in the formation of their characters. Their manners, and their sentiments, and all that constitutes the character of a good and accomplished citizen, are objects of unceasing attention." The summer term commenced the 17th inst. The terms, exclusive of two vacations, one of three weeks and the other of five, are one hundred and fifty dollars a year, payable semi-annually. This sum includes the whole expense of board, tuition, washing and room rent.



**MASSACHUSETTS.** The legislators of this state met at Boston on the 25th ult. Mr. Timothy Fuller, late a member of congress, was elected speaker of the house of representatives, without any regular opposition. Mr. N. Silsbee was re-chosen president of the senate.

**MICHIGAN.** Another newspaper, called the "Michigan Herald" is publishing at Detroit. It is a neatly printed and well managed journal, and there is, or soon will be, room enough for more than two papers, for the progress of population and improvement is astonishingly rapid. Michigan is about to be a powerful state; and, by the lakes and canals, will have direct intercourse with New York and New Orleans! We are glad to observe that the seat of justice of Lenawee county, is called Tecumseh. That great Indian chief was a severe enemy to the American people—but this compliment is well paid to his memory, on account of the many superior qualifications which he possessed. Tecumseh is located on the River Raisin, famous for the massacre of the prisoners and the wounded, by the British and their allies, during the late war.

**IMPORT—In recent importation.** It is stated that about forty glass blowers lately arrived at Boston from Europe, to be employed in the valuable glass works in the neighborhood of that city. It may safely be calculated that, by their labor and skill, they will add not less than 50,000 dollars a year to the general amount of the products of our country, besides the value of the employment that they will indirectly give to others. A neat little item—and one that will be found, "after many days," not to have disappeared.

**EARTHQUAKE.** A letter from a soldier in the 25th, [British] regiment, now at Corfu, to his father in Hereford, alluding to the earthquake at the island of Santa Maara, says, by this calamity, "between two and three hundred lives were lost, young and old; but all the soldiers, about 400, quartered in the island, escaped unharmed. Some men working, saw a valley between two high mountains sink, and with it two villages—houses, inhabitants, and all they contained, were swallowed up. The two mountains which, before the earthquake were nearly three miles apart, were, by the engulfment of the valley, brought to within 300 yards of each other."

**MR. BROUGHAM.** The following is an abstract from a speech spoken by Henry Brougham, (the counsel for the queen of England during her persecution, and now the leader of the opposition in parliament), at a public dinner given in honor of this gentleman at Edinburgh.

"I am not a person who is much in the habit of countenancing discussions, nor am we likely to be engaged in many of them this night; but were I to reply to the speech which my learned friend addressed to you, I think I could object to all of it, but without objecting to any but one expression which he made use of; that of the trial of the queen. I never, in public or in private, heard so great a profanation of the word trial as such an application of it. The judicial proceedings which we are accustomed to call trial, I am personally and habitually taught to revere. The thing is gone by, but with all the respect due to the administration of justice, to which I owe reverence, the statement made from the chair obliges me to expose, before I proceed further, the farce which he calls trial. Trial, it is none, where the accuser, who is interested, sits on the bench of justice, and pretends to administer it, [hear, hear]. None, where

the defenceless victim is turned out, exposed to every shaft which the malice of her enemies can invent or point, and when wisdom and power unite with the powers of darkness—trial it was none where all the forms of justice were violated by those who had broken through them ere yet they could produce themselves in court. Talk to me of the paches, the dogs and the boys of Africa, and call them, as they call themselves, judges! Talk to me of them with their ministers of vengeance, crouching under their frowns, and prepared obsequiously to do their master's behests, against their own feelings, in violation of their own oaths and principles, and all because their master commands them!—If you hold that a trial, then come and say that the queen was tried. Six days have I stood in that place which they sacrilegiously called a court of justice. I dared to tell them my mind, and I did it day by day. I dare not now tell them my mind, because I would have occasion to see them once more, but were they to call me before them for telling you what I thought of them to day, they would style that too a judicial proceeding; they would style it a trial!—Were I to compare the place to any thing, I would say that *den*, where I stood and saw their victim cast down, and trodden upon by one of her judges—one especially who was bound by every honorable tie to protect her, but who I shall not name, for they would fall upon me for thus speaking to you, and you for hearing me; and, therefore, I do not say a word upon that subject."

After returning thanks for the honor done him, in drinking his health, [at the dinner given to Mr. Brougham] Mr. Jeffery said:

Since he was on his feet, he would propose the health of a meritorious and distinguished individual, who though not of our country, yet any country might be proud to claim him as her own. He meant the Marquis de la Fayette. (*Cheers.*) This distinguished individual still retained the same temperate love of liberty which he had imbibed when he served his adopted country, and which still animated him. He had shared more in the toils than in triumphs of liberty. (*Hear, hear.*) He was now, however, receiving the honors that were due to his exertions, being animated by the thanks of that country which shared his youthful aspirations (*cheers.*) and he was enjoying the spectacle of the creation of a mighty kingdom, [why not say nation?] sprung up in less space than suffices to conduct a human being from the cradle to the grave—(*applause.*) He did not think that there was any thing so magnificent in the whole of human history, as the change that had taken place in that country which he had left, and to that which he had returned. (*hear.*) It was as the liberator or adopted son of a America that he wished to recommend to their notice. *The hazards of that country were now over.* But he had seen liberty twice crushed in his native country, before he had sought for it in another land.

"The Marquis de La Fayette, and the friends of liberty in France."

When he had finished, Mr. John Cunningham took a brief view of the political situation of the United States; and on doing so, disclaimed all intention to draw an inference against the government under which he lived; but he maintained, that the United States ought to be held up to all other countries as a model how a well ordered government can be conducted. Mr. Cunningham gave "The president of the United States." (*applause.*)

"I have inserted the words in brackets because of what I regard as a great and glorious distinction—a "mighty kingdom" may be built in blood and raised up by conquest in a single campaign—but the building of a "mighty nation" is the work of time. F. R. G.

\*Yet another is about to be published in Monroe county.

**PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND.** We have gathered together the following items, partially to show what is the present wonderful state of things in England—

A late letter from London says:—"So great is the rage for building in every direction round this immense city, that builders are frequently obliged to wait three or four weeks for bricks, and the strife and eagerness to obtain them is such, that, in many instances, from being removed from the kilns red hot, the carts in which they have been stowed have taken fire. Already have most of the villages round London been nearly united to it; thus, along the whole road to Greenwich (almost six miles) there is scarcely an interval between the rows of houses—the same may be said of those leading to Vauxhall, Kensington, Brixton, Clapham, &c. in that direction. On the other side of the river, Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith, &c. bid fair to be united to it. In the north west, north and north-east of London, equal progress to an union are made, for Bayswater, Kilburn, Hampstead, Highgate, Hackney and Blackwell, may be called portions of it, all the intermediate space being filled up by streets, squares, crescents, terraces, &c. thickly planted with new churches, ornamented with spires, and domes, and steeples of every possible shape. The duke of Bedford's estate, commencing at the bottom of Southampton-street, Strand, and running in a direct and uninterrupted line to the Southampton Arms, near Kentish and Camden Towns, a distance of at least three miles, including already Bloomsbury, Bedford, Russell, Tavistock and Euston Squares.

"The other great proprietors, whose estates in the neighborhood of London are now covered with houses, are earl Grosvenor and Mr. Portman. Those of the former extending from Oxford-street to Chelsea; those of the latter includes a great portion of the Parish of Mary-le-Bone. Lord Grosvenor's rental is said to be at present £420,000 per annum. Mr. Portman's property will, it is estimated, in a few years be worth eleven millions sterling."

The weavers of Coventry are full of business.—Those who work in the patent looms earn three to four pounds per week, but those engaged in common old looms do not get more than ten shillings per week. So much for improved machinery. The poor rates at Coventry have fallen from 1s. 6d. to 5d. in the pound.

The state of the trade in Nottingham was never so flourishing as at present. The town has had an increase of not less than 10,000 inhabitants within the last year, and the earnings of the operative classes, are so considerable, that many [even females] get from 20s. to 2l. per week. At Leicester the weavers are earning from 2l. to 3l. per week.

From 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age are wanted at Macclesfield, for the silk trade. The weavers at Coventry earn from 3 to 4 pounds per week, and are full of business. The tailors of Exeter have struck for wages—they demand an increase of half penny per hour and other advantages.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents. Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food gratis, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the proscribed period. Wages were everywhere extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously well for seven days, out of the proceeds of two days work. Even common labour-

ers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages.

A letter from Staffordshire, dated April 20, gives the following account of the state of the potteries.

"I wrote you some days past of an intended meeting of the manufacturers of earthenware and china. Since then, the meeting has taken place, and business in their line is at a complete stand.

"All the workmen have turned out for higher wages; you may see the potteries filled with idle, strolling poor people; they are determined not to come to the old price; also all the colliers have turned out for higher wages—the manufacturer cannot buy coal at the present asking price, and many of their ovens remain half fired. The lord lieutenant of this part of the country, has demanded from lord Dartmouth, two regiments of soldiers, until things are finally settled here. I find it difficult to purchase goods at any thing near the old prices. My opinion is, if the workmen can hold out, goods must advance 20 per cent; in fact they must advance, as all the raw materials have risen considerably."

**THE DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND** amount to about six millions of persons, and yet they are compelled to support the ministers of the members of the established church, who are a minority of the whole population.

**PERU.** The arms of the Peruvian nation consist of an escutcheon divided into three fields; the right azure with a Vicuña, (an animal a native of South America), looking inward; the left white, bearing a Quina tree; inferior red and smaller, with a cornucopia pouring out money signifying by these symbols the riches of Peru in the three kingdoms of nature. The crest shall be a civic brown, and be accompanied on each side with a banner and a standard of the national colors. These arms shall constitute the great seal of the state, placed in a circumference formed of the inscription: "Republica Peruviana."

The national standard shall be composed of three vertical stripes; red, white and red, with the arms and crest in the centre, with a palm and a laurel interlaced beneath. The merchant flag is to be plain without the arms.

Among the measures adopted concerning interior regulations, a direction for the mines has been established in every department.

**CUBA AND PORTO RICO.** The editor of the New-York Evening Post makes the following communication relating to these islands:

"We have been informed, by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8,000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4,000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed gene. Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm, arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided: Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station without coming in contact with each other; and, if the views of the different cabinets are not in union, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event aris-

ing out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

**ROME.** The most important affair that has lately happened at Rome, is noticed in the following extract of a letter from that city—"But, now to more important matters—our lord the pope, as a sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating, &c. has lately been fulminating from the Vatican the most thundering edicts, touching that part of the feminine attire, ye soft stays; the which, he declares, are worn by the Roman ladies, so tightly laced, as to make a "*malisortina pompa di laceria*!" The elderly gentleman is then most irreverent touching certain mysteries of coiffure, and lays particular stress upon the remarkable indecency of wearing ornamental caps in church, "forgetful of the reverence due to God in the sanctuary of his temple!" All fathers, husbands, masters and others, *oppl di case*, permitting or conniving at this impropriety of conduct, or rather, of vestment, in the female members of their household, together with all tailors, tailoresses, milliners, *et hoc genus omnia*, who may furnish contumacious ladies with the excommunicated habiliments, are, as well as themselves, to be subjected to pecuniary fines, laid on, *a ragione della colpa*, according to the particular iniquity of each individual transgression!"

**EGYPT.** This ancient land is again rising in the scale of nations, and bids fair to resume its rank among the empires of the earth. At present, the bulk of its population is sunk in the most abject state of servitude and moral degradation. The Turks have long held undisputed sway over this fine country; and the condition of its inhabitants is a necessary effect of the ignorance and barbarity of its rulers.—The fellah of Egypt is little more than a beast of burthen, subject to the caprice of his Mahomedan master. Civilization has long since fled from a land in which anciently she loved to dwell, and which is associated with our earliest recollections. But a redeeming spirit is at work, even in degraded and fallen Egypt. The industry, the arts, and even the civilization of Europe, are reversing the usual order of events, migrating from the west to the east; and they will, in time, effect a complete revolution in the moral and political condition of the people. Her staple productions are numerous, and invaluable to England as a great manufacturing country. Already a vast number of British vessels, and especially vessels from Liverpool, are engaged in transporting the raw products of Egypt to this country, and the trade between the two states is every day increasing. The export of goods from hence, in exchange for the products of the east, bears no proportion to the import from thence. Bullion is the principal medium of exchange at present; but this state of things cannot continue long. The principles of trade will soon come into active operation, and the pacha be made to disgorge the vast treasures which he has swallowed.—*Lit. pap.*

**SPAIN IN SPAIN.** The following official notice from the police of Avignon, which was translated from one of our late Cadix papers, gives a gloomy idea of the state of things in the peninsula, since the restoration of the legitimate monarch.

SARAGOSSA, April 5th.

*Intendency of the police of Aragon.*

Certain persons, animated with a commendable zeal for the service of the king, our master, and religion, have communicated various advices to the intendant of police and other authorities, by anonymous letters and papers. Although, in many cases, the truth has been ascertained, and the proper remedies and punishments applied, in others it has been found impossible to establish the facts or apply the remedy, for want of sufficient proof. It is generally clear that

the writers are acquainted with the subjects of which they write, and the intendant, in his zeal for the prompt and efficacious administration of justice, promises, on his honor, his conscience and his most solemn oaths, that nobody, who will make known by word or writing, the means to be taken to obtain the necessary information, shall be betrayed; and those who desire to conceal their names are requested to indicate other persons who may communicate facts, &c.

G. DE LA TORREDE TRAMUNTANA.

[*N. Y. Daily. &c.*]

**THE REVOLUTION.** From the Boston Gazette of May 23. It will be seen, by the following extract from the records of our city, that forty-nine years ago, this day, our townsmen were called to consider the most important question which could ever be submitted to a people. It has been stated by historians that the declaration of independence was sudden and premature, and, in fact, surprised a great proportion of the people. This is answered by showing that in most, and, perhaps, in every primary assembly in this commonwealth, the subject was solemnly discussed, at least, forty days before the declaration was made in congress. On that day was laid the corner stone of independence, and the foundation of a political edifice, in better taste and symmetry than Greece or Rome ever saw. It was founded upon a *lost of freedom*—built up by *unconquerable perseverance*—supported by the pillars of *knowledge and virtue*—and, we trust, will stand, in majestic grandeur, amidst the storms of time, to the latest posterity.

[Vol. 6, page 49, of Boston records—Ann. 1776, May 23.]

That article, in the warrant, viz:—"To consider whether the town will, in conformity to a resolve of the late honorable house of representatives for this colony, advise their representatives, That, if the honorable continental congress should, for the safety of the colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, will solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure," was read, and duly considered, and the question being accordingly put, passed in the affirmative unanimously.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** We mentioned in our last, that the Catholic bill had been carried in the house of commons—aye 243, noes 241. The following are the majorities by which a bill, similar in its general objects, was carried at two former periods, though ultimately lost. In 1813, Mr. Grattan's bill was read a second time by a majority of 42 in a house of 445 members; and in 1821, Mr. Plunkett's bill by a majority of 11 in a house of 497 members—on its third reading, this bill had 19 majority in a house of 413. It was subsequently thrown out of the lords by a majority of 99 out of 279 votes.

**France.** An excess of capital is felt at Paris, and large sums are expended in the erection of new buildings.

**Prussia.** The king of Prussia has appointed Mr. Niederstetter charge d'affaires to the United States, in the place of Mr. Greuhm, the late minister, deceased. A Berlin paper, in announcing the appointment says, "he is especially enjoined to pay attention to the interests of the mercantile world."

**Denmark.** The Danish government has made a loan of £2,025,000 in England, at three per cent. to pay off the loan of 1821, made at a higher rate of interest.

**The Baromet.** The king of Ava was supposed to be under the influence of his wife—and, after the capture of Ragoon by the British, the heir apparent said to him that he was not surprised at what had happened, as the dawn of day never comes by the crowing of the hen but by that of the cock. After consult-

ing his astrologers, the king abdicated—but the queen raised up a strong party. Various commotions followed, and the result was, that the old king was murdered, and the queen, with all her principal adherents, put to death.

The British defeated the Burmese army, of 50 or 60,000 men, taking a vast quantity of arms and baggage, including 240 pieces of artillery. This happened about the 1st of Dec. and, on the 15th of that month, another Burmese army, of 20,000 men, was attacked and defeated, with great loss to the vanquished.

**Burmese war.** A curious Chinese document has reached England in reference to the Burmese war. It is a proclamation of the emperor of China, grounded on a despatch from one of his governors—the governor of the province of Yunnan—bringing under his attention the state of the frontiers. The governor states, that the Burmese are engaged in a war with the English, and have been defeated in most of the engagements which they have hitherto had; and he recommends that, on the frontier, towards the Burmese territory, there be erected "fortifications and towers," to prevent the violation of the Chinese territory by either of the parties. The emperor directs that a line of fortifications be erected all along the frontiers, according to the recommendations of the governor. This proclamation is translated from the *Pekin Gazette*.

An East India paper states that information had been received from China, of an embassy from the Burman king having reached Peking, the object of which was to announce the war with the English. The emperor, in his reply to the ambassador, is represented as saying that "he could not believe it possible, that the English would be so rash as to engage in hostilities against a tributary of the Celestial empire."

**Celebes.** The war undertaken by the Dutch appears to have been very unsuccessful. The queen of Boni had, in her turn, declared war against the Dutch, and this was the signal for a general rising of nations bearing the Bugis name, which comprehend nine-tenths of the civilized portion of Celebes. The Dutch had been compelled to abandon their recent acquisitions, and fortify themselves in Macassay.

The *Philippine* islands suffered dreadfully by an earthquake and hurricane in October last—many churches and houses were demolished; but particulars have not yet reached us.

**Colombia.** Cartagena papers, to the 16th April, mention that a law had passed the Colombian congress, making it death for any citizen of the republic to be engaged in the slave trade. All ships concerned in introducing slaves on the coast of Colombia, to be confiscated, and the crew, if foreigners, imprisoned for ten years; the slaves to be sent out of the country, or, if they choose to remain, declared free.

The National Gazette says, that a law has passed the senate of Colombia, by which no Colombian man, who has not completed his 21st year, and no Colombian woman, who has not completed her 18th year, can contract marriage, without the express consent of the father and mother.

A bible society has been established at Bogota. Mr. Gual, secretary of state for foreign affairs, is president of it—and a most worthy gentleman he is.

Martial law has been repealed at Puerto Cavallo, be general Paéz.

**Peru.** A late Madrid Gazette contains a semi-official account, (headed *long live the king*), of the complete destruction of the Colombian army in Peru, with the killing and capturing of six thousand men, general Sucre being among the prisoners—and of the flight of Bolivar, who rode three horses to death on his way to Guayaquil, so hot was the pursuit of the royal cavalry! *What royal sport!*

We have late accounts from Peru. The royal ge-

neral Olaneta, still held out—the congress opened its session at Lima, on the 10th Feb. They had decided that Bolivar should hold the dictatorship until the next session, (in 1826), and the gift of a million of dollars was voted to him, which he "twice refused"—it was then requested that he would appropriate that sum to objects of beneficence. From a letter addressed by him to congress, on the 12th of February, in which he accepts of the dictatorship again, he says that the interests of the state will call him to Upper Peru, and, therefore, he shall delegate a part of the supreme power to a council of government, under Lamar, as president.

General Sucre has had an affair with a party of royalists at Cochabamba, and defeated them. A royal party, from the fortresses of Callao, was routed with the loss of 200 men. The war is not yet at an end, and it would seem that the royalists are still pretty strong in Upper Peru.

Chili appears to be much disturbed by political factions or parties—so much so that the congress had proposed to invest the governor with dictatorial power, that energy and celebrity might be given to the measures of the executive. A number of distinguished individuals had been arrested as leaders in a projected revolution.

**Brazil.** All those imprisoned at Pernambuco, as being concerned in the late insurrection, have been executed—among them a native of New York, named Rodgers—who met his fate with the greatest firmness. He said that he was to die for holding a different opinion from the emperor, and in that opinion he would die.

**Canada.** Many "settlers" are arriving at Quebec, from Ireland; and it is supposed that 15,000, will be sent out during the present year; many of whom will, no doubt, soon be found upon the lines of the great Ohio canal.

## "Right of Instruction."

ESSAY NO. III.

ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

April 25, 1825.

SIR—In my essay No. II, of the 22d instant, I promised you to examine the opinion of Mr. Clay, as to the right of a particular congressional district to instruct its particular representative in congress. I do not think I am mistaken in supposing that he admitted the principle of this right in his address, of the 26th ultimo, to his late constituents. In speaking to them of the celebrated instructions of the legislature of Kentucky to the Kentucky delegation in congress, in regard to the late presidential election, he says,—"I did not recognise the right, therefore, of the legislature to instruct me. I recognised that right only when exerted by you." These are his words—and, I think, I can scarcely be mistaken, from the general tenor of his address, in supposing that the admission, thus made, was of the right in its "arbitrary" sense.

Whoever attempts to controvert the deliberate opinions of this eminent statesman, must enter the field of controversy with diffidence, and be disposed to look around him at every step he takes. Such are my impressions at this moment; and, I fear, they may have the effect of giving to this essay the appearance of a tedious recapitulation of those which preceded it. But it will contain some new ideas, perhaps, and may be worth the trouble of a perusal.

In the first place, I shall pause, for a moment, to inquire into the nature of the representative character—such as it is understood to be in its relations to the union and as indicated by the constitution of the United States—and here, again, we must recur to the "meaning of words."

The meaning of the word representative, in the constitutional sense, as I understand it, is that a

member of congress represents the *persons, the rights, and the interests* of the people of his particular district, in all cases that come under the consideration of congress, according to the provisions of the constitution: that is, that he *shall* act for them, according to the best of his understanding and judgment, just as they *might* act for themselves, if they were all personally present in congress.

Now, if every individual in a congressional district could appear in congress to act for themselves, all that they could properly do, would be to inform the congress of the particular state or condition of their district, in its relations to the union, and to propose such measures for consideration as might tend to promote their own interests, in connection with those of the union. No one of them, however, could "arbitrarily" control the vote or opinion of any other, in any particular case—nor could even a *majority* of them arbitrarily control the vote or opinion of any individual amongst them: because, every one of them would have an equally *sovereign* and independent right to exercise his own judgment and discretion, in all cases whatever. It follows, then, that a representative, invested with the *sovereign* rights of the people, cannot be arbitrarily controlled in the exercise thereof—simply, because their rights are *sovereign*: for, it is the constituent quality of sovereignty, that it has not, and cannot have, a superior or controlling power. To control it, is to destroy it—whether it be in the people, by nature, or in their representatives, by delegation. The capacity ceases with the right—and no sovereign act can be done, whether by the people or their representatives, when deprived of their sovereign power. If, then, the sovereign right of independent action, delegated by the people to their representatives, (the exercise of which is constitutionally necessary in his representative character), be taken from him, even by the people themselves—it matters not whether it be done by the constitutional mode of election, or the unconstitutional mode of arbitrary instruction—the effect is the same: the act deprives him of his *delegated sovereignty*, and, thereby, takes from him the most essential quality of his representative character.

Again—Each section of country in the union, containing 45,000 souls, is a congressional district, according to the constitution, and is entitled to one representative in congress, to attend to its general interests and concerns, in connection with those of every congressional district in the union. If the interests of a particular district are not in opposition to the more important interests of other districts, it is supported by as many as are necessary to carry into effect the measures intended to promote such interests—or, if the more important interests of other districts are opposed to the interests of a particular district, the lesser interest cannot be promoted at the expense of the greater; because the majority of those immediately concerned would be on the side of the greater interest; and, because, the majority of those *not* immediately concerned would think it unreasonable and unjust that the greater interest should be sacrificed to the less, and would oppose it upon that principle.

But, say the advocates for the right of instruction, the people of the district having the smaller interest at stake, would "instruct" their representative to support it. True!—but it should be recollected, 1st, that, if the right exists at all, it must be common to all; 2d, that the *majority*, opposed to the interest, would be "instructed" as well as the minority, in favor of it. So that the right of instruction is, in its nature, *inefficient* for any fair and useful purpose whatever—seeing that, in the hands of a minority, it would always be counteracted by the exercise of the same right on the part of the majority. And this is just as it should be. The majority should always

govern. They *can* govern without the right, and it is seen that they *would* govern with it. Hence, it is plain, that the right is useless as well as unconstitutional—and that the only effects of its existence would be to fill the congress and the nation with the brawls and clamors of parties and factions; and, whether those are necessary to the "common defence and general welfare," is a question easily answered.

Again—At the close of the revolutionary war, the sovereign power was indisputably in the people of these states. To preserve their liberty and independence it was thought necessary to form a more perfect union of the states, and a more efficient general government, for the regulation and management of the concerns of the union. To this end, it was necessary to form a new constitution, whereby the people should delegate the sovereign power of the union to those whom they should solicit to act for, or represent them, in the new government of the union. The present constitution was formed accordingly; and the powers therein specified, are seen to be delegated to the different branches and individuals of the government, to be exercised by them, in as free, full and ample sovereignty, as the same powers might be, or could have been, exercised by the people themselves.

Of the powers thus delegated, those to the legislative branch of the government, are amongst the most important: 1st, to the union—"to provide for the common defence and general welfare;" 2nd, to sections of the union larger than a state; 3rd, to the state; and, 4th, to congressional districts. Hence it is plain that, in our federal system, a member of congress is the *representative of those for whom he legislates*. That is to say, he is the representative of the union; of a section of the union larger than a state; of a state; or of a congressional district; just as the interests of one or the other may happen to preponderate, in any particular case; and that, if he is bound to advocate the interests of a section, a state, or a district, in proportion to its importance to the "common defence and general welfare" of the country—and not according to the *degree of his direct responsibility* to those whom he represents—otherwise the purposes of the union would be defeated, and the union itself destroyed. For instance—there is no direct responsibility upon a member of congress, but that which he is under to those who *elect* him. For he cannot be made directly accountable for his official conduct, in any other way, than by the ballot boxes of the district in which he commonly resides. Let us then suppose a case, in which the particular interest of a district might be opposed to the interest of a state, or in which the interests of a state might be opposed to those of a larger section of the union, or in which the interests of a particular section might be opposed to the general interests of the union:—is there a wise and independent member on the floor of congress, who would, in such a case, advocate the *smaller* interest to the prejudice of the *larger*? I think not. But, if there is, I am certain Mr. Clay was not such a member. It is certain that such a member would be in opposition to the principles of the constitution, and to the purposes of the government—and yet, the exercise of the right of instruction might *compel* him to be so!

However, it seems to me, that, if the right of instruction was not unconstitutional, and could be used with effect in any case whatever, the right to exercise it should be measured, not by the degree of direct responsibility a member is under to his constituents, but by the quantity of general interest involved in the subject of legislation; and, therefore, that, if the right could *exclusively* be exercised with effect, by any description of constituents it would be more in the spirit of the constitution, and more consistent with the principles of the government, if it should be done

by a majority, of the people of the union, of a section larger than a state, or of a state, than by a majority of the people of a congressional district. I am, with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

### Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Pursuant to notice, the central committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention met at Brown's hotel in the city of Washington, on the 17th ultimo. Present—Charles F. Mercer, Alfred B. Powel and Hiram L. Opie, from Virginia; Frisby Tilghman and John Lee, from Maryland; John Mason, of Georgetown, and Walter Jones, of the city of Washington.

The chairman briefly stated to the committee the success which had attended the object of the convention, since its meeting on the 6th of Nov. 1823. He submitted to them a copy of the act of the legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company; of the confirmatory act of the legislature of Maryland, passed at its late session, and of the congress of the United States, of the 3d of March, as well as the resolutions of the Potomac company, of the day preceding; all which, taken together, authorized the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company to extend their labors as far as the Pennsylvania line, and would empower them to proceed, as originally contemplated by the convention, to Pittsburg, on receiving the assent of the state. The causes of the delay of the confirmatory act of Pennsylvania, the chairman explained and illustrated by reference to a number of private letters from Harrisburg, during the recent session of the legislature, which left no room to doubt but that the consent of that intelligent and patriotic state had been withheld only till the ensuing session of its legislature, to which had been postponed, by a vote of the last house of representatives, a bill designed for that object, with a recommendation to their successors to act upon it, at the earliest period practicable. All that it remained for the central committee to do, in order to terminate their duties, it was suggested, was to expedite, as far as practicable, the appointment of the commissioners, contemplated by the new charter, for the purpose of opening books for the subscription of stock to the new company; and, to the attainment of this end, the committee instructed the chairman to address a letter to the president of the United States, and to the governors of Maryland and Virginia, respectfully requesting as early an attention to this subject, as convenient.

A correspondence between the chairman of the committee and the department of war, in relation to the progress of the contemplated surveys and estimates of the military and civil engineers engaged on the line of the canal, was also submitted by the chairman to the committee, who deemed it expedient that the commissioners, who may be deputed to open the books, should be apprised of the information which it affords, and that the chairman of the committee should suggest to them, individually, the policy of awaiting the report of the estimates of the board, which might be expected by the first or the middle of October, before the books should be opened.

The committee, having unanimously concurred in all the preceding propositions, adjourned to meet again in Washington, on the day of the first assembling of the commissioners, after their appointment.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY,  
Georgetown, 17th May, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an extract from the proceedings of the special meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac company, holden yesterday, pursuant to notice given conformably

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BARNARD,

Treasurer and clerk Potomac company.

To C. F. MERCER, esq.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. 16th May, 1825.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac company, held this day at Semmes' tavern, previous notice thereof having been given conformably to law—

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That this meeting, having duly considered the act of the general assembly of the state of Virginia, passed at the December session therein, in the year 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company," and the acts of the general assembly of Maryland, and the congress of the United States, confirming the same, and being willing and desirous that the charter shall be granted and confirmed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, do hereby declare the full and free assent of the Potomac company to the said act incorporating the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and to all the provisions thereof.

That the president of the Potomac company be, and he is hereby, required to deliver to the executives of the states of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, respectively, and to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, copies of the foregoing declaration of assent and corporate act of the Potomac company, as required by the first section of the act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company."

That the president and directors of the Potomac company be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, in the name and behalf of this company, whenever, agreeably to the terms and provisions of the aforesaid act of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company," the subscribers therein mentioned and referred to shall become incorporated, to make a surrender of the charter of the Potomac company, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and to convey, in due form of law, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, all the property, rights and privileges, owned, possessed, and enjoyed, by the said Potomac company, under their said charter, to be held, used, and occupied, by the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, in the same manner and to the same effect, as the said Potomac company now hold, possess and occupy, the same by law. And it is hereby resolved and declared, that, upon the completion of the said surrender and conveyance by the said president and directors, to be evidenced by deed or deeds, in the name of this company, under the hands of said president and directors, or a majority of them, and the corporate seal of this company, the said charter shall be, and hereby is, effectually surrendered, and all the said property, rights and privileges, shall be, and hereby are, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, according to the tenor and effect, true intent and meaning, of the said act and acts, so incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, as the corporate act of the Potomac company, &c.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY,  
Georgetown, 16th May, 1825.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful extract from the records of the proceedings of the Potomac company.

ROBT. BARNARD,

Treasurer and clk. Poto. com.

*Copy of a letter from the chairman of the central committee, to the secretary of war.*

*Leesburg, Va. April 25th, 1825.*

Sir: As the proxy, deputed by the treasurer, to represent the commonwealth of Virginia, in the approaching meeting of the Potomac company, and as chairman of the central committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention, about to re-assemble in the city of Washington, I beg leave to request of your department such information as you may find it convenient and proper to afford to the company and the committee, of the measures adopted, or contemplated, by the president of the United States, for the completion of the examination, surveys and estimates, of the line of the proposed canal, from the District of Columbia, by Pittsburg, to lake Erie.

It would afford great satisfaction and very important aid to the friends of this enterprise, if your reply could furnish the period when this preparatory labor will be so far advanced as to supply sufficient data for a correct calculation of the ultimate cost of the several great sections of the canal.

The first of these, ending at the eastern base of the Alleghany, embraces the entire interests about to be surrendered by the Potomac company; and, with the middle section, or that which, beginning where the former terminates, and extending to Pittsburg, comprehends the whole line of the canal described in the terms of the recent charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio company. But the views of the convention of delegates, which assembled in Washington on the 6th November, 1823, included the line of canal from Pittsburg to lake Erie, as an essential link of this chain of the Union; and the new charter omitted this link, only because of the necessity it would create of obtaining the assent of a sixth and remote party to an enterprise, extending through three states, as well as the District of Columbia, and already obstructed in its progress by numerous obstacles, interposed by the many rival interests which it sought to harmonize, and the separate authorities to which it appealed for co-operation.

As the prospect of pecuniary profit will constitute the leading motive with individual subscribers, to embark their capital in the stock of the new company, and this profit will depend, in part, for its future enlargement, on the final completion of the entire canal, according to the original design of the Washington convention, it is hoped that the request for information, which I have the honor to address to your department, will not be regarded as untimely or obstructive.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. F. MERCER.

*Answer of the secretary of war.*

*War department, May 9th, 1825.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, addressed to me on the 25th ultimo, requesting, as proxy, deputed by the treasurer, to represent the commonwealth of Virginia, in the approaching meeting of the Potomac company, and as chairman of the central committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention, about to re-assemble in the city of Washington, information in reference to the measures adopted, or contemplated, by the president of the United States, for the completion of the examination, surveys and estimates, of the line of the proposed canal from the District of Columbia, by Pittsburg, to lake Erie; and to enclose you the accompanying report of the chief engineer upon the subject, which affords the information requested.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,  
JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. C. F. MERCER.

*Engineer department, May 9, 1825.*

Sir: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to state to you the measures which have been adopted for the completion of the examinations, surveys and estimates, of the line of the proposed canal, from the District of Columbia, by Pittsburg, to lake Erie.

Three military and one civil brigade of engineers have been organized and placed at the disposal of the board of engineers for internal improvement, and are now employed in making the surveys and examinations for the route of the contemplated canal from the tide waters of the Potomac to Pittsburg, and thence to lake Erie.

One brigade, under lieut. col. Abert, is now engaged in surveying and locating the canal from the mouth of Savage river to tide water on the Potomac, which, it is expected, he will complete before the sickly season commences. One brigade, under capt. McNeill, on that part of the route from the mouth of Savage river to Deep Creek bridge: one brigade, under Mr. James Shriver, from Deep Creek bridge to Pittsburg; and one brigade, under major Kearney, on the route from the Ohio to lake Erie. All of these surveys are expected to be completed this season, except the one under the direction of major Kearney, when the board of engineers will be enabled to make an estimate of the cost of the canal from tide water, on the Potomac, to Pittsburg, in time to lay the same before the next congress.

Doctor Howard, assistant civil engineer, has been ordered to New York, with directions to ascertain the cost of construction of the locks; the excavation and removing of the earth; the blowing and removing of the rocks; the waste of water by leakage and evaporation; the eradication of trees and stumps; the cost of embankments, aqueducts and other data, on which the estimates may be fairly compared with the prices in this quarter, with a view of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the probable cost of the construction of the canal. Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MACOMP,

*Major general chief engineer.*

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of war.*

## The Greeks and Turks.

*Corfu, March 13.* The following note, (though of an old date), of the Greek secretary, Rodios, to Mr. Canning, the British minister for foreign affairs, and the answer of the latter, are highly interesting at the present moment.

*Letter of M. Rodios, in the name of the provisional Greek government, to Mr. Canning.*

*"NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, AUG. 1824.*

"Your excellency—For these four years past, the Greeks, in firm reliance on Divine Providence, have defended, not without success, the land of their fathers. I say, they defend the land, for they care little about the villages, houses and private possessions. This has been sufficiently proved in the various incursions of the enemy, when the Greeks, with equal courage and magnanimity, have sacrificed their most valuable and dearest property. They preferred freedom under their tents, in their rallies, on the tops of their mountains, to the most splendid dwellings in slavery. Must not this remarkable circumstance, in the history of the defensive war of the Greeks, convince all Christian minds, that, when they began the contest for the recovery of their rights, with shaking off an intolerable yoke, their sacred object was to deliver their faith, their country, their holy temples, the graves of their fathers, their wives and their children; and that they were strangers to the political views which agitated Europe. Guided by these principles, in the struggle they maintain, they have not failed to implore the compassion of their brethren."

ren in christendom, and officially to solicit the monarchs of the Vienna congress to take insulted humanity under their protection. But European policy, entertaining other ideas on the principles of our cause, and far from possessing a true knowledge of the Ottoman dynasty, would neither give credit to the writings of the Greeks, nor hear their groans and complaints; but resolved to abide by a mere neutrality, which has been, in some instances, fatal to the Greeks. As the Greeks did not attain the object of their public applications, they were obliged to exert themselves, with confidence, in defending their sacred cause alone, and leave it to time to put their motives and principles in a clear light. The government, in fact, continued in its system of silence; and would have persevered in it, had not a note, proceeding from the north of Europe, obliged it to break silence. This note has Greece for its object, and decides on its fate according to a will which is foreign to it. It is difficult to imagine that such a note can have come from a court like that of Russia. The Greeks, however, cannot be deceived respecting the existence of this note; and the Greek nation, as well as its government, whose organ I have the honor to be, in offering their homage to his Britannic majesty, through your excellency, solemnly declare, that they prefer a glorious death to the disgraceful lot intended to be imposed on them. It is not credible that his Britannic majesty, who has shewn such philanthropical sentiments towards the people of South America, will consent that the Greeks shall be so unworthily excluded from the list of civilized nations, and delivered up to the caprice of the one or the other, without having the power to constitute themselves as a nation. Yet the Greeks are, surely, with respect to their claims, in a more advantageous situation than the South Americans. They have impressed the stamp of disgrace on the Turkish weakness; they have proved that they are worthy to be free. They do not contend against their mother country, but against a foreign nation, that occupied their country, and treated their children as slaves. The Greeks, to the astonishment of all nations, shook off the yoke of the barbarians; they commenced the war without the means to carry it on, convinced that they could not assert their independence without innumerable sacrifices; they conquered fortresses, towns and a number of posts which were in the hands of their ferocious despots. In several actions they have defeated the numerous and formidable Turkish fleet with small merchantmen; they have established laws like those of civilized nations; they have formed a government, and submitted to its commands. Can it now be doubted that the Greeks are worthy of independence? It will, doubtless, not escape his Britannic majesty, that Greece, when free, both by the spirit of its people and its geographical position, may promote the interests of Great Britain. Trade is the vital principle of civilized nations, and where can trade be more advantageously carried on than in Greece?

"What strong barrier against the increase of a vast European power—what more favorable point for the maintenance of the balance of power, can England find, than those neutral compacts, in the midst of which Greece is situated? These are indisputable truths which time will confirm. On these grounds, Greece, as I believe, has morally and politically the right to expect every kind of aid and protection from the humane English, and especially from his Britannic majesty, whose honorable sentiments are universally known. It can no longer be doubted, whether the independence of Greece coincides with the interest of the European nations; and this circumstance is a powerful reason that the Greek nation should not be stripped of its sacred rights, and that the English nation, whose weight, in the political balance is so generally recognized, should be indiffer-

ent to the affecting right of humanity, so unjustly and so unworthily trampled under foot.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

"J. RODIOS, Sec. gen.

*Mr. Canning to the secretary general of the provisional government of Greece.*

"LONDON, DEC. 1824.

"The letter which you did me the honor to write to me, on the 24th August, did not reach me till Nov. 4. It contains remarks of the provisional government of Greece, on a document which has been inserted in the European journals, as a plan for the establishment of peace in Greece, proceeding from the cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is beyond a doubt, that the publication of this document was made without any authority. I am unable either to affirm or to deny that it was derived from an authentic source. The opinion of the British government, however, is that any plan for the restoration of peace in the east, proceeding from the cabinet of St. Petersburg, can be drawn up only with friendly intentions towards the Greeks; consequently, that such a plan cannot have for its object, either to prescribe laws to the Greeks or to awe the Ottoman government, and that his imperial majesty of Russia, whatever might be his intentions, would think it fit to communicate any plan of this kind to the other powers, his allies, before he proposed it to the contending parties. The emperor has, in fact, laid before the allied courts his plan, to propose, at the same time, to the Porte and to the provisional government of Greece, to suspend hostilities in order to gain time for amicable mediation; and the British government would not have hesitated to accede to this proposal had it been made at a proper moment. It must not be overlooked, that the very document which so greatly excited the displeasure of the Greek government, awakened similar feelings in the divan. While the Greeks express an invincible abhorrence of every agreement which should not pronounce their national independence, the divan repulses every kind of reconciliation which should not restore its sovereignty over Greece. In these dispositions of the parties there is certainly but small hope of an acceptable and effectual mediation. If, before the extreme to which these opposite opinions were carried, if, at the time when the varying chances of war seemed to give to both parties more than one rational motive for an amicable arrangement, Russia had proposed such an arrangement, no blame could have attached to it, or to those who might have been inclined to consider of such a plan. The document, considered as a Russian memorial, contains the elements of a treaty of peace, though these elements were probably not reduced into a form proper to communicate to the belligerent parties.—If the sovereignty of the Turks should not be absolutely restricted, if the independence of the Greeks should not be absolutely recognized—two extremes incompatible with a mediation—if the mediators could not express themselves without constituting themselves parties in the cause, no chance remained, but in a manner, and to a certain point, to modify both the sovereignty of the Porte and the independence of the Greeks; and the form and the degree of their modifications seemed to form the question which was to be examined and solved. Each of the two parties might certainly defeat by its protest any plan for an arrangement, however reasonable in its principles or impartial in its terms; but we know that both parties are equally resolved to reject every conceivable arrangement, and that the hope of a successful mediation is, at the present moment, absolutely inadmissible. With respect to that part of your letter in which you call on the British government to assist the Greeks in their struggle for independence, and compare their merits and their claims to such aid with those of the provinces of the Spanish



America, which have separated from the mother country, I must observe, that Great Britain has declared and observed the strictest neutrality in the contest between Spain and those provinces, and that the same neutrality has been observed in the war which now desolates Greece. The rights of Greece, as a belligerent power, have been invariably respected, and the British government was obliged, on a late occasion, to check the excesses that took place in the exercise of its rights; we hope that such a necessity will not again occur. The provisional government of Greece may depend on the continuation of the neutrality; it may be assured that Great Britain will take no part in any attempt to impose upon it by force a plan for the re-establishment of peace contrary to its wishes, if such a one should ever be proposed. But should the Greeks ever think it advisable to ask our mediation, we will offer it to the porte; and, if it is accepted, we will neglect nothing to make it effectual, in concert with the other powers whose interpositions would facilitate the arrangement. This is, in our opinion, all that can be reasonably required of the British ministers. They have not to reproach themselves with having directly or indirectly excited the Greeks at the beginning of their enterprise, or with having, in any manner, impeded its progress. Connected, as we are, with the porte by the existing friendly relations and by ancient treaties, which the porte has not violated, it can certainly not be expected that England should commence hostilities which that power has not provoked, and take part in a contest which is not ours.

I hope what I have had the honor to represent to you, will remove every kind of suspicion or reproach, which error or intrigue may have caused, respecting the sentiments of the British government towards the Greeks, and be received as a proof of the purity of our intentions and of the frankness with which we are ready to avow them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

CANNING.

[*Algemeine Zeitung, April 9.*]

## Bolivar, of Colombia.

*The third renunciation of the presidency of Colombia made by the liberator.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Excellent Sir: The peace of Peru, which our arms have effected, by the most glorious victory of the new world, has terminated the war on the American continent. Thus Colombia has no longer an enemy in her own territories, or in those of her neighbors. I have therefore fulfilled my mission, consequently it is time to realize the promise I have so often made to my country, of retiring from public life when an enemy was no longer to be found in America.

All the world observes and confesses that my continuance in Colombia is no longer necessary, and no one is more sensible of this fact than myself. I must even add that I deem my glory at its height, on beholding my country free, consolidated and tranquil, ere I withdraw from its glorious shores. My absence in Peru has manifested the truth of this fact, and I flatter myself that, in future, the liberty and glory of Colombia will still further increase. The legislative body, the vice president, the army, and the nation, have demonstrated, in the very outset of their career, that they are worthy of liberty, and fully capable of sustaining it against every opposition. Let me honestly confess to your excellency, that I wish that both Europe and America should be satisfied of my abhorrence of supreme power, under whatever aspect or name it may be conferred on me. My feelings are wounded by the atrocious calumnies lavished on me, at once by the liberals of America, and the serviles of Europe. Day and night I am disquieted by the im-

pressions that my enemies entertain, of my services in favor of liberty being prompted by ambition. In short, I venture to state to your excellency, with unusual frankness, which I hope will be excused, that I think the glory of Colombia will suffer by my continuance in her territories; inasmuch as it will always be imagined, that she is threatened by a tyrant; and the outrage, thus offered to me, will, in some sort, tarnish the lustre of the virtues, since I form a part, although the least, of the republic.

I beg your excellency will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the senate, my renunciation of the presidency of Colombia. Its admission will be an ample recompense for my services in both republics.

Your excellency will please to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Lima, December 22, 1825.

ANSWER.

To his excellency the liberator and president of the republic of Colombia.

SENATE HOUSE, BOGOTA,

February 11, 1825—15.

Excellent sir: In conformity with the communication I had the honor to make to your excellency in my note of the 1st instant, I assembled the two legislative chambers on the 8th instant, at night, in order to deliberate, in their wisdom, on the renunciation made by your excellency of the presidency of the republic. The communication of your excellency having been read, and this delicate affair proposed for discussion, a most profound and dignified silence prevailed for some time. This truly expressive silence—a silence more eloquent than human language, continued for the space of fifteen minutes. The females, and numerous spectators, who occupied the galleries of the senate, were immovable, and anxiously awaited the decision of the legislature. At length the question of the retirement of your excellency was put to the vote, and I have the pleasure of announcing its rejection by the seventy-three members composing the congress; namely, twenty-one senators, and fifty-two representatives. Then it was that this amiable people—this people that adores its liberator, could not restrain its transports of joy. The clapping of hands was heard for the first time in the chamber. Your excellency was cheered with the most lively enthusiasm, and the legislators also were applauded for having manifested so correct a judgment in this august deliberation. All was joy, all was gaiety.—The people, sir, knew not how to express their feelings of satisfaction, tenderness and pure delight. In short, they proved how precious to them was the father of Colombia, the friend of the human race, in a mode as sincere as it was energetic. Your excellency would have been deeply affected, had you, (fortunately for us), beheld this moving scene. The cherished, the respected name of Simon Bolivar, resounded throughout Bogota, and the numerous assemblage of both sexes, that with exultant hearts crowded the streets, contributed to the solemnity of this act of congress. There was not an individual who did not repose more tranquilly for knowing that your excellency continued in the presidency of the republic.

Such are the events of the memorable night of the 8th of February, which I have the satisfaction of communicating to your excellency.

Your excellency will please to accept the sentiments of my distinguished consideration and respect.

LUIS A. BAKAULT,

President of the senate.

*Private letter from general Contreras to his excellency the liberator, Don Simon Bolivar.*

As a lover of glory, although vanquished, I cannot avoid congratulating your excellency on having ter-

minated your enterprise in Peru, by the memorable achievement of Ayacucho. Under this impression, I have the honor to introduce myself to you, and also to salute you in the name of the other Spanish generals.

I am your humble and obedient servant,  
JOSE CANTERAC.

Huamanga, December 12, 1824.

From the government press of Lima.

*Extract from Bolivar's second refusal of the million of dollars decreed to him by the congress of Peru.*

"I repeat that, without accepting the favor in question, my services have already been rewarded in an infinitely greater degree than had ever been hoped. Your excellency knows," (he addresses the president), "that congress has omitted nothing calculated to be honorable to me. They have named me father and saviour of Peru; they have decreed me perpetual president; they have ordered a medal to be struck with my portrait; they have called me liberator, they have invested me with the command of Peru; and, finally, offered me an enormous fortune. I have accepted with pleasure all except the last: that I am forbidden to accept by the laws of my country and those of my own heart."

*Extract from the reply of the president.*

EXCELLENT SIR—"The congress to whom I have made known the repeated and absolute negative of your excellency to receive the million of dollars which they decreed to place at your disposition, as a slight testimony of the inestimable benefits for which the nation is indebted to you, have determined, that I shall inform your excellency that, while they respect your decision, they sensibly regret to see their designs on this subject frustrated; and that, not feeling themselves at liberty to press it a third time, after the decided expressions contained in your last note, take the liberty yet to request that you will appropriate the said million to works of beneficence in favor of the fortunate place of your nativity, and for any other parts of the republic of Colombia which you may think proper.

## Great Britain and Buenos Ayres.

[TREATY.]

Art. 1. There shall be perpetual amity between the dominions and subjects of his majesty, the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata and their inhabitants.

2. There shall be a reciprocal freedom of commerce between the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. [The article details the privileges to be enjoyed in entering the ports, residing in the country, &c.]

3. The king of Great Britain further agrees, that the inhabitants of the said provinces, shall enjoy as great privileges of trade and navigation in his dominions, out of Europe, as any other nation whatever.

4. No new greater duties shall be imposed on the importation of the articles of production, cultivation or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, into the dominions of his Britannic majesty, nor on the importation of the articles of production, cultivation or manufacture of the said dominions, into the said provinces, than those now paid, or which shall be paid for those same articles, when produced, cultivated or manufactured in other foreign countries; nor shall any such duties be imposed in any of the territories of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any description of articles, to the territories or dominions of the other, than are now paid or shall be paid on the exportation of the same

to any other foreign country; neither shall any prohibition of importation be laid by either, which does not extend to all other nations.

5. [Provides that no new or greater duties or charges shall be laid by either party, in the form of port charges, tonnage duties, salvage, pilotage, &c. on vessels belonging to the other, of a burthen more than 120 tons, than are paid by their own vessels.]

6. The same duties shall be paid, at the introduction of any article of British product or manufacture, into the United Provinces, whether it is brought in British or Buenos Ayrean vessels; [and vice versa:—also, the same system is established with regard to exportation.]

7. To prevent any misunderstanding, on what shall constitute a vessel of either nation, it is stipulated, for the present, that all vessels built in the dominions of his Britannic majesty, owned, manned and commanded, according to the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British vessels: and that all vessels built in the territories of the said provinces, and duly owned and commanded by citizens of the same, or any of them, and whose captains and three-fourths of whose crews are citizens of the said provinces, shall be considered as belonging to those provinces.

8, 9, 10 and 11. [These articles relate to the rights and privileges of individuals, the appointment of consuls, &c. &c.]

12. The subjects of his Britannic majesty, residents in the provinces of Rio de la Plata, shall not be disturbed, persecuted nor molested, on account of their religion, but shall enjoy PERFECT LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, being allowed to perform divine worship either in their own houses or in their own private churches and chapels, which they shall be permitted to build and maintain, in convenient situations, approved of by the government of the said provinces, and the subjects of his Britannic majesty, who shall die in the territories of the provinces, shall be allowed burial in their own cemeteries, which they shall be free in the same manner to form and maintain. [Equal privileges are also stipulated to the other party.]

13. [This article relates to the disposal of private property.]

14. His Britannic majesty, anxiously desiring the abolition of the slave trade, the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata oblige themselves to co-operate with his Britannic majesty, for the accomplishment of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all persons, residing in the same provinces, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most efficacious manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any part in that traffic.

15. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in London, within four months, or sooner if possible.

In testimony of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their seals.

Done in Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2, 1825.

[SEALS.] MANUEL J. GARCIA.  
WOODBINE PARISH.

[To this was added, on the 19th Feb. the signature of the gov. of Buenos Ayres.]

JUAN GREGORIO DE LA HERAS.

## Colombian and Mexican Treaty.

[TRANSLATION.]

*Treaty of amity, league and confederation, between the republic of Colombia and the Mexican nation, concluded at Mexico the 3d of October, 1823, and presented to the sovereign constituent congress for its examination and approval.*

In the name of God, sovereign governor of the universe.

The government of the republic of Colombia, on the one part, and on the other that of the Mexican nation, animated with the most sincere desire of ter-

minating the calamities of the present war, to which they have been provoked by the government of his Catholic majesty, the king of Spain, being determined to use all their resources and forces by sea and land for effectually maintaining their liberty and independence, and desirous that this league be general among all the states of America, formerly Spanish, that, united, strong and powerful, they may sustain, in common, the cause of their independence, which is the primary object of the present contest, have appointed plenipotentiaries to discuss, arrange and conclude a treaty of union, league and confederation, to wit:

His excellency the liberator, president of Colombia, the honorable Miguel de Santa Maria, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of this republic, near the government of Mexico; the supreme government of the Mexican nation, his excellency D. Lucas Alamán, secretary ad interim of state, and of the despatch of foreign and domestic relations; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1st. The republic of Colombia and the Mexican nation are united, leagued and confederated, from henceforth forever, in peace and war, to maintain, with their influence and forces, by sea and land, as far as circumstances permit, their independence of the Spanish nation, and of any other foreign dominion whatever, and to secure, after its recognition, their mutual prosperity, the greatest harmony and good understanding, as well between the people, subjects and citizens of both states, as with all other powers with whom they ought to enter into relations.

2d. The republic of Colombia and the Mexican nation, therefore, promise and contract, spontaneously, a perpetual agreement of intimate alliance and firm and constant friendship, for their common defence, binding themselves to mutual succour, and to repel in common every attack or invasion which may, in any manner, threaten the safety of their independence and liberty, their mutual and general good, and their internal tranquility, whenever for this last case a request precedes by one or other of both governments lawfully established.

3d. In order to concur in the objects indicated in the former article, the contracting parties engage mutually to assist each other with the number of land forces which may be agreed upon by particular conventions, as circumstances require, and whilst the necessity or utility of them lasts.

4th. The national marine of both parties, whatever it may be, shall be in the same manner disposed for the fulfilment of the preceding stipulations.

5th. In sudden cases of mutual assistance, both parties may act in a hostile manner with all their disposable forces in the territories of the dependence of either, whenever the circumstances of the moment do not permit both governments to deliberate. But the party which may thus act, shall be bound to fulfil, and cause to be fulfilled, the statutes, ordinances and laws of the respective state, as far as the circumstances themselves permit it, and cause its government to be respected and obeyed. The expenses that may be incurred in these operations shall be liquidated by separate agreements, and shall be discharged in one year after the conclusion of the present war.

6th. Both contracting parties bind themselves to furnish what assistance may be in their power, to the ships of war and merchantmen that shall arrive in the ports belonging to them, on account of damage or any other cause; and they may, therefore, careen, repair, furnish themselves with provisions, arm, increase their armament and their crews, so as to be able to continue their voyages or cruises, at the expense of the state or individuals to whom they belong.

7th. In order to put a stop to the scandalous abuses which privateers, armed on account of individuals, may cause on the high sea, to the prejudice of the national commerce and that of neutrals, both parties agree to extend the jurisdiction of their tribunals or maritime courts to the privateers which sail under the flag of either, and their prizes indiscriminately, whenever they are unable to sail easily to the ports whence they proceeded, or when there are appearances of their having committed excesses against the commerce of neutral nations, with whom both states desire to cultivate the greatest harmony and good understanding.

8th. Both parties mutually guarantee the integrity of their territories on the same footing on which they were before the present war, equally recognising, as integral parts of either nation, all the provinces which, although formerly governed by authority totally independent of that of the ancient viceroys of Mexico and New Granada, have been made, or will be made, in a legitimate manner, to form one entire body of nation with them.

9th. The specified demarkation of all and each of the parts which compose the integrity mentioned in the preceding article, shall be made, by express declaration and mutual recognition of both parties, as soon as the next constituent Mexican congress has decreed the constitution of the nation.

10th. If, unfortunately, the interior tranquility shall be interrupted in any part of the states mentioned, by men, turbulent, seditious, and enemies of the government, lawfully constituted by the will of the people, freely, quietly, and peaceably expressed in virtue of their laws, both parties engage solemnly and formally to make common cause against them, mutually assisting each other with whatever means may be in their power, until the re-establishment of order and the empire of the laws, in the terms and under the conditions expressed in the 2d and 3th articles.

11th. Every person who, raising sedition, shall take up arms against either government, established by the legitimate means expressed in the former article, and, flying from justice, may be found in the territory of any of the contracting parties, shall be delivered up and sent to the disposal of the government which has cognizance of the crime, and in whose jurisdiction he ought to be tried, as soon as the party offended makes his demand in form. Deserters from the armies and naval forces of either party shall be included in this article.

12th. To unite more closely the chains which should unite both states in future, and remove every difficulty which may present itself, and in any way interrupt their good correspondence and harmony, there shall be formed an assembly, composed of two plenipotentiaries for each party, in the same terms and with the same formalities which, in conformity with the established usages, ought to be observed for the appointment of ministers of the same class near the governments of foreign nations.

13th. Both parties bind themselves to interpose their good offices with the governments of the other states of America, formerly Spanish, to enter into this pact of union, league and perpetual confederation.

14th. As soon as this grand and important object has been attained, a general assembly of the American states shall meet, composed of their plenipotentiaries, with the charge of increasing, in the most solid and stable manner, the intimate relations which ought to exist between all and each of them, and which may act as a council in great conflicts, as a point of contact in common dangers, as a faithful interpreter of their public treaties when difficulties occur, and as an arbitrator and conciliator in their disputes and differences.

15th. The isthmus of Panama being an integral part of Colombia, and the most fit point for that august assembly, this republic cheerfully engages to furnish the plenipotentiaries, who compose the assembly of the American states, with all the aids which hospitality demands among brothers, and the sacred and inviolable character of their persons.

16th. The Mexican nation, henceforward, lays itself under an equal obligation, whenever, by the events of the war, or by the consent of the majority of the American states, the said assembly meets in the territory of their dependency, in the same terms in which the republic of Colombia has engaged itself in the preceding article, as well with respect to the isthmus of Panama, as to any other point of its jurisdiction, which may be thought proper for this most interesting purpose, by its central position between the states of North and South America, formerly Spanish.

17th. This part of union, league and perpetual confederation, shall not, in any manner, interrupt the exercise of the national sovereignty of each of the contracting parties, either as regards their laws and the establishment and form of their respective governments, or their relations with other foreign governments. But they bind themselves, expressly and irrevocably, not to accede to the demands of indemnification, tributes or exactions, which the Spanish government may bring forward for the loss of its ancient supremacy over these countries, or any other nation whatever, in their name and stead, nor to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation, to the prejudice and diminution of our independence, maintaining, on all occasions, and every where, their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy, proper to nations, free and independent, friendly, brotherly and confederated.

18th. This treaty of amity, league and perpetual confederation, shall be ratified by the government of the Mexican nation within the space of two months, counting from the date, and by that of the republic of Colombia as soon as the consent and approbation of congress can be obtained, in conformity with the second section of the 18th article of the constitution of the republic. The ratifications shall be exchanged without delay, and in the time which the distance, which separates both governments, permits.

In faith whereof, the aforesaid plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and sealed it with their respective seals.

Done in the city of Mexico, this 3d day of October, 1823. 13th of the independence of Colombia, and 3d of that of Mexico.

[L. s.] Seal of Colombia. MIGUEL SANTAMARIA.  
[L. s.] Seal of Mexico. LUCAS ALAMAN.

## CHRONICLE.

The secretary of war left Washington on Wednesday last, to be present at the examination of the cadets at West Point.

Rufus King, esq. our minister to England, with his family and suite, has sailed from New York for Liverpool, in the packet ship Pacific. As the steamboat, (carrying the passengers to the Pacific), passed the Colombian frigate, lying at anchor, the officers run-up upwards of fifty flags in the course of a minute, and fired a salute. A salute was also fired from the cutter lying off the Battery.

De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, is on a visit to Philadelphia.

Com. Barron has taken command of the navy yard at Norfolk.

Gen. Hull. A public dinner, it seems, has been given at Boston to general Hull, who was sentenced

to death, by a court martial, during the late war, for his surrender of Detroit, but pardoned, with the proclamation, that "the roll of the army should not be longer dishonored by having upon it the name of brig. gen. William Hull."

Lieut. Carter, of marines, who was suspended from the service for six months, by the naval court martial, held on board the North Carolina 74, in February last, has been ordered to duty by the president of the United States.

Military academy. The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the secretary of war, the board of visitors to attend the annual examination at West Point: John S. Parrott, of N. H. John Forsyth, of Geo. James Hamilton, jr. of S. C. members of congress—gen. Hugh Mercer, of Va. col. Abram Eustis, of the artillery school, professors Everett, of Boston, and Dewey, of Williamson college, John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, and the rev. O. Brown, of Washington city.

Connecticut. The two branches of the legislature have, at last, agreed, and Mr. Willey is elected a senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th March last.

South Carolina. William Drayton, esq. has been elected a member of congress, in the place of Mr. Poinsett, appointed minister to Mexico, by a majority of 666 votes.

Providence, R. I. A destructive fire happened in this delightful town, during the last week. It broke out adjoining the Universalist church, and that fine dwelling, with several others, was soon consumed. So rapid were the flames, that the goods and furniture in some of the houses could not be removed and saved—and there were 90 bales of cotton and 300 bls. of whiskey in the cellar of the church, which were wholly lost. No estimate is made of the entire loss sustained, but its amount must be a very large one. Besides the church, eleven buildings, some of them large, were destroyed, and several others much injured. The church cost \$19,000.

New York. On Wednesday, last week, the subscription books of the dry dock company, at New York, were closed in ten minutes after they were opened: and nearly three times the amount of the capital, which is 700,000 dollars, was offered in that time.

Delaware and Raritan canal. Accounts from New Brunswick state that thirteen millions of dollars were subscribed to this canal before the books were closed on the 25th ult. The treasurer of New Jersey has received the bonus of 100,000 dollars.

Horrid affair. A proof-slip, from the Norfolk Beacon office, dated 30th May, states, about three weeks ago, the bodies of four men were picked up, one on the south and three on the north side of Currituck inlet, all of them having their heads and hands cut off, from one of them, the blood flowed freely when found. The above men are supposed to have composed part of a crew in a state of mutiny.

Died, lately, in Halifax county, N. C. Lucy, a negro woman, aged 114 years—she was brought from Africa 100 years before the time of her death.

— in Colrain, Rhode Island, in the 80th year of his age, Thomas Avery, esq. an officer in the revolutionary war, disabled in the action on Long Island, in 1776.

— near Murfreesborough, Tenn. on the 14th ult. general Joseph Dickson, in the 80th year of his age—a gallant officer in the revolutionary war.

Emigration. The government of the grand duchy of Hesse has taken measures to check the spirit of emigration to America, which begins to degenerate into a real mania. [Brussels paper, April 13.]

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 15—VOL. IV.] BALTIMORE, JUNE 11, 1825. [VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 717

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A large part of the present number is taken up with the message of the governor of Georgia, to the legislature of that state, and an extract from a pamphlet of 106 pages, published by com. Porter, defending his conduct. They will both claim an attentive perusal, and it is important that they should be preserved. Parts of the message will be read with regret: some of the documents which accompany it shall be inserted in our next. It would have been well, we think, that the gallant commodore had suspended the publication of his defence, until the proceedings of the court of inquiry were made known; but this cannot lessen either his right to be heard, or the disposition of the people to listen to him. The documents and papers which precede or follow the defence, are too voluminous for insertion; but it may be necessary that, to a right understanding of the case, some of them should appear in the REGISTER.

"PASS, IF YOU PLEASE!" This is a favorite saying with *sight-o'-hand-men* when performing their tricks. We had taken the liberty to laugh at the late importation of British opinions about the freedom of trade, and now have before us a sketch of the earl of Liverpool's speech in the house of Lords on the 5th April, in which he talks a great deal about "free trade," but says that nothing will be done in relation to the corn laws—"at present." So that the British people, who manufacture tapes and bobbins, will not be allowed to eat bread made out of American wheat, though it might be had in exchange for these indispensable articles, and even at *half the price* which may be payable for the British product. The readers of the REGISTER will recollect I said, that these pretty little tales about "relieving trade of its shackles" were made for—"exportation." On the 25th April, the house of commons refused, (187 to 47—majority 140!) to go into committee of the whole to consider the corn laws.—Mr. Huskisson, himself, decidedly opposing the motion, declared, that the British corn grower must be protected against the competition of the foreign farmer, who can raise his product at half the expense that falls on the British agriculturalist!!

So the "free trade" story—

"Like that about the AdMr.  
Breaks off in the middle."

The speeches referred to shall be further noticed. They are exactly built upon the principles supported by Mr. Clay and other friends of the "American system"—principles that never will be abandoned by Great Britain. She will never give up her market to foreign competition, unless as to articles which she can make or produce on *lower* terms than any other nation can make or produce them! Thus, perhaps, if there is a duty on coal, it may be reduced—But a merit would be made even of that!!

GEN. LAFAYETTE entered Pittsburg on Monday, last week, and was received in ample form and with the kindest attention. He departed on Wednesday for Erie.

By the unfortunate sinking of the steam boat Mechanic, general Lafayette lost his carriage and hat—all the papers which he had preserved during his journey—about six hundred letters from various parts of the union, most of which were unanswered—and a great number of answers, which he had prepared during twelve days' navigation.

VOL. XXVIII. — 15.

MR. CLAY, on his journey home, has been treated with the most polite attention at many places, and partook of public dinners at several—of which some account shall be given hereafter.

Gov. CLINTON has received the kindest attentions in Philadelphia—some of which shall be noticed hereafter. He is about to proceed to Ohio, by invitation from the state, to assist in the concerns of the great canal.

STOCKS. If subscriptions to the stocks of banks, canals, &c., are to be taken as evidence of surplus capital, it would appear that, in New York and other places, money is very abundant indeed. Lately, at Albany, the stock books, for the new Commercial bank, were opened to raise a capital of 300,000—but 1,500,000 dollars were subscribed.

AMERICAN STOCKS—London, April 28. Three per cents. 80; four and a half, 95; sixes, 1813, 93; '14, 95; '15, 98½; New York fives, 1837, 102; '45, 101; sixes, '48, 115; bank shares, 24. 17. 6d.

COTTON. The import into Great Britain for the present year, up to 29th April, was 200,000 bags—last year, in the same time, 162,000. Many heavy ships were expected from Maranhã, and the arrival of some large quantities had rather checked speculations in the article; but the price had not fallen. It was, however, supposed that it would decline 1d. or 1½d. per pound.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND, ON KEY WEST. A letter dated Havana, May 21, says—"There is nothing new here, except that an order was issued yesterday, from the intendant, which equalizes the duty on foreign flour when imported either in Spanish or foreign vessels; that is to say—if imported from any country but Spain, flour is to pay \$7 3¼ per barrel duty; whereas, formerly, if imported in Spanish vessels, it paid only \$5 0¼ duty. This is a severe blow against the prosperity of Key West, which was flourishing at the expense of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Havana."

FORGERY was the unpardonable offence in Great Britain—but Savary's sentence has been commuted for transportation for his life. As this giant-maker of other men's names has been spared, we have a hope that the little dealers in such matters will be permitted to escape hereafter. But, "one murder makes a villain, millions a hero"—and it is always safest to be "a rogue of distinction."

CARGOES OF COTTON. A writer, in the New York Gazette, states some curious facts, interesting to merchants and cotton dealers. He has seen delivered from one ship in Whampoa, in China, seven thousand bales of cotton from Bombay, each bale weighing three hundred and fifty pounds. The weight of this cargo was two millions four hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The Bombay bale of cotton measures only fifty-seven inches in length, twenty-two in depth, and twenty in breadth. The cargo above-mentioned was, at that time, worth, in Canton, three hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. The writer further states that the largest ships trading to Canton belong to the English East India Company; they vary from twelve to fourteen hundred tons, according to the

registers, and carry from two thousand to two thousand two hundred tons of cargo. One of these ships will take to England twenty thousand chests of tea, besides other goods.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE. From the memoirs of [the old] count Segur:

"One of my most eager wishes, on my arrival in the United States, was to see the hero of America, general Washington. Marshal Rochambeau had the goodness to introduce me to him, in his camp. Often, reality falls far below imagination, and admiration diminishes when its object is seen too near. But, at the sight of Washington, I found a perfect agreement between the impression which his appearance made upon me and the idea which I had formed of him. His exterior almost spoke his history: simplicity, dignity, sedateness, goodness, firmness—these qualities were marked in his face and port, as well as in his character. His stature was noble, lofty; the expression of his features benevolent, though energetic; his smile agreeable; and his manners were simple without familiarity. There was nothing about him of the parade common with the generals of our monarchies—all bespoke the hero of a republic; he inspired rather than commanded respect; you saw in the eyes of all around him true affection and entire confidence. His quarters, at a small distance from the camp, exhibited the image of that order which reigned in the whole tenor of his life and conduct. Any other man than Washington would have failed in the attempt to overcome the difficulties of his situation: his genius and wisdom may be appreciated merely from the fact that, amid the storms of a revolution, he commanded, during seven years, the army of a free people, without exciting the least fear in his country or the least distrust in congress."

Segur relates that the acquaintance and even the nearest relatives of Lafayette entirely mistook the cast of his character in his youth. They supposed him to be timid, cold and inert. "As he had opened to me his project of going to aid America," adds the count, "I could not refrain from smiling, when marshal Noailles, and other persons of his family, begged me to exert my influence over him to warm his coldness, to rouse him from his indolence, and to communicate a little fire to his character." Lafayette had, when young, a grave and reserved mien, and seemed to labor under an embarrassing diffidence. This, contrasted as it was with the common forward frivolity and loquacity of the French of his age, caused his nature to be wholly misunderstood.

Segur was at Spa, when the intelligence of the American revolution reached Europe. Spa was crowded with visitors from all parts; with English, French, Germans, &c. "I recollect," he observes, "that the Americans were then called insurgents and *Bostonians*—their courageous deportment electrified all hearts; excited general admiration, especially among the young men; and, at this watering place, where were so many travellers, casual and voluntary deputies from all the monarchies of Europe, I was particularly struck to see so lively and general an interest awakened for the revolt of a people against a king."

TOLERATION OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. It is a curious fact, and one which reflects the greatest credit on these early colonists, that fifteen years after they first landed, the general assembly of the people passed an act, entitled an act concerning religion, in which the great principles of religious toleration and liberty are recognised in their fullest latitude. The following is an extract from the act itself.

"Whereas the enforcing of the conscience, in matters of religion, hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths

where it hath been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity among the inhabitants, no person or persons whatsoever, within this province, or the islands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall, from henceforth, be any ways troubled, molested or discountenanced, for, or in respect of, his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, within this province, or the islands thereunto belonging, nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any religion against his or her consent, so that they be not unfaithful to the lord proprietary, or molest or conspire against the civil government established, or to be established, in this province, under him or his heirs"—Bacon's laws, 1649, ch. 1.

This law was passed by an assembly composed entirely of Roman catholics, and is the more remarkable, as being the first legislative act, it is believed, which is recorded to have been passed by any government in favor of unlimited toleration. Penna's memorable law to this effect, for the regulation of his colony, was not made till more than thirty years afterwards, that is, 1682. There is a remarkable coincidence in the spirit of the two, as will be seen by the following clause in Penn's law, which declares—"that all persons living in the province, who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and Eternal God to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the world, and hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall, in nowise, be molested for their religious persuasion, or practice, in matters of faith and worship." This law, it must be remembered, was the result of the enlightened views and benevolence of a single individual, while that of Maryland was the spontaneous act of an assembly of the people. [North American Review.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA. It was a remark of one of the wisest and best men, whom the world has seen, that there exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. By the writer of a brief history of Philadelphia, this remark of Washington is quoted, as being fully illustrated in the rise and growth of that city. And, indeed, there are many associations connected with the origin of Philadelphia, its progress and history, equally grateful to the philanthropist and the patriotic citizen of the United States. Its foundation was laid in peace and concord. Our ancestors, in general, however gently we may touch their motives and temper, merit little for their wisdom and discretion, in their conduct with the Indians. They were too prone to look on the wild man as an inferior being, and to set themselves up as lords over his rights and property, without remembering that they were intruders on his soil, or condescending to meet him even in the land of his fathers, on equal and amicable terms. To the reproach of many of our progenitors, whose virtues in other respects speak volumes in their praise, the sword was too often made by them the charter of their rights and the instrument of gaining ascendancy over the natives.

But the memorable interview of William Penn with the Indians, on the bank of the Delaware, exhibited a different scene; the even scales of justice and the mild persuasion of Christian love, were the powerful engines with which he swayed the barbarian mind, and taught the savage to confide in the sincerity of the white man; and the first page in the annals of Philadelphia is one of the brightest in the history of mankind, recording an event, not more to the credit of the wise and benevolent legislator, through

whose agency it happened, than honorable to humanity itself. It was here, also, that religious toleration was made the basis of a government at its beginning, and religious freedom established at a time when the yoke of bigotry and superstition was bowing to the dust the necks of almost all the inhabitants of civilized Europe. In latter times it was here, that the first congress of the colonies assembled, and the articles of confederation and union were agreed upon; and it was here that American independence was first declared. This city was moreover the residence of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Rush, and of other men, who contributed to achieve our nation's liberties, and who deserve a nation's gratitude.

[North American Review.]

**CAVAL ANECDOTES.** Several letters have recently appeared in the New York Statesman, from a traveller, on his route from Albany, by way of the Erie canal, to Niagara. One of his letters furnishes the following anecdotes:—

"The canal boat had got so far under way, as to compel us to run to a bridge above, and leap upon the deck—an expedient often resorted to by passengers, who remained a moment too long on shore. Sometimes they happen to drop in; but the water is not deep enough to drown them, and, like Palinurus, they only make sport for the rest of the crew. A curious accident of this kind happened last summer. A lady passenger fell overboard from the bow, carrying the steps with her. The captain had the gallantry to leap in, to rescue the unfortunate fair, and the boat went over both of them. As soon as it had passed, they rose to the surface, and the captain seized his charge. She shook the mud and water from her head, and immediately burst into a fit of laughter, at the figure which herself, the captain, and half a dozen other passengers, who had jumped overboard to her assistance, made, while wallowing in the bed of the canal.

"An anecdote was told us of a Frenchman, which served to amuse a dull mile of our passage, if, indeed, such a mile has been met. He was sitting reading, with his face to the stern, and his elbow projecting from one of the cabin windows. The man at the helm seeing monsieur's arm exposed, just as the boat was approaching a bridge, exclaimed, by way of warning, "look out!" The Frenchman, construing the phrase literally, and supposing his attention was directed to one of the ten thousand interesting objects along the canal, popped his head out of the window, instead of drawing his arm in—and the consequence was, a severe, though not dangerous, bump against a post, to his aggravation, but to the no small diversion of the rest of the passengers. He flew to the steersman in a fit of passion, and they had a long dispute, whether the phrase *look out*, could, at the same time, possibly mean *look in*.

"One of the greatest inconveniences in travelling on the canal, is the frequency and lowness of the bridges; under most of them the boat has but just room to rub—if passengers are standing upon the deck, with their backs to the bridge, they are liable to be swept off, or crushed to pieces. Several accidents of this kind have already happened, and would occur daily, had not the danger rendered it a part of the helmsman's duty, to give notice, when the boat is approaching a bridge. Those who are expert, leap the barrier, jumping up on one side and off at the other, while others hurry below, sometimes with all possible despatch, and even then not without losing a hat. Measures are taking to correct this inconvenience, by elevating the bridges several feet above the highest decks."

**NANTUCKET.** The Inquirer gives the following interesting sketch of the occupations, enterprise and

prosperity of the bold and hardy settlement of Nantucket.

"At the present time the inhabitants of Nantucket may probably be computed at 7,000. The whole number of souls belonging to this port, is between 60 and 70—averaging more than 300 tons each. About 60 sail, exclusive of brigs and smaller craft, are now engaged in the whale fishery; the residue are employed in the freighting business, chiefly between southern ports and Europe. Altogether, there are nearly 30,000 tons of shipping embarked in the whale fisheries alone, from this place. Of the ships, about 20 are now in port, and upwards of forty absent: some of the latter procuring oil, at a distance from home equal to one half the earth's circumference! Others may be found, scattered along the entire coast of the South American continent, from the gulf of Mexico to that of California—and even upon the inhospitable coast of Japan. Almost the whole surface of the great Pacific, on either side of the equator, is traversed by these adventurers—constantly discovering islands and exploring regions, hitherto unknown to navigators and geographers—and protracting their voyages frequently to the length of three years.

As may naturally be inferred, this extensive pursuit must afford employment, not only to the 2,000 mariners immediately engaged; but to great numbers at home—to the manufacturers, to mechanics and laborers of every description, and to multitudes of coasting vessels, which convey the product to market—bringing, also, most of the necessaries of life from various quarters, on which the sterility of our island compels us to depend.

We can, with safety, therefore, challenge the world to exhibit, in so small a compass, an equally effective nursery for bold and hardy seamen. Unlike the ordinary Jack-Tars of many other places, these determined tritons, from the moment of their entrance on shipboard, at, perhaps, the age of fourteen, are continually stimulated by the most powerful of human motives—namely, a desire of promotion. This honorable emulation is productive of the happiest effects—they soon become officers, and are even commanders at a very early age.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORALITY.** From the London Examiner—"All the letters from London speak of the astonishing run which the memoirs of Miss Harrietta Wilson have had. This run, and Mr. Martin's absurd attack upon Magendie, in parliament, have afforded us great diversion at your expense. People of education here have no hatred of the English; but we do love to laugh at you. The men whom Harrietta Wilson has denounced, would, in this country, have been very merry at their own misfortune; and, in the bottom of their hearts, would have been extremely well pleased at being exhibited in such situations as those of the handsome lord Ponsonby, or of the marquis of Lorne, who, at forty years of age, carries off from his rival a beautiful girl of eighteen. Except in the article of the money, many of our most celebrated women resemble Harrietta Wilson, in having had forty lovers; and were not the whit the less admired and sought after up to the time of their death. We should regard it as intensely ridiculous to inquire whether this or that man amused himself in the society of Harrietta Wilson. I must confess to you, that the immense importance you attach to the details of private life, and the consequent voracious appetite you evince for them, expose you to infinite ridicule and contempt in every country but your own. Who are right? You, or the rest of the world? I really can't decide. Before you let loose upon me a torrent of virtuous indignation, remember that we are very exact in observing all your crim. con. actions, by far the most amusing part of your papers. Recollect, moreover, that we have here your bishop of Clogher.

and twenty other men of high rank of the same kind."—*Letters from Paris, by Grimm's grandson, in the London Magazine.*

**HAYTI.** A few of those persons of color, who left the United States for Hayti, with something like a hope of these finding pigs ready roasted running through the whole country, and crying out *please to eat me*, have returned; for the fact turns out to be, that subsistence must be earned by labor in Hayti, as well as in the United States.

On this account, the following letter has been addressed to the editor, and published in the United States Gazette:—

Yes! 15 just arrived in the Stephen Girard, 15 or 20 in another vessel before, and 56 in the vessel in which the agents, Messrs. Barker and Williams, returned to New-York; several have come in other vessels. They are coming back; probably 200 have returned, as the secretary had given out about that number of passports the first of this month, and but few felt the generosity of the government, in thus freely giving up all claim for passage out, and four months' provision there enough to determine them to remain after they had got their passports. Yes, 200 have come back dissatisfied; and this out of the small number of 6000 and some hundreds, whose passages have been paid by government. Surely, this is enough to discourage all further emigration, notwithstanding the great number of waiters, coachmen, shoe blacks, &c. who went from our cities, engaging to become cultivators of the land, which was the condition of the offers of passage, &c. and notwithstanding more than 200 would not return here, for any thing short of the full enjoyment of their rights as men, are now worth hundreds, in some instances, thousands of dollars, more than when they left the shores of their degradation, besides the boon above price, their liberty and equality, and notwithstanding more than 2000 are well satisfied, and are sending for their friends to join them in the delightful climate and rich soil of Hayti. Surely, if all emigrants from Europe to this country are delighted, and all from the old to the new western states are never home-sick, and never sigh to return to their native vales, the emigration to Hayti ought to be stopped, and the friends of our country, humanity and perfect freedom, ought to despair of all resource in Hayti to assist in removing the crime and infamy of our republic, and raising from their degradation and oppression, 2,000,000 of our countrymen. Surely the result is so bad,—200 have come back—the work is hopeless—we must look only to the humane mode of wiping away this evil and wrong, which a war of extermination will afford in a slave insurrection, and which, the actual commission of such crimes, as would have strung up Washington, and the leaders of the revolution, could the British have caught the rebels, will assist to accomplish by the halter and gibbet. And it will be no new thing. Greeks and Romans have done such things, to say nothing of Turks, and, indeed, a little of it has already been seen in our republic. The eyes of, at least one, of our cities, have been gratified with the sight of hanging men who would no longer be slaves. But, it must be submitted to; relief is hopeless—while the people will do nothing.

L. D. DEWEY.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1825.

The original native population of Hayti, previously to its subjugation by the Spaniards, was estimated by the bishop Las Casas at 3,000,000. This was probably an exaggeration; but, though the numbers may have been much less, the falling off unquestionably was great after the conquest. In the 15th century, the island was divided between the Spaniards and French; and the former, in 1698, were estimated at 110,000 free persons, and 15,000 slaves. The French

population amounted, in 1726, to 100,000 negroes, and 30,000 whites. In 1775, by the estimate of M. Malouet, the numbers were 300,000 negroes, and 25,000 whites. In 1779, according to M. Neckar, the numbers were 249,098 slaves, 7,055 free blacks, and 3,650 whites—in all, 258,803 persons. In 1789, according to M. Moreau de St. Mery, the slaves amounted to 452,000—according to Bryan Edwards, to 480,000, and they were stated, in the national assembly, by M. Prieur, in round numbers, at 500,000 blacks, and 40,000 whites; adding this, which is perhaps an exaggerated statement, to the inhabitants of the Spanish part, the whole population, at the commencement of the French revolution, could not exceed 650,000 souls. From that period, till 1809, when the French troops were expelled, the country was laid waste by a succession of sanguinary wars; notwithstanding which the population of the island has increased in an astonishing degree; for, by the census taken in 1824, the actual population is given at 935,335 inhabitants. The armed force of the country is quite in proportion to its population; the regular troops, amounting to 45,520, and the national guards 113,323, making a body of 159,848 men trained to arms. These estimates are official, and were taken in pursuance of the proclamation of the president of Hayti, dated 6th January, 1824.

The population will also receive an additional increase by the resolution adopted by president Boyer, in May last, to receive and allot lands to 6,000 free blacks and men of color from the United States, to pay part of the expense of their passage, and to furnish them with agricultural implements. The increase, then, notwithstanding the war, was, in 35 years, from 665,000 to 935,000. [Edinb. Review.

**AN IRISH GENTLEMAN**—a Mr. Talbot, of the Talbot settlement, Upper Canada, published a work, a few months since, relative to that province, which is as full of marvellous matters as any volume which has come under our cognisance for some time past. Not to mention his assertion, that snow-flies, previous to a thaw, cover the snow in such multitudes, that he had himself counted 1,296,000 upon a single square yard!—nor the asseveration, that the flies abound so much in Canada, that a child cannot open its mouth without running the risk of being suffocated by the quantity that eagerly try to descend down its throat!—both of which we are bound, in common courtesy, to take for facts—we were almost put to a dead-stand-still, when we read of the young man who, after sparing a sturgeon from his fishing boat, and being dragged into the water by the fish, floated for some time behind the sturgeon, by the aid of his instrument. At length, growing weary of this mode, as who would not, he got astride of the fish, and converted the spear into a bridle rein, and rode thus for nearly a mile, when the poor fish yielded up his life to the prowess of his rider! Mr. Talbot expresses, very naturally, a fear lest he should be suspected of exaggeration.—He has some reason for his doubts.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**The "Holy" ones.** The meeting of the Holy Alliance in Italy is now said to be for the purpose of settling the affairs of Greece, South America, and even Portugal.

**France.** The French chamber of peers have adopted the indemnity law, under certain modifications, confirming the possession of the holders of property confiscated during the revolution.

**Portugal.** Letters from Lisbon announce that sir Charles Stewart meets with great obstacles in his attempts to persuade the king to recognize the independence of Brazil. Another account says that he has succeeded.



*Greece.* Our last accounts from this interesting country are more cheering than those which had been previously received. It is stated that when it was known that the Egyptians had landed in the Morea, 33,000 volunteers appeared at the call of the government to repel them. The Hydra Journal manifests any other feeling than that of despondency or submission. The Greek ships are in fine order and well manned. It is stated that the dey of Algiers has sent the Porte 1,500,000 piastres, and was about to assist him with 12 vessels of war, one of them carrying 60 guns. Important events may soon be expected, for the campaign will be opened with great vigor on both sides.

### Miscellaneous Scraps,

INTERESTING OR USEFUL.

The Pittsburg Gazette, it is said, was the first newspaper printed west of the Alleghany mountains. It was established by Mr. Skull, on the 28th day of July, 1786.

The perfection of printing and publishing, which, in England, has been produced by regular application of talent and capital, is now attempted in Paris, by the ardour of speculation and the redundancy of money. Fifty volumes, at least, have been always thought well filled by Voltaire's works: now we are to have them all in one volume, at the price of 140 francs. A *plaisant* has made the following calculation of the whole expense of this volume to the readers; adding, that those, who do not mean to read, need not buy:

First price	140 francs.
Two pair of spectacles	50
Oculist's fees	100
Eye water	30
Two artificial eyes	80
Putting them in place	50
	—
	450

While some workmen, (says the Loekport, N. Y. Observer), were splitting staves, in the town of Royalton, last week, a *live frog* was found in the timber, six inches from the out-side. The tree was perfectly sound, excepting the space occupied by the frog, which was just wide enough to admit its body. The number of grains, between where the frog lay and the bark of the tree, was thirty. The frog appeared lively, and evinced considerable joy on its release from confinement, by the free use of his limbs, which had been held so long in "durance vile."

Maupeitius, in a sketch of the life of Frederick the Great, has this observation:—"Many a private man might make a great king, but where is the king who could make a great private man, except Frederick."

Russia has adopted a new plan to render escapes from confinement more difficult; it consists in shaving one half of the heads of all prisoners, even those in irons and those detained for debt!

Two large remittances, of gold and silver, recently arrived at St. Petersburg, from Ickalerenburgh. The one amounted to 4,000 poods, (140,000 lb.), of silver; the other to 110 poods, (nearly 4,000 lb.), of gold.

The following inscription is written, in large characters, over the principal gate of the city of Agra, in Hindostan:—"In the first year of the reign of king Julief, two thousand married couple were separated, by the magistrate, with their own consent. The emperor was so indignant, on learning these particulars,

that he abolished the privilege of divorce. In the course of the following year, the number of marriages in Agra was less than before by three thousand; the number of adulteries was greater by seven thousand; three hundred women were burned alive for poisoning their husbands; seventy-five men were burned for the murder of their wives; and the quantity of furniture broken and destroyed, in the interior of private families, amounted to the value of three millions of rupees. The emperor re-established the privilege of divorce."

The government of the Netherlands has lately cast, at the iron works of Sirsing, the head of the immense lion that is to ornament the grand national monument, on the plains of Waterloo. The weight of the head alone is 5,000 lb. or nearly 2½ tons; the weight of the entire lion will be 60,000 lb. or nearly 30 tons, English.

It has been remarked, with justice, of the steam engine, in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, that nothing is too great, nothing too small for this wonderful machine, which, like the proboscis of an elephant, can tear up an oak and pick up a pin; can forge, with equal ease, the heaviest anchor, and punch the eye of the finest needle; can twist the largest cable, draw out a fibre as delicate as the gossamer, and drag a first-rate man of war over the ocean; traversing the seas against winds and tides, and thus bringing nations nearer to each other, by quickening their intercourse, and rendering it more fixed and certain.

The famous French song-writer, Beranger, has sold another volume, containing 52 songs, to the booksellers, Baudou and Ladvoeat, for 22,000 francs.

Talma's last benefit, in Paris, (on the 21st March), was one of the most brilliant assemblages ever seen in the French capital. The vast *salle* of the opera-house was completely filled; and the receipts amounted to 35,000 francs, about 1,400£ sterling.

The following is the comparative difference between the proportions of two extraordinary characters, lately, and at the same time, in Boston.

Major Joseph Stevens, height 38 3-4 inches; weight 36 pounds; aged 21 years.

Mr. Richard Seavers, usually called Big Dick, height 6 feet 3 3-4 inches; weight 306 pounds; circumference round the chest, 4 feet 2 inches; aged 33 years.

We have mentioned the case of Mr. Ouvrad, who has been prosecuted for enormous frauds on the treasury of France during the last campaign in Spain, and in which many of the principal officers were supposed to be concerned. It appears that he is, at present, in prison, on account of these things, where he lives like a prince. The following story is told of his incarceration:—"On the same floor with his apartments are two rooms, which he desired to have, *pour s'arrendit*—that is, to have all the flat: the jailor told him he could not have the rooms, as they were hired by two debtors. "How much do they owe?" "About 10,000 francs." "Here is the money," said monsieur Ouvrad—and he paid the 10,000f. had the two rooms *s'arrendit*, and the two prisoners were set at liberty!!

A new journal has been established at Rome, under the auspices of pope Leo XII. in which religious matters are treated with very great ability. It is intended to contain critical analysis of the new publications in opposition to, as well as in defence of, the catholic religion, and treatises on the principal points of the Romish faith, together with the decrees and decisions of the sacred college.

Anecdote of the crowned prince of Prussia—When, a short time ago, the new opera of *Olympia*, by Spontini, (of all the most trumpeting, drumming performances in existence, the most loud), was acted at Berlin, the prince royal, who, from patriotic motives, is no great friend to the composer, could stand the noise no longer, and left the house. It happened that, at the moment of his coming out, the twelve siffers, and as many drummers, who parade the streets of the capital every evening for the tattoo, passed by in full instrumental chorus. The prince immediately addressed himself to his attendant, and exclaimed: "Heaven be thanked, that we hear again a little soft music!"

By the act concerning piracy and barratry, which passed the French chamber of deputies on the 5th ult. the want of papers on board, or the fact of bearing commissions from two or more powers, constitute piracy; and every Frenchman who, without authority from the king, takes a commission from a foreign power to command a vessel armed for cruising, is declared a pirate. The opposition taxed the law with giving to all French vessels the right of searching every foreign vessel, a "right which the government had refused, as an injury and insult, when it was asked by other powers, under circumstances which warranted it more; that is, in relation to the slave trade."

The proposed new criminal code of the Canton of the Grisons contains the following articles relative to duelling:—

"If, at a concerted meeting, deadly weapons have been used, but without effect, the combatants shall be condemned to stand half an hour in the pillory. If a wound, more or less serious, has been inflicted, besides the pillory, confinement in the house of correction for a period of from two to four years is incurred.

"If the duel end in the death of one of the parties, his death is to be considered as deliberate murder, and the survivor to be capitally punished.

"The punishment of the seconds, where death does not ensue, is the same as that of the principals; but if one of the combatants fall, the seconds are sentenced to six years imprisonment to hard labor."

There were two very fat noblemen at the court of Louis XV. the duke de J.— and the duke de N.—. They were both one day at the levee, when the king began to rally the former on his corpulence. "You take no exercise, I suppose," said the king. "Pardon me, sire, said de J.—, "I walk, twice a day, round my cousin de N.—."

*Discovery of ancient Greek tablets relative to music.*—The doubtful character of all known accounts relative to the music of the ancient Greeks, and the obscurity in which the subject is consequently involved, render interesting, in a particular degree, the discovery of two documents of high antiquity and unquestionable authenticity, with the particulars of which we here present our readers. The documents, to which we allude, are two metal tablets, of a date, 709 years before the Christian era, on which is engraved, in ancient Greek, an account of a music feast at Epyræ, (Corinth), in the third year of the sixteenth Olympiad, or in the year before Christ, 709, by Lasus, of Hermoine. An important addition to the history of ancient Greek music is thus furnished, interesting, alike, to the antiquary and to the lover of the art, and which throws more light upon its nature and character, in those early ages, than all the labors of the numerous writers upon this subject. A most elaborate account, with the comments and historical memoranda attached, by the celebrated pro-

fessor Murchard, of Berlin, whose nephew, M. Krautmann, was the fortunate discoverer of these interesting relics of antiquity, is published in the last number of the *Harmonicon*.

A Vienna paper, of April 8, states, that "M. Karl Krautner has obtained a patent, for one year, for a new invention, of which the following is the literal specification:—"A carriage, with a moving, straight, and endless iron rail-way, for the conveyance, as well of burdens, however heavy, as of travellers, with very little friction, and shaking as easily, quickly, and without noise, as with carriages on fixed iron rail-roads, without any greater expense of propelling power, up or down hill, and in any optional lateral direction, over paved or unpaved roads, whether passing over meadow, clay, or sandy ground; lastly, without causing dust or dirt in the roads, and without injuring them."

*Cherac, (S. C.), May 13.* Mr. Joseph Bell, of whom we had occasion to speak in our last paper, has invented a new kind of furnace for melting pig-metal, and casting machinery, &c. Within a fortnight past, he has put one of his furnaces into operation in this place, and the period of time, required to melt pig-metal in this furnace, is only about half of that occupied by one of an ordinary kind. The great economy, in building these furnaces, is still more astonishing; the whole expense not exceeding \$80. The quantity of fuel, necessary to be used, is also infinitely less. [Gazette.]

#### *On British affairs, &c.*

The British parliament has made a further appropriation of \$170,000, for the British museum. This sum goes to extend the gallery of paintings.

30,000, had been granted by parliament to promote emigration to Canada, from Ireland. In the debate on the resolution, Mr. Hume said, he was credibly informed that 18 out of every 20 emigrants to Canada passed over to the United States.

Among the many improvements lately suggested for the embellishment of the metropolis, is one for the lighting the names of streets and the church clocks, during the hours when otherwise they are useless.

Kean had been playing at Manchester, but no ladies appeared in the theatre.

At the election of a lord rector, for the university of Glasgow, in November last, the votes were equally divided between sir Walter Scott and Mr. Brougham. The decision, therefore, devolved upon the preceding lord rector, who, on the 4th instant, gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Brougham.

In the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1825, 5,084,702 tons of coal were exported from Great Britain, of which, 278,695 tons were exported to foreign ports, 691,430 tons to Ireland, and 4,114,577 tons coastwise.

On the 9th of April last, four, (Canadian), Indian chiefs, were introduced to the king—on which occasion they fell on their knees; a singular position for an Indian to be placed in before his fellow-man! They all spoke French fluently, and the grand chief addressed the king as follows:

"I was instructed not to speak in the royal presence unless in answer to your majesty's questions; but my feelings overpower me; my heart is full; I am amazed at such unexpected grace and condescension, and cannot doubt that I shall be pardoned for expressing our gratitude. The sun is shedding its genial rays upon our heads. It reminds me of the great Creator of the universe—of Him who can make alive and who can kill. Oh! may that gracious and beneficent Being, who promises to answer the fervent prayers of his people, bless abundantly your majesty! may He grant you much bodily health; and, for the sake of your happy subjects, may He prolong

your valuable life. It is not alone the four individuals who now stand before your majesty who will retain, to the end of their lives, a sense of the kind and touching reception; the whole of the nation, whose representatives we are, will ever love and be devoted to you—their good and great father."

The king replied in French, and observed, that he had listened, with great delight, to their affecting and loyal address; that he had always respected the excellent people who formed the various tribes in his North American possessions, and that he would avail himself of every opportunity to promote their welfare, secure their happiness, and prove himself to be, indeed, their father.

A proposal is under consideration by the British government for an improved system of conveying the foreign mails. The plan suggested would extend to their most distant possessions in every quarter of the globe. It is calculated that the rapidity of conveyance would be such as to produce an average saving of two months' interest on the aggregate amount of foreign remittances. Three years are required for completing the arrangements necessary for establishing a general communication with every point from which foreign mails are received. The decision of government, on this proposition, was expected daily.

One hundred artizans have sailed for Buenos Ayres in the ship Iphigenia.

By the official returns, printed by the order of the house of commons, it appears that, in the year, ending on the 5th of January last, the quantity of raw silk, imported into Great Britain, was 3,047,704½ lbs. of which, 1,047,640½ lbs. came from France, 1,307,800 3-16 lbs. from the East Indies and China, 334,444 lbs. from Italy, and 316,397 lbs. from Turkey. During the same period, 334,323½ lbs. of thrown silk were imported from Italy, and 416 lbs. from France. There were, also, 1 lb. of thrown silk imported from Spain, and 1-16 lb. from Malta. The total quantity of silk, raw and thrown, imported, during that year, was 3,382,357 10-16th lbs. The total amount of drawback paid on raw and thrown silk, and on manufactured silk goods, was 472,255l. 18s. 6d.

By a return made to parliament, it appears that the number of houses, licensed for the reception of lunatics, in 1822, was 43; in 1823, 44; and in 1824, 47; and the number of lunatics confined in them, during the first of these years, was 1,725; and during the two last, 1,727.

It is said that the embassy of the duke of Northumberland, (to be present at the coronation of the king of France), will cost nearly fifty thousand pounds, and that the expense will be borne entirely by himself. There will be, in his grace's train, nearly a hundred persons: one half domestics, the rest gentlemen. His grace's dress of state is a dark blue coat, with stand-up collar: the collar, the cuffs, the front and face, composed of one solid mass of gold embroidery in leaves, forming a bold scroll: the waistcoat and breeches, white kerseymer. The young noblemen, and gentlemen in the suite, will wear the same kind of uniform, only less ornamental. The comptroller of the household, and the other upper servants, will all wear court-dresses: the coat, of dark brown superfine cloth, with rich cut steel buttons, lined with white silk.

### Commodore Porter's Defence

A pamphlet, of 106 pages, has just issued from the press at Washington, entitled "An exposition of the facts and circumstances which justify the expedition to Foxardo, and the consequences thereof, together with the proceedings of the court of in-

quiry thereon, held by order of the honorable the secretary of the navy:—By D. PORTER."

The pamphlet has the following dedication:  
 To John Quincy Adams, president of the United States:  
 This humble effort to vindicate my conduct and character, is most respectfully dedicated by his very obedient and faithful servant,  
 D. PORTER.  
 Washington, May 11, 1825.

And the following note, explanatory of the publisher's reasons for making the publication, is prefixed to it:

ADVERTISEMENT. The reader will bear in mind that when I was recalled from my command to account for the affair at Foxardo, I pledged myself to justify it. By the conduct of the court, to which the subject was referred for investigation, I was driven from its presence, and prevented from making the explanations on which I founded my justification. Therefore, to redeem my pledge, I submit the following sheets:  
 D. P.

Having been displaced from my command, by order of the secretary of the navy, to furnish such explanations as may be required of every thing connected with the cause, origin, progress and termination of my "transactions" at Foxardo, I must refer to the letters of lieut. Platt, Mr. S. Cabot, and Mr. Bergeest, for the origin; to my letter to the governor of Foxardo, and my official report to the secretary of the navy, for the progress and termination; and to the following explanation for the cause.

I rest my justification on the laws of nations and of nature, highly approved precedents, and the orders of the secretary of the navy.

I shall show, in the order I have placed them, how far I am justified on each of those grounds, and trust that I shall not only fully acquit myself of any charge of wickedness, wantonness, rashness, or indiscretion, but prove that I should have failed in my duty to my country, had I not punished, by intimidation or otherwise, the people and government of Foxardo.

It is not, nor can it be, denied, that pirates are considered by the laws of nations the enemies of the human race; and, this being the case, it is the duty of all nations to put them down. In the case of pirates, then, there are no neutrals; it being the duty of all nations to put them down, all nations are allies against them. In the case of belligerents, where the army of one party enters the territory of a neutral power, the army of the other has a right to follow it there; and the right is strengthened if the pursuing army follow its enemy into the territory of an ally. This is the doctrine contained in my instructions.

Spain, and the dependencies of Spain, are as much bound as any others in the alliance for the suppression of piracy, and if she fails in her obligation, she is responsible for the omission, and must necessarily suffer the inconveniences resulting from the endeavors of others to put down the system, among which are the destruction of fishermen's houses and boats on the coasts of the islands frequented by pirates, the seizure of suspicious vessels and persons, and the alarm and damage done in fresh pursuit.

Of these she has no right to complain, if she makes no effort of her own to put down piracy, and heretofore never has complained, even when considerable efforts of her own have been made. If, then, as the ally of Spain, we have a right to land on her shores and having a right to land there, have a right also to all her "countenance and support," what follows if the right is denied to us? If, so far from giving us countenance and support, piracy is aided and abetted, an asylum is offered to pirates, and those who land in pursuit are seized and imprisoned; does not the nation, city, town or people, who thus made common cause with pirates, lose all respect for their own cha-

raeter? forfeit all the respect of others? abandon the advantage of the common alliance? and become, not only the allies of pirates, but our open and active enemies, and justify us in treating them as such? As enemies, then, we have the certain and undoubted right to land, pursue, chastise, and intimidate them; and the principle is the same, whether they are the inhabitants of a fishing hut, of a town, a city, a province, or a nation. The magnitude of the object makes no change in the principle; and what is justifiable in one case, is justifiable in the other: territorial immunity is as much invaded and violated by the burning of a hut, as by desolating a province. The punishment, in either case, must, of course, depend on circumstances, and the means of him who has it in charge to suppress piracy.

The people and authorities of Foxardo, by the imprisonment of an American officer in pursuit of pirates, lost all respect for their own character by becoming, not only the allies of pirates, but our open enemies, and, of course, were not only not entitled to any respect from me, but laid themselves liable to chastisement, in the event of my means justifying the enterprise, which the first law of nature, self preservation, loudly called on me to undertake, for fear their example should become contagious, and much inconvenience and bloodshed should be the consequence.

The officers under my command have often been employed on duty similar to that of lieutenant Platt, by my order: the orders given by me to them, have, in every instance, been in strict conformity with those of the secretary of the navy; and they have the same right to my protection in their execution, as I conceive I have to that of the secretary of the navy. Without the assurance of this right, where is the officer, let me ask, who would be willing to execute the orders of his superior?

Acting on this principle, which is in accordance with common sense and justice, I undertook the enterprise to chastise and intimidate the authorities of a town, who had forfeited their character as allies to us, by becoming the allies of pirates and our open enemies, as much to prevent a repetition of the offence they had committed, as to assure those under my command that they should receive every countenance; support and protection from me, in the performance of their lawful duties, and by that means encourage them to make laudable efforts to effect the objects for which the expedition to suppress piracy was fitted out. The manner of my performing this duty, I trust, needs no apology; it was done in a way best calculated to prevent an effusion of blood, and to secure the innocent inhabitants from injury: the object was effected in a manner not only to satisfy the officers and men under my command, that redress, under such injuries, was certain, but the people of Foxardo also, and others similarly situated, that numbers and distance were no security for them.

The spiking of their guns was a matter of necessity. Had I not done so, there can be no doubt that some of us would have shared the fate of lieutenant Cocke, who was killed from the batteries of St. John's, the capital of the same island in which Foxardo is situated, at a time when the character of the expedition and its object were both known to its chief, for which outrage no redress has yet been obtained, and which the strength of the place, and the weakness of the force under my command, prevented my seeking, forcibly, at the time it was committed.

It is almost useless to quote from writers on international law, to support the principles I have stated to have guided me in my conduct, in relation to the affair at Foxardo; but, having said that I have acted in conformity to the laws of nations, it may be expected that I should, by good authority, support my assertion.

Vattel is an author frequently quoted, and his authority may be deemed a sufficient guide for one who has all his life been engaged in other pursuits than the study of international law, and has been more frequently placed in emergencies, when he has been under the necessity of resorting to the resources of his own mind, than afforded the opportunity of referring to books as his guide.

By a reference to book 3d, chap. 6th, sec. 94, of Vattel, it is stated, that "every associate of my enemy is, indeed, himself my enemy; it matters little whether any one makes war on me directly, and, in his own name, or under the auspices of another; whatever rights war gives me against my principal enemy, the like it gives me against all his associates." On this principle, then, the authorities and people of Foxardo became my enemies by associating with my enemies; and whatever right war gave me against the pirates, it gave me against Foxardo; and having this right, I should have been perfectly justifiable in making good my threat to burn the town, if it had not been ransomned by suitable concessions, and a promise, on the part of the authorities, to pursue, in future, a different course from the one that caused my visit there.

As the allies of Spain against the common enemy, we had a right to its countenance and support, to the extent of its means, in pursuit of pirates; we had a right, as allies, to cross the territorial boundaries of Spain to pursue them; and in doing so, there was no cause for offence on the part of Spain, the object being lawful and usual; and resistance, therefore, to the exercise of this right, became an offence, on the part of Spain, and an injury to us, of which we have a right to complain, and to obtain redress.

Vattel, book 2d, chap. 2d, sec. 19th, says, "nothing is more opposite to the duties of humanity, nor more contrary to the society which should be cultivated by nations, than offences or actions, which give a just displeasure to others; every nation, therefore, should avoid giving any real offence—I say a real; for should he, who manifests a displeasure at our behavior when we are only using our rights, or fulfilling our duties, he is to blame, not we."

According to Vattel, not only Foxardo—not only Porto Rico, but Spain herself, is answerable for the conduct of her subjects; and, if she fails to restrain their mischievous and base attempts, lays herself liable to the same punishment as those who did the injury, and it is the duty of all nations to unite in treating her as the common enemy of mankind. For years past we have been suffering under the injuries we have received from the people and authorities of Porto Rico, and no redress has been obtained from the mother country; more, perhaps, from inability to restrain and control her colonies, than from any want of will on her part to do us justice. Porto Rico must, therefore, be considered, in a measure, independent of Spain, so far that Spain cannot, or will not, prevent a repetition of the injuries which have been the subject of complaint from us. We, therefore, have a right to use the means we have of obtaining redress or of inflicting punishment on her for injuries, atonement for which is withheld from us; and it is the duty of all nations to unite with us, to treat the people of Porto Rico as the enemies of the human race. Vattel, book 2d, chap. 6th, sec. 78. In short, there is another case, where the nation, in general, is guilty of the base attempt of its members. This is when, by its manners or the maxims of its government, it accustoms and authorizes its citizens to plunder and use ill foreigners, indifferently, or make inroads into the neighboring countries, &c. Thus the nation of the Usbecks is guilty of all the robberies committed by the individuals of which it is composed. The princes, whose subjects are robbed and massacred, and whose lands are infested by these robbers,

may justly punish the entire nation. What do I say? all nations have a right to enter into a league against such a people, to repress them, and to treat them as the common enemies of the human race."

A nation or people, then, known to be of a base and mischievous character, who have been in the frequent habit of making injurious attempts, such as the Barbary powers, and the people and authorities of Porto Rico, and who, by policy, manners or maxims of government, encourages, accustoms and authorizes its citizens to depredate on the property of others, not only justifies reprisal, but authorizes the nations injured by them, to provide for their own security by punishing the offender; by inflicting a punishment on him calculated to deter him from like attempts, and deterring others. It has a right to use every honest attempt to prevent evil to itself, even by anticipating the machinations of the people or power engaged in opposition to its interests, and put him out of the condition to injure it.

The following quotation is so full on the subject, that I deem it unnecessary to offer any thing more, in justification and in support of the principles adopted by myself, except to show that, what a nation may do, may be done, and has often been done, by individuals, acting on the presumed wishes of the government to which they belong.

Vattel, book 2d, chap. 4th, sec. 56. "It is safest to prevent the evil, when it can be done. A nation has a right to resist an injurious attempt, and to make use of force, and every honest means, against the power that is actually engaged in opposition to it, and even to anticipate its machinations, always observing not to attack it upon vague and uncertain suspicions, in order to avoid exposing itself to become an unjust aggressor. When the evil is done, the same right of security authorizes the offended to endeavor to obtain a complete reparation, and, if necessary, to employ force for that purpose."

"In short, the offended has a right to provide for his security for the future, and to punish the offender by inflicting on him a pain capable of deterring him afterwards from the like attempts, and of intimidating those who shall be tempted to imitate him. He may even, if necessary, put the aggressor out of the condition to injure him. He makes use of his rights, in all these measures, when guided by reason; and, if any evil results from it, to him, who lays him under the necessity of acting thus, he can accuse none but his own injustice."

"If, then, there is, any where, a nation of a restless and mischievous disposition, always ready to injure others, to traverse their designs, and to raise domestic troubles, it is not to be doubted, that all have a right to join, in order to repress, chastise, and put it ever after out of its power to injure them."

In book 3d, chap. 15th, sec. 225, Vattel lays it down, as a general principle, "That there are occasions when the subject may reasonably suppose the sovereign's will, and act in consequence of his tacit commands." It was this principle that authorized and justified commodore Dale to commence hostilities against the Tripolitans, in 1801, when it was believed that war was intended by them; neither commodore Dale nor captain Sterrett, the officer who made the first capture, were censured, but, to the contrary, were highly applauded; and the latter received the thanks of congress, and a sword, although, at the time, war had not been declared against Tripoli. It was this principle that authorized and justified commodore Rodgers in blockading the port of Tunis, and forcing the Bey to terms, and, afterwards, drawing his ships up before the batteries at Tangier, and threatening hostilities to the emperor of Morocco, in the year 1805. It also authorized and justified commodore Decatur, in threatening hostilities to the Bey of Tunis, and the Bashaw of Tripoli, in the year

1815, and forcing them to restore large amounts of money, taken from our citizens. Neither of these officers were censured for conduct which they believed to be in accordance with the wishes of the nation, although the United States had not declared war against those powers.

It is this principle that authorizes and justifies the officers commanding troops on our distant frontiers, to commence hostilities against the Indian tribes, without declaration of war on the part of the nation. They act, in all cases, on its presumed wishes, and we know of no instance of censure.

It was this principle that authorized and justified general Jackson, without orders, to take possession of Fort St. Marks, and afterwards Pensacola, and to issue orders for the destruction of the Negro Fort, on the Suwannee. The interest of our country, the safety of its citizens, the repose of our frontier, required that he should do so. He acted on the supposed will of the nation; and, so far from being censured, he has been rewarded with the support of the government and the applause of his country. In not one of the cases cited, it is believed, had the officers any instructions whatever, that authorized the act.

In the case of general Jackson, it is expressly stated by Mr. Adams, in his correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, that the occupation of these places in Florida, by general Jackson, "was not by any order received by him from the government to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the province from the possession of Spain, nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish government: that it arose from incidents which arose in the prosecution of the war against the Indians; from the imminent danger in which the fort of St. Marks was of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestations of hostility to the United States by the commandant of St. Marks, and the governor of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to general Jackson, and impelled him, from the necessity of self-defence, to the step of which the Spanish government complains."

I shall now proceed to point out the resemblance between general Jackson's case and mine; and doubt not but it will be agreed, that the magnitude of the scale of his operation, and the comparative insignificance of mine, do not change the principle; for, should this be the case, I am tenfold criminal, in the numerous fishing butts I have destroyed on the coasts of Cuba. For, to say that I am justified in destroying fishing butts for harboring pirates, but not to threaten the destruction of a town for the same offence; while general Jackson, for the same reason, is justified in possessing himself of a province, is preposterous. I have shown, before, that the same reasons that justify acting in the one case, would justify acting in the other. That the destruction of the numerous fishing establishments, and the breaking them up, almost entirely, on the coast of Cuba, when suspected of giving shelter to the common enemy, has never been considered a violation of territory, I have proofs, in the acknowledgment of the captain general, a very short time before leaving the West Indies, to account for the transactions at Foxardo; he expresses himself as follows:

"I regret very sensibly, that you are about to retire from the command of the United States' forces in these seas; not only from the able manner in which you have discharged the important duties which have been confided to you, but from the just considerations with which you have always respected the territorial rights of the Island of Cuba. Permit me, sir, to offer my acknowledgments, and to avail myself of this occasion to confirm the assurances of my high consideration and esteem."

I have before shown, that the authorities and people of Foxardo, should, in justice, not only be considered as the allies of the pirates, but as our open

enemies, did a decision on their conduct rest only on the imprisonment of lieut. Platt, after his object and character were both made known; but there are proofs in the letter of Mr. Bergeest, that, on two former occasions, in the case of Messrs. Ellis, Gibson, and co. and that of Messrs. Bergeest and Uhlhorn, the goods were traced to Foxardo, recovered, and the perpetrators detected. Foxardo could, therefore, be considered only as a piratical rendezvous, and I should have been perfectly justifiable in treating it as such by its total destruction. But not wishing to proceed to such extremities, if atonement for the past and security for the future, could be obtained by milder means; and, as the enterprise was undertaken, as my whole conduct shows, in no hostility to the Spanish government, nor with a desire to punish the innocent, who must have necessarily suffered by the destruction of the town, I tried amicable, before I resorted to forcible means, to obtain the satisfaction which the violence and insult offered to my country, in the person of one of its officers, loudly demanded. "By all the laws of neutrality and war, as well as of prudence and humanity," I was warranted in chastising and intimidating the authorities and people of Foxardo; I was warranted in taking measures to prevent injury to me, and those under my command, seeing that injury was intended, by spiking their guns; and which, as appears by lieut. Barlon's testimony, was not done, or even ordered to be done, until the batteries were manned, and the guns trained on our vessels, (all bearing the American flag,) with evident design of hostility. I was warranted, in fact, in anticipating my enemy.

"There will need, (continues Mr. Adams), no citations from printed treaties on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraven on adamant on the common sense of mankind; no writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it—none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it."

The manly vindication of general Jackson, in the following quotation, and from the same pen, would alone, in the absence of all instructions, and all other guides and lights on the subject, have satisfied me of the propriety of my conduct:

"He, (gen. Jackson), took possession, therefore, of Pensacola, and of the Fort Barrancas, as he had done of St. Marks, not in the spirit of hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self-defence, giving notice that they should be restored, whenever Spain should place commanders and a force there, able and willing to fulfil the engagements of Spain towards the United States, of restraining, by force, the Florida indians from hostilities against their citizens. The president of the United States, to give a signal manifestation of his confidence in the disposition of the king of Spain to perform, with good faith, this indispensable engagement, and to demonstrate to the world, that neither the desire of conquest, nor hostility to Spain, had any interest in the councils of the United States, has directed the unconditional restoration to any Spanish officer, duly authorised to receive them, of Pensacola and Barrancas, and that of St. Marks, to any Spanish force, adequate for its defence against the attack of the savages. But the president will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon general Jackson for that conduct, the motives for which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self-defence. He thinks it, on the contrary, due to the justice which the United States have a right to claim from Spain, and you are accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish government, that inquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose

Masat, governor of Pensacola, and of Don Francisco C. Luengo commandant at St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted upon them, for having, in defiance and violation of the engagements of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages in those very hostilities against the United States, which it was their official duty to restrain. This inquiry is due to the character of those officers themselves, and to the honor of the Spanish government."

"The obligation of Spain to restrain, by force, the indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States and their citizens, is explicit, is positive, is unqualified. The fact, that for a series of years they have received shelter, assistance, supplies and protection, in the practice of such hostilities, from the Spanish commanders in Florida, is clear and unequivocal. If, as the commanders, both at Pensacola and St. Marks, have alleged, this has been the result of their weakness rather than their will; if they have assisted the indians against the United States, to avert their hostilities from the province which they had not sufficient force to defend against them, it may serve, in some measure, to exculpate individually, those officers: but it must carry demonstration irresistible to the Spanish government, that the rights of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election either to place a force in Florida, adequate to the protection of her engagements, or cede to the United States a province of which she retains nothing but the nominal possession, but which is, in fact, a derelict open to the occupancy of every enemy, civilized or savage, of the United States, and serving no other earthly purpose than as a post of annoyance to them."

I might here let the matter rest, and it may appear futile in me to give any other reasons or authority for my conduct than those I have cited, but I have still more cogent reasons than any I have yet stated: I acted not only on the supposed wishes of the government and nation at large, loudly and repeatedly expressed, but on orders intended to have met the case, and no doubt would have met it precisely, if it could have even been imagined that so great an outrage could have been committed by the authorities of any place, professing friendship to the United States, as was committed on the person of Mr. Platt. "It cannot be presumed, (says my instructions), that the government of any island will afford any protection or countenance to such robbers. It may, on the contrary, confidently be believed that all governments, and particularly those most exposed, will afford all means in their power for their suppression." Yet the government and people of Foxardo did not only afford "protection and countenance" to pirates, and, so far from affording "all means in their power for their suppression," did, to cap the climax of their atrocity, *seize, imprison, and insult*, an American officer, while in the execution of his lawful duties, and while acting in strict conformity with the orders of the government; thus losing all respect for their own character, and forfeiting the respect of others, by identifying themselves and interests with freebooters and out-laws, and making common cause with the enemies of the human race against the civilized world.

If it is asked where I find the wishes and opinions of the nation and the government, so often and so loudly expressed, as to justify my operations at Foxardo, I answer in the messages and communications of the executive to congress, at various times; the acts of congress for the suppression of piracy, reports of committees, and speeches of members of congress; in the petitions of the mercantile part of the community to congress, and to the executive, in the public prints, and in the general sentiment of the body of the people.

I could give numerous extracts from the various authorities cited, but their publicity renders it unnecessary that I should do so; I shall, therefore, merely refer to the president's message, and communications of the secretaries of state and navy, the acts declaring war against pirates, and making appropriations for their suppression, the reports of the chairmen of the committees to whom the subject was referred. It is unnecessary to cite the various petitions and memorials of the merchants in our sea ports, the numerous speeches of members of congress on the occasion, and it would be almost as impossible to enumerate the various newspaper publications on the subject, as it would be to collect the sentiments uttered by our citizens. All unite in deprecating the abominable system, and calling aloud for punishment, not only on the wretches immediately concerned in it, but on their *aiders, abettors and accessories*.

The constitution of the United States prescribes no form for promulgating a declaration of war. The publication of the act for the suppression of piracy was alone sufficient to make known to the world, that war had been formally declared by the U. States against pirates. A squadron was equipped for the purpose of pursuing them, with the command of which I was honored, and I sailed with the prayers and best wishes of mankind in general. My orders, although drawn up with great care, and which lay down certain general principles as my guide in my operations against pirates and intercourse with foreign nations, omit to define to me *what is piracy*. It became, therefore, necessary for me to refer to such authorities as were within my reach at sea, for a definition of the term. Although the 10th article of the 8th section of the constitution empowers congress to define piracy, the laws of the United States, except in those for the suppression of the slave trade, and the acts of March 3d, 1819, and May 15th, 1820,\* are silent on the subject. It became, therefore, necessary to seek for a definition in other authorities, among writers on international law, to which the act of March 3d refers. "Pirates," according to Spilman are common sea rovers, without any fixed place of residence, who acknowledge no sovereign and no law, and support themselves by pillage and depredations at sea." The definition is sufficiently clear and precise with regard to pirates who rove the ocean, have no fixed residence, and who acknowledge no sovereign and no law, but it does not describe the pirates whom it was made my duty to seek and encounter.

The following extract from the orders of the secretary of the navy, endeavors to describe the origin, nature and character, of the system of piracy which I was sent to suppress, differing essentially from Spilman's definition, but still omitting to define *what is piracy*.

"The system of piracy which has grown up in the West Indies, has obviously arisen from the war between Spain and the new governments, her late provinces in this hemisphere, and from the limited force in the islands, and their sparse population, many portions of each being entirely uninhabited and desolate, to which the active authority of the government does not extend. It is understood that establishments have been made by parties of these banditti in those uninhabited parts to which they carry their plunder, and retreat in time of danger."

The stat. 11 and 12 W. 3, c. 7 made perpetual by stat. 6. Geo. 3, c. 19, enacts that "all persons who set forth any pirates, or be assisting to those committing piracy, or that conceal such pirates, or receive any vessels or goods piratically taken, shall be

\*The 3d section of the act of May 15th, 1820, makes the landing and robbery on shore, by the crew of any piratical vessel, an act of piracy, and punishable as such with death.

deemed accessory to the piracy, and suffer as principals."

By stat. 8 Geo. 1st, 1. c. 25, made perpetual by stat. 2. Geo. 2, c. 25, "the trading with known pirates, or furnishing them with stores and ammunition, or fitting out any vessel for that purpose, or in any wise consulting, combining, confederating, or corresponding with them, shall be deemed piracy."

These authorities are a sufficient definition of the system of piracy, as it really exists on the coasts of Porto Rico and Cuba, and very justly and properly hold the accessories equally guilty with the principal. The authorities of Foxardo were accessories only, so far as we know, but as such, the laws for the suppression of piracy authorizes hostilities against them, and the authorities quoted provide a punishment equal to the one inflicted on the principal.

"The crime of piracy or robbery and depredation on the high seas is," (according to Jacobs), "an offence against the universal laws of society, (a pirate, therefore, being, according to Coke, *hosti humani generis*, 3 inst. 113.) As, therefore, he has renounced all the benefits of society and government, and reduced himself afresh to the savage state of nature, by declaring war against all mankind, all mankind must declare war against him: so that every community has a right, by the rule of self defence, to inflict that punishment upon him, which every individual would, in a state of nature, have been otherwise entitled to do for any invasion of his person or personal property."

I have before asserted that it could not be denied, that pirates were considered by the laws of nations the enemies of the human race, and that all mankind were allies against them, and the assertion is founded on the above authority, as well as on the orders and instructions under which I have acted, and which have also the laws of nations for their support.

It appears, from the authority last quoted, that every pirate reduces himself to a state of nature, and defies all laws, and may be punished by any community, in the same manner as any individual, reduced to a state of nature, would have a right to punish him who invaded him or his personal property; or in other words, to punish piracy at discretion, without any regard to law. To show that this, and this alone is the true meaning of the author, I offer the following quotation from the *Lex Mœcatoria*, 164: "A piracy is attempted on the ocean, if the pirates are overcome, the takers may immediately inflict the punishment by hanging them up at the main yard end, though this is understood when no legal judgment may be obtained; hence, if a ship on a voyage to any part of America, on the plantations there, on the discovery of those ports, is attacked by a pirate, but in the attempt the pirate is overcome, the pirates may be forthwith executed without any solemnity of condemnation, by the marine law."

I have now shown that the laws of nations and of nature, justified my landing at Foxardo, to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future. I have shown that the approved conduct of those who committed acts of hostilities without any declaration of war on the part of the United States, or orders from the government, justified hostilities on my part, even if there had been no declaration of war, or orders to give a sanction to my proceedings. That war having been formally declared and promulgated, and the laws making the accessory equally guilty and punishable with the principal, I should have failed in my duty, having the means, if I had not brought the authorities and people of Foxardo to punishment, as accessories to the pirates who had taken refuge and received protection there.

I have also shown that as pirates, and of course the accessories of pirates, set at defiance all law, so are they not entitled to its benefits, and "they may be forthwith executed without any solemnity of condem-

nation, by the marine law;" and consequently I should have been justifiable in using the severest measures that have been adopted in punishing the authorities and people of Foxardo. But, for the severity of the measures adopted by me, I refer to facts, and shall not say one word in defence of them.

I might stop here with a perfect confidence of an acquittal from the charge of rashness and indiscretion, in the violation of the territorial jurisdiction and immunities of Spain, or of any disposition to offer to that government any indignity or insult; but as, without asking of me explanation, and without complaint from Spain, or from any other quarter, it has been thought proper to anticipate even the resolution, and wishes of Mr. Archer, (already distinguished for his active hostility towards me in the trial of lieut. Kennon,) by ordering me from my station, to explain the transactions at Foxardo, which it has pleased the secretary of the navy to term "extraordinary;" and as I am placed before the world as a condemned and degraded officer, it is a duty I owe to myself, as well as to the service to which I belong, and it may be useful to others to know, that, in all this "transaction," I was acting in as strict conformity with the letter and spirit of my instructions as the nature of the case would admit of; that it was provided for as near as could be imagined by the government, and that I have, in no instance, departed from my instructions, so far as I could, by repeated perusal, understand them. I have perceived no obscurity in them, and I complain of none. I believe I understand them, and the intentions of those who drew them up; and without national or natural law, or precedent, I feel a confidence that the responsibility of my conduct at Foxardo, if improper, rests upon those who issued the orders, not on me who executed them. I do not wish it understood, however, that I dispute the propriety of the orders—to the contrary, I fully concur in the doctrine laid down in them. They are framed on the laws of nations, were drawn up by one well versed in them, and were intended to supply the want of a knowledge of international law on my part. I not only subscribed to that part which authorizes my landing and pursuing pirates on the territory of a foreign power, and denounces those nations so lost to a sense of respect for their own character and interest, and the respect of others, as to refuse to put down piracy, much less to afford them an asylum and protection; but I subscribe to the yet stronger measures which have been recently recommended by the executive—nothing short of authority to land, pursue, and hold the authorities of places answerable for the pirates who issue from them and resort there—to make them answerable by reprisals on the property of the inhabitants, and to blockade the ports on the islands. Nothing short of these measures can put down the disgraceful system. I also coincide in opinion with the president, that neither the government of Spain, nor the government of either of the islands, Porto Rico and Cuba, can, with propriety, complain of a resort to either of those measures, or all of them, should they be resorted to, as the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to Spain and her islands, as well as to us. To the contrary, it should be expected that they will faithfully co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. Whatever measures, however, may be resorted to by the United States, the first thing necessary to secure success, is to protect, countenance, and support the officer employed to execute them; and, in any measures which he may adopt requiring energy of action, he ought not to be discouraged and degraded by punishment before complaint, or removed from his command without being allowed the opportunity of explaining his reasons for his conduct. Without such assurances, no officer, in his

senses, would willingly undertake the delicate duties which I have been performing: and, if compelled, would, from his apprehensions of sharing my fate, scarcely meet the expectations of the government and people of the United States. The discouraging circumstance of my removal for the offence of landing on Porto Rico, and punishing the accessories of pirates, the authorities of Foxardo, may have a much more important effect in retarding the suppression of piracy, than is at present apprehended. So long as the governors and people of the small towns of Porto Rico and Cuba, are satisfied that they may imprison us with impunity, and that punishment certainly follows any attempt on our part to obtain redress and security to our persons, so long the suppression of piracy is impossible; and he who, on those terms, is willing to undertake it, loses sight of his own respectability, and of the respectability of his nation and flag.

I have satisfactorily shown that, by the laws of nations, I had a right to land on the shores of Porto Rico, in pursuit of my enemy. I have shown that, against the enemy, in pursuit of whom I was ordered to land, war had been formally declared by my country. I have shown that the allies, aiders, abettors, &c. of this enemy, were, by the laws of nations and of England, and by mercantile laws, also, my enemies, and liable to the same punishment as their principals. I have, in fact, shown that, by the laws of nations alone, I was perfectly justified in landing and chastising, even to hanging, the authorities of Foxardo. I have further shown that, without even the formality of a declaration of war, and without even being ordered by their government, but merely on their own will and sense of right, other officers, under similar circumstances, have invaded foreign territory and committed acts of war, and their motives being good, their conduct was approved of, on their own representation of it. I have now to show that, besides national and civil law, open declarations of war, and precedent, to support me, I have orders to pass the territorial boundary of a foreign nation, in pursuit of pirates, or those whom I have just cause to suspect of being such, to seize and bring them to justice; and, in the event of the local authorities refusing to prosecute such persons, I am then ordered to take them from such territory, on board the vessels under my command. The orders are full and explicit, and, in the absence of other justifying circumstances, I should be willing to rest the defence of my conduct on them alone. The following are the orders alluded to, dated Feb. 1st, 1823:

*Extract.*

"Sir: You have been appointed to the command of a squadron, fitted out under an act of congress of the 20th of December last, to cruise in the West India seas, and gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of repressing piracy, and affording effectual protection to the citizens and commerce of the United States. Your attention will also be extended to the suppression of the slave trade, according to the provisions of the several acts of congress on that subject; copies of which, and the instructions heretofore given to our naval commanders thereon, are herewith sent to you. While it is your duty to protect our commerce against all unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights, both of person and property, of the citizens of the United States, wherever it shall become necessary, you will observe the utmost caution not to encroach upon the rights of others; and should you, at any time, be brought into discussion or collision with any foreign power, in relation to such rights, it will be expedient and proper that the same should be conducted with as much moderation and forbearance as is consistent with the honor of your country, and the just claims of its citizens.

"Should you, in your cruise, fall in with any foreign naval force, engaged in the suppression of pi-



racy, it is desirable that harmony and a good understanding should be cultivated between you; and you will do every thing on your part that accords with the honor of the American flag, to promote this object.

"So soon as the vessels at Norfolk shall be ready for sea, you will proceed to the West Indies, by such route as you shall judge best, for the purpose of effecting the objects of your cruise. You will establish at Thompson's island, usually called Key West, a depot, and land the ordnance and marines to protect the stores and provisions. If, however, you shall find any important objection to this place, and a more suitable and convenient one can be found, you are at liberty to select it as a depot.

"You will announce your arrival and object to the authorities, civil and military, of the island of Cuba, and endeavor to obtain, as far as shall be practicable, their co-operation, or, at least, their favorable and friendly support, giving them the most unequivocal assurance that your sole object is the destruction of pirates.

"The system of piracy which has grown up in the West Indies, has obviously arisen, from the war between Spain and the new governments, her late provinces in this hemisphere, and from the limited force in the islands and their sparse population; many portions of each being entirely uninhabited and desolate, to which the active authority of the government does not extend. It is understood that establishments have been made, by parties of these banditti, in those uninhabited parts, to which they carry their plunder, and retreat in time of danger. It cannot be presumed that the government of any island will afford any protection or countenance to such robbers. It may, on the contrary, confidently be believed, that all governments, and particularly those most exposed, will afford all means in their power for their suppression. Pirates are considered, by the laws of nations, the enemies of the human race. It is the duty of all nations to put them down; and none, who respect their own character or interest, will refuse to do it, much less afford them an asylum and protection. The nation that makes the greatest exertions to suppress such banditti, has the greatest merit. In making such exertions, it has a right to the aid of every other power to the extent of its means, and to the enjoyment, under its sanction, of all its rights in the pursuit of the object. In the case of belligerents, where the army of one party enters the territory of a neutral power, the army of the other has a right to follow it there.

"In the case of pirates, the right of the armed force of one power to follow them into the territory of another, is more complete. In regard to pirates, there is no neutral party; they being the enemies of the human race, all nations are parties against them, and may be considered as allies. The object and intention of one government is to respect the feelings, as well as the rights of others, both in substance and in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crews of any vessels which you have seen engaged in acts of piracy, or which you have just cause to suspect of being of that character, retreat into the ports, harbors, or settled parts of the islands, you may enter, in pursuit of them, such ports, harbors and settled parts of the country, for the purpose of aiding the local authorities or people, as the case may be, to seize and bring the offenders to justice, previously giving notice that this is your sole object. Where a government exists and is felt, you will, in all instances, respect the local authorities, and only act in aid of, and co-operation with them, it being the exclusive purpose of the government of the U. States to suppress piracy, an object in which all nations are equally interested, and, in the accomplishment of which, the Spanish authorities and people will, it is presumed,

cordially co-operate with you. If, in the pursuit of pirates found at sea, they shall retreat into the unsettled parts of the islands or foreign territory, you are at liberty to pursue them, so long only as there is reasonable prospect of being able to apprehend them, and, in no case, are you at liberty to pursue and apprehend any one after having been forbidden so to do by competent authority of the local government. And should you, on such pursuit, apprehend any pirates upon land, you will deliver them over to the proper authority, to be dealt with according to law, and you will furnish such evidence, as shall be in your power, to prove the offences alleged against them. Should the local authorities refuse to receive and prosecute such persons, so apprehended, or your furnishing them with reasonable evidence of their guilt, you will then keep them, safely and securely, on board some of the vessels under your command, and report, without delay, to this department, the particular circumstances of such cases."

I think, after an attentive perusal of the foregoing orders, and instructions, no one will accuse me of having gone beyond the authority given to me, by intimidating the authorities and inhabitants of a town, which, from being the rendezvous of pirates and robbers, and from the course taken by the people and authorities to defeat the object of those sent in search of them, truly deserve the name of piratical.

I am ordered to protect not only the property but the persons of our citizens. Will it be denied that lieut. Platt, and the other officers under my command, are American citizens, and entitled to my protection? And how could I have protected them had I overlooked the conduct of the Foxardians?

Difficulties were apprehended by the government, in the performance of the duties confided to me, and in any collision with foreign powers, I am instructed to conduct myself with as much moderation and forbearance as is consistent with the honor of my country, and the just claims of its citizens.

The violence and insult offered to my country, in the person of Mr Platt, it was made my duty to notice, and in the performance of this duty I did conduct myself with the greatest moderation and forbearance. The guns of the batteries were not spiked, until self preservation made it necessary for me to spike them, and, so soon as the apology of the authorities of Foxardo was received, and assurance of respect and protection for the future were given, I retired. No complaints of violence of proceeding have been offered against me by the Spaniards—a sure evidence that they had no cause of complaint, even if I had no testimony to offer in my favor; but as to the moderation of my conduct, and the precautions taken by me to preserve it in others, the testimony is ample.

In the former part of these remarks I have touched on the other parts of my instructions: I deem it, therefore, unnecessary to make any further comments. They are before the reader, and he can judge whether I have transcended them or not, and whether I should not have failed in my duty, had I not pursued the course I did at Foxardo.

I have, as yet, said nothing as to my motives. The motives of gen. Jackson, it is said, were founded in the 'purest patriotism;' and, it is presumed, the motives of the other officers I have cited, were equally pure, or their conduct would not have been approved: how their motives were ascertained, except from their conduct and assurance, I do not know. On my own part, I offer no assurances, but leave every one to judge of my motives by my conduct alone. Had my motives been bad or mischievous, I should have proceeded directly to hostilities, without giving notice to the authorities of Foxardo, and allowing them time to choose between the two alternatives offered them; and I should not have taken the pre-

caution I did to guard the persons and property of the inhabitants of Porto Rico from injury. Had, in fact, my motives been bad, I should have insisted on severer terms than those I exacted, and I should not have retired immediately after the concessions and assurances were made, but should have remained there, to enjoy the intimidated, humble and degraded condition of the authorities and the people.

That my motives were disinterested, is certain, from the circumstance of my confining myself to the single object of protection to the persons of our citizens. I had nothing personally to hope for, or to gain, by securing *their* safety; and I had certainly much to lose in making the attempt: for I placed my life at hazard.

If I have failed in justifying myself, I trust that the failure will be ascribed to the peculiarly delicate duties which have been confided to me, involving nice and intricate questions of national rights, and a zealous desire to act fully up to the wishes of the government; and not from a wish to act in opposition to its views, or to infringe on the territorial rights and immunities of others. Should there appear the slightest evidence of my having, for a moment, willfully disregarded what was due to my own country, and the respect due to the government of Spain, I shall submit, with resignation and cheerfulness, to the severest punishment that can be inflicted on me, if it even extends to deprive me of my commission, which I should then be unworthy of bearing.

For merely doing my duty, I have never asked nor expected any reward beyond the approbation of my country; and if it should appear that I have, in this instance, done no more than my duty, I confidently hope and expect that I shall escape all punishment, beyond what I have already felt.

I have stated all the grounds which, in my opinion, justified my undertaking the expedition to Foxardo. I acted on letters of an official character, already referred to, and statements which I had no doubt could be relied on. I acted on what I believed a fair construction of the laws of nations, the intention of those who framed my orders, and the public voice. I did not think it necessary to go through the formality of collecting evidence on oath, to justify me in the attempt I was about making to secure, in future, our officers from insult. Had I done so, my object would have been defeated in the time that would have elapsed, and the alarm that would have been excited by an enquiry, which could not have been kept secret.

Promptness was necessary, and I felt satisfied that the letters which I already possessed, were a sufficient justification for my proceedings.

The following documents, which have been rejected by the court, and which I do not now offer in vindication of my conduct, but in confirmation of the letters of lieut. Platt, Mr. Cabot, and Mr. Bergeest, are so full on the subject of the robberies and piratical depredations from Foxardo, and the piratical character of the authorities and people of that part of Porto Rico, that I deem it unnecessary to make any comment on them. The complicated system of villany they unfold is disgraceful to the nation to which they belong, and a continuation of it will be disgraceful to the rest of the world, and particularly to those nations most exposed to their depredations. The pirates of Cuba, of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, offer no parallel.

[Some of the accompanying papers shall be given.]

## Legislature of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. }  
Milledgeville, 23d May, 1825. }

Fellow-citizens of the senate and house of representatives:

In calling you together, I have not been unmindful of the personal inconvenience, and of the public ex-

pense which attend it. Consulting both, little will be submitted to your consideration, disconnected with the main subject of your deliberations.

The recent acquisition of our vacant territory in the occupation of the Creeks, is that subject, and the survey and appropriation, the objects which will claim your attention. For the first we are chiefly indebted to the commissioners of the United States, colonel Campbell and major Meriwether. Too much praise cannot be given to these gentlemen, for the firmness and intrepidity with which they met the most formidable obstacles, and for the untiring zeal and patient labor with which they conquered them. That, of this praise, there can be no waste or misapplication, you will read in the various documents, and correspondence connected with it, and which are submitted. You will distinctly see that the principal difficulties which embarrassed them, from beginning to end—which defeated the first treaty at Broken Arrow, and which were well high producing a rupture of the last at the Indian Springs, proceeded from a quarter, the least of all to be expected—from officers in the pay and confidence of the federal government, who, instead of rendering to the commissioners the most cordial co-operation, had organized an opposition, thereby exposing to suspicion their own government, which, in justification of itself, was finally obliged to avow that the perfidious plots and devices contrived by it, were unknown and unauthorized at Washington, at the same time the authors and contrivers were permitted to escape but with little observation, and certainly without merited punishment.

The delegation in congress, also faithful to their trust, have seconded, by active and incessant labor, the measures taken by this government, to support, not only this important right, but all other rights and interests of the state; and, in the delicate and critical relations which these involved, have so deported themselves as to command the confidence of ourselves, and the respect of all who know them.

In disposing of the territory thus acquired, it is recommended to you to consult the will of your constituents, so far as that will can be distinctly ascertained—The lands belonging to them in joint and several property, and none but themselves or immediate representatives can rightfully dispose of them. Recognising this as a fundamental principle, you have, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to look as well to ulterior and remote, as to immediate interests—interests which the people themselves cannot fail to appreciate and cherish, because they directly and equally concern each and every of them now, and their posterity hereafter. They are those of public education—of internal improvement—of relief from taxation, when taxation would be most required and and most burdensome—the efficiency of a military system for defence, in providing arms and arsenals, and all the materiel of war, for which no state ought to be dependent on another; and, indeed, every subject which, in peace or war, can conduce to the safety or prosperity of the state, and requiring for its most useful and energetic application, the propulsive instrument, money. To dilate upon these topics would be to consume your time uselessly. Your own wisdom will better supply the argument in support of each. Suffice it to say, that the accumulation of a fund for internal improvement, on an extended scale, will, by its judicious application, so multiply your resources and augment your income, as to enable you eventually to replace that fund—provide abundantly for all the wants of the state—dispense with taxation, and place you, in all these respects, on a footing with the most favored of your sister states, who, with less means, have accomplished more.

These are no idle speculations. The results are about to be realized in an illustrious instance, where a great number of the confederacy, has made her-

self-greatest by perfecting what nature has roughly sketched, and thus fulfilling, by a no very complicated process, the highest duties to herself and to God. Our physical advantages are scarcely inferior, and when it is believed to be quite practicable to divide with her the trade of the western world, our temptations cannot be less. Presupposing, therefore, that the system hitherto adopted for the settlement of our territory will be pursued, I advise that the fee upon the grant, be fixed at a rate which, whilst it makes the grant essentially a donation, and takes nothing from the pockets of the poorest of our citizens, but what will be paid without inconvenience or complaint, will, at the same time, bring something into the treasury in aid of the general fund appropriated to these objects. To this, the proceeds of the fractions and of any reservations you may think proper to make, will importantly contribute.

Having advocated the present system, from the beginning, there has been no reason to change any opinion formed of it. Men and the soil constitute the strength and wealth of nations, and the faster you plant the men, the sooner you can draw on both. No new country has been peopled faster than the territory acquired from time to time, by Georgia—none more rapidly improved with the same established modes and customs of improvement. The speculations by which its principle has been vitiated it is our bounden duty to discourage and repress—they defeat the very end of it; because, whilst you contemplate the advantage of the poor, the speculation preys upon the poor and fattens on it.

Having foreseen that troubles might arise in the Indian country, from the proceedings at Broken Arrow and the Indian Springs, I sought an early opportunity, after the first indications of them, to despatch my aid-de-camp, col. Lamar, into the nation, with a talk for that portion of the tribe which had menaced McIntosh and his friends with injury. This duty was performed entirely to my satisfaction, as you will perceive by the report of col. Lamar. They professed the most friendly sentiments, both towards the whites and towards McIntosh, and gave assurances that they were meditating harm to neither. It is believed, from recent information, that they acted in perfect sincerity and good faith, and that the subsequent departure from it was the result of the active and malignant interference of white men. In my solicitude for the peace and happiness of this afflicted race, who were about to leave us to try new fortunes in a distant land, I issued the proclamation of the 21st of March, which immediately followed the ratification of the treaty, and thus transcended the obligations enjoined by strict duty.

Having their own pledge that the peace should be kept among themselves, I wished to see no interruption of it by the Georgians, and, honorably for them, there has been none. I verily believe that, but for the insidious practices of evil-minded white men, the entire nation would have moved harmoniously across the Mississippi. The massacre of McIntosh and his friends is to be attributed to them alone. That chieftain, whose whole life had been devoted to Georgia, as faithfully as to his own tribe, fell beneath the blows of the assassins, when reposing in the bosom of his family, upon the soil of Georgia—the soil which he had defended against a common enemy, and against his own blood—which he had relinquished, forever, to our just demands, and which he had abandoned to our present use, only because we asked it. So foul a murder, perpetrated by a foreign force, upon our territory, and within our jurisdiction, called aloud for vengeance. It was my settled purpose, having first consulted the government at Washington, to have dealt out the full measure of that vengeance; so that honor, humanity, justice, being satisfied, what

ever stain may have been left upon our soil, none should upon the page of our history.

But the representatives of the people were about to assemble, who would bring with them feelings and sentiments corresponding to the occasion, tempered by a deliberate wisdom and a sound discretion—the task is cheerfully resigned to them, and whatever, in the last resort, they will—that will be done.

The consternation and alarm which immediately followed the death of McIntosh, rendered necessary measures of precaution, as well for the security of the frontiers, as for the protection of the friendly Indians, who, deserting their homes, fled with their wives and children, before the hostile party, and presenting themselves, destitute and defenceless, at various points of the frontiers, asked bread of our humanity and protection of our arms. The quartermasters were directed to supply the one, and our generals ordered to afford the other; and both at the expense of the United States, of which they had due notice. The orders and instructions to major-generals Wimberly, Miller and Shorter, with the correspondence, &c. are laid before you.

The United States government have been again advised of the earnest desire of the government of Georgia, that the line, between this state and the state of Alabama, should be run and marked. The United States answer to the last request, that it is a concern of the two states exclusively, in which the United States will not interfere. On the former occasion, as you will remember, the general government declined a participation, and upon the allegation, singly, that the state of Alabama had not given her assent. The state of Alabama had, in fact, given her assent, and had sought, with much solicitude, the concurrence of Georgia. Very recently, her former resolutions, upon this subject, have been rescinded, and Georgia is left free to run the line, with or without her co-operation, as she may deem best. The correspondence with the general government, and the letter of the governor of Alabama, are submitted.

Our claims to the lands occupied by the Cherokees, within our limits, as well as those on account of Indian depredations, provided for by the first treaty at the Indian Springs, are adverted to only to inform you of the actual state of those interests, and for this purpose the various papers connected with them, are laid before you.

Since you were last in session, much of anxiety and concern have been manifested for all the interests connected with the bank of Darien. The origin of the excitement and consequent depreciation of the paper of that institution may be considered fit subjects of investigation—the report of a committee, appointed to examine the state of its affairs, having been reviewed and adopted by you, left, at the close of the session, the solvency of the bank indisputable. When, on a subsequent occasion, it became necessary for the executive to pass an order connected with this depreciation, and the administration of the finances, I did not hesitate so to act, as to conform the order both to your expressed opinion and the practice of the treasury. As no change has been made in the condition of the institution, I would suffer none to be made in the payments and receipts of its bills at the treasury, until you should order otherwise; and, whilst I would not permit any measure to be taken which would be construed into depreciation at the treasury; I would suffer none that would have the least effect to embarrass the operations of the other institutions; and this was the more proper, because the difficulties of the one institution might be ascribable, in some degree, to remissness or indiscretion in the management, for which it was certainly not entitled to favor, whilst the operation at the treasury still continued favorable to it, inasmuch as the receipts and payments, being confined to English bills, and the receipts exceeding

the payments, there would be a constant accumulation of such bills, and, consequently, a subtraction, to that amount, from the circulation of the country.

In every other state of the union, where bank credit has been sustained, these institutions mutually aid and assist each other, and, by harmonious co-operation, maintain, unimpaired, the circulating medium of that state. Those of Georgia must profit of this wise example. Interest and credit are not to be found in rivalry and discord, and it is sincerely hoped and believed that, in this instance, conflicting opinions have been the result of misapprehension or mistake. The great institution of the United States keeps them all in check, and should, at the same time, keep them all in union.

The expenses incurred, by the reception of general Lafayette, amount to \$7,198 32, as you will see by the accounts and vouchers which are exhibited. The executive had, in this instance, received an unlimited power over the public treasure, which ought never to be confided but upon very extraordinary occasions. It is due to the public, as well as to the officer charged with the disbursement, to institute a strict inquiry into the expenditure, thus exacting, as far as practicable, after the expenditure, that accountability, which, in ordinary cases, ought to be secured before. The orders given to my aids-de-camp, who were charged with their execution, enjoined on them the strictest economy; and, all circumstances considered, they have not disappointed my expectations.

Since your last meeting, our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Beside the resolution presented for the consideration of the senate, by Mr. King, of New York—it is understood that the attorney general of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his government faithfully, and to speak as its mouth-piece, has recently maintained, before the supreme court, doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that tribunal, will make it quite easy for the congress, by a short decree, to divest this entire interest, without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established, which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the supreme court, and the principle, once settled, the act of congress follows, of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the southern country—one movement of the congress, unresisted by you, and all is lost. Temporarily no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee, by the constitution, we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment, you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course, you will not be a party to it from the moment the general government shall make that movement.

If this matter be an evil, it is our own—if it be a sin, we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it, we ask not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If, like the Greeks and Romans, the moment we cease to be masters, we are slaves—we, thenceforth, minister, like the modern Italians, to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors, we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire would be gone—we would stand stripped and desolate, under a fervid sun, and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and

foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly now, that it is not too late, to step forth, and, having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arins.

Your fellow-citizen,

G. M. TROUP.

### CHRONICLE.

The frigate *Constellation*, with Mr. Poinsett, our minister to Mexico, has arrived at Vera Cruz. We frequently hear of the West India squadron, and are happy to find that the officers and crews are very generally healthy.

*Explosion.* Three persons were killed, one drowned, and three others injured, by the explosion of the boiler of the steam boat *Legislator*, as she was about to leave the wharf at New York, on the 2d inst. All except one, appear to have belonged to the boat. The killed were a fireman, the cook and a waiter. There were upwards of sixty passengers on board. Boats to be towed will soon be in fashion, and a large one, with superior accommodations, is building at New York. The machinery of the *Legislator* was on the low pressure principle. The accident is attributed, by some, to the desperate exertions that are too often made, that one boat may arrive at her point of destination half a minute before her opponent and rival—which is regarded as a much more important matter than the safety of the passengers.

The steam acts upon the body with surprising power. The face and legs of one of the black men were nearly as white as those of a white person. And a medical gentleman took the skin with the nails, from one of the hands, as whole and as perfect as a new glove!

The steam boats *Hudson* and *Balize*, met, in passing a high bluff in the Alabama, at night, and came into contact—the one ascending at the rate of six miles an hour, and the other descending at the rate of 10. The shock was terrible. None of the passengers or of the crew were lost; but the *Hudson* sunk in a very short time, her stern in forty feet water, and the greater part of her cargo was lost.

*New York.* A party of riotous young men, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d instant, assailed some gentlemen who were returning home from a wedding party, and, by an unfortunate blow, killed David R. Lambert, esq. a very respectable merchant of New York. The young men have been arrested. Mr. L. died instantly.

*Brooklyn.* Property in this beautiful village, which is on Long island opposite the city of New York, has experienced a great rise in value. A lot that was bought for \$1,375 in 1814, was lately sold for \$9,025.

*New Bedford.* This town, by a late census, was found to contain 5,276 inhabitants—of whom, 2,428 were males, and 2,827 females, and 321 blacks. The number of families 935. The population in 1820 was 3,947. Increase 1580, in about four and a half years.

*Butter* was lately selling at Harrisburg, Pa. at five cents per lb. and is said "not to have been as cheap since the memory of man." It is probably cheaper in several parts of the United States; and I have known it to be sold for 4d. in the public market of a much larger town than Harrisburg.

*Novel transportation.* Yesterday, (says a late New York paper), a drove of 89 head of fine fat cattle passed up the Bowery—from West New York, in twenty odd hours from Albany, by the tow-boats of the Henry Eckford, with a canal boat and cargo in company. Where will the benefits of steam and canal navigation end?

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 16—VOL. IV.]

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[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 719

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Several friends, in different parts of the United States, having requested subscription papers that they may assist in extending the circulation of the REGISTER, one of them will be enclosed in each sheet of the present number—that all who feel zealous for the spreading of this work, may have an equal opportunity to do what they conveniently can to obtain new subscribers, transmitting their names, with the amount of their subscriptions, to the editor.

The steadiness of purpose, regard for impartiality, respect for private character and veneration for truth, with which the editor has hitherto endeavored to mark the business of the REGISTER, shall continue to be strictly observed; and all public papers and proceedings which, in his estimation, are needful to a correct understanding of the nature and character of public measures and public men shall be given, as they generally are, without much, if any, comment, let them affect what party or persons they may—and both sides, and all sides, shall have the same opportunity of being heard before "the bar of the public reason." When this is the case, the people will not often fail to form a rightful judgment of every thing that may interest them. To digest, arrange and select and register such matters is the main object of this publication, and it shall not be neglected.

The materials are very abundant; and, as a book of reference, the REGISTER is every day increased and increasing in value. The approved-of industry, and, perhaps, it may be allowable to add, independence, which has so long sustained this work and rendered it a favorite with many of the most respectable citizens of the union, must be continued, with that freedom of discussion, which is always exerted when occasion appears to require it, in regard to great national matters: and the editor believes that, by almost fourteen years of experience, he may appeal, in behalf of himself, to one of his favorite quotations, that "truth is a victor without violence."

The treaty with Colombia is given in the present sheet. Independent of the fact that, being duly ratified, it has become a part of the law of the land, it contains many points and particulars of more than usual interest. It is besides, the first treaty of its kind concluded with the new states of the south. Its doctrine relative to war, is novel and important—and honorable to the parties.

**THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.** We insert some extracts from the late speeches delivered in parliament in relation to the *Catholic Question* and the *Corn Laws*: the one belonging to freedom of conscience and the other to freedom of trade. But it seems that the government is resolved to keep both in "shackles," notwithstanding so many words have been uttered about the march of mind and progress of liberal principles.

The first of these matters interests every friend of civil and religious liberty—for the time has arrived when all rational men believe that there cannot be a right in human government, whether secular or ecclesiastic, to dictate articles of religious faith—that is, to interpret the bible by the point of the sword! for such, in reality, is the operation of every established curia, as *state religions* are called. There is neither charity nor peace in them—pride and hypocrisy are the only things that prosper under them. They are very convenient to keep mankind in a state of slavery, and, as such, are nourished the more as governments are the more arbitrary and unjust. The other subject is immediately important to the people

of the United States, as shewing the policy of the British, in their intercourse with other nations; and especially so at this time, because that Mr. Huskisson and others have sent forth a cry in favor of free trade. "Great is the Diana of the Ephesians!" But it now plainly appears that, by "free trade," Mr. Huskisson and his fellow laborers mean, the pursuit of a policy by which Great Britain may regulate the trade of every other country, and "in all cases whatsoever." Thus—a free trade is to be opened with the U. States for the export of calicoes and the exclusion of breadstuffs in return for them; so with the Netherlands, the trade is to be free for the export of British wares, and the exclusion of Dutch butter and cheese.\* By the command of the press, through the location of British merchants and agents, the people of many nations are exhorted to abandon that policy for themselves, which has raised up Great Britain to her present gigantic power, because Mr. Huskisson and others profess themselves willing liberally to receive those articles of the growth or product of other countries which their own cannot grow or furnish; only requesting in exchange for this, the reception of such British goods as may immediately interfere with the profitable employment of the people of those countries! If there is not enough of freedom in this, we are at a loss to know what is the meaning of the term.

The speech of the heir apparent of the British throne, the famous duke of York, will cause many to laugh, while they regret that millions of rational beings may be subject to the domination of such a bundle of stupidity and intolerance. The character of their duke is well known, and, when he speaks about religion and conscience, we must needs think that they are badly in want of defenders! But he is the heir apparent, and the privileged classes will rally around him as their head, though preferences should again be made by some future Mary Ann Clarke. The lashing that he received from Mr. Brougham was well deserved, yet it may be doubted whether the prince was worth the notice of such a man. The speech of the latter, however, shews the existence of much liberty of debate, and good will grow out of it. The progress of reason is steady and powerful; and the right of the British people to depose their king, is acknowledged by the fact that the line of Brunswick now legitimately holds the throne. It is not possible that two thirds of a great nation can always feel that they owe allegiance and submission to the other third;

\*A late London paper has the following paragraph: "It is said that the government of the Netherlands has signified its readiness to remove all restrictions on the importation of British manufactured goods into the territories and colonial possessions of that country, on condition that the duty on Dutch butter and cheese imported into England be withdrawn. It is calculated that, in the event of this proposal being agreed to, the exportation of British manufactures to Batavia and the other Indian possessions of the Netherlands, will amount, in value, to several millions, annually.

The duke, however, has been a bishop ever since he was about two years old, and so must be a very religious character!

The Catholic relief bill has passed its third reading in the house of commons by a majority of 21—a large number of members being present, notwithstanding the speech of the "royal duke" and bishop.

But it is the remarks of Mr. Huskisson to which we would chiefly call the attention of our readers. It will appear very plain, on a careful reading of the extracts, that his "free trade" means a British monopoly. I have italicised some of his sentences, and every one will be struck with the harmony of his system! It will be seen that free trade will not be allowed on any thing that interferes with British industry—but that freedom of trade is asked for every thing which British industry can produce or supply. Now, is not this exceedingly moderate and modest? "Until you alter your system," says Mr. Huskisson, "you shall not participate in our free trade," having reference to nations which do not freely receive British goods. Why may not we reply, and, until you receive our bread-stuffs, we will not receive your cloths and cottons? Every good rule should work both ways—if Mr. Huskisson is that great and enlightened man which many of our editors say that he is, because that he has talked about "relieving trade of its shackles," the policy now recommended by him, being the same as that which was supported, years ago, in congress, by Messrs. Clay, Baldwin, Tod and others, they must have been equally enlightened. Yes—and we see the effects of it; Mr. Huskisson himself tells us, that a certain description of American goods, (the manufacture of which was established by approaching the British system of protection), are the successful rivals of like British goods. And so others will be, when we shall demand and receive that reciprocity in our trade with Great Britain, which she exacts and receives from all other nations with whom she has commercial connections by treaties.

The fact is, however much the truth has been misrepresented, that the friends of domestic industry in the United States, as a body of people, never asked more for themselves and the nation than freedom of trade. Thousands have been strangely deceived or perversely ignorant of the great principles for which we have so long contended. They are avowed in every part of Mr. Huskisson's speech, on behalf of his country—except that he claims for England a monopoly that we never have sought for. We only asked reciprocity—that reciprocity which British statesmen will never cease to demand and receive, or attempt to coerce, on behalf of the agriculturists, manufacturers and merchants of their own country. We are willing to exchange days' labor with the people of Great Britain, if they will exchange days' labor with us—but we cannot afford to exchange the manual labor of our people, exclusively or mainly for the products of machinery in Great Britain. If Mr. H. really desires free trade with us, let him simply say—that all the commercial rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen in the United States shall be enjoyed by Americans in England, and a bargain may be made at once. We ask no more than this. If there is any American that is content with less, let him stand forth! Destitute of a sense of national honor, he will serve as a mark for scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at." The people of the United States will not "play a second fiddle" to any other people.

KENTUCKY. We give some account of Mr. Clay's reception by his late constituents, &c. It appears that candidates to succeed him in congress are already in the field, and one of them has proposed that a "county dinner" shall be given in honor of him. A fair opportunity is about to be presented to ascertain how far Mr. Clay succeeded in expressing the will of his constituents on the presidential question. If his vote on that occasion shall be ratified by the election of a successor, who is openly the advocate of his politics and policy, the result must be conclusive with those who contend for the "right of instruction" in all cases whatsoever, that he either expressed the will of the people of his district at the time, or, by the

new lights given them, has satisfied a majority of the propriety of his course. In this state of the case, it is submitted to the consideration of those that have so much blamed him for his vote, as being a violation of the wishes of his constituents—whether they ought not to retract their censure, on that account, and submit themselves to the operation of the great republican principle, that the people are the best judges of their own affairs? And surely, it is Mr. Clay's late constituents that must be regarded as having the right to decide on this matter—provided the doctrine so generally expressed, as to the duty of a representative, to the citizens of his own particular district, be accepted to the extent that is claimed for it in other cases." The doctrine cannot be inapplicable to one, and irrelevant in another—its principle must equally apply to every case.

GEN. LAFAYETTE arrived at Buffalo in the steam boat Superior, from Dunkirk, on the 4th inst. and was received in a very handsome manner, indeed, of which due notice shall be taken hereafter. Among those who visited him, was the famous indian chief Red Jacket, who had known him in 1784, and not yet forgotten him. The general was at Rochester on the 7th, and, rapidly passing down the canal, arrived at Albany, on the 12th—from whence he took a direct course for Boston, to arrive there on the 16th, and he in readiness to lay the corner stone of the monument to be erected on Bunker's Hill on the 17th, the anniversary of the battle. He is to be at Philadelphia on the 4th July, to lay the corner stone of the Washington monument, to be erected in that city—a description of which is published in the papers.

We shall soon redeem our promise of giving an account of the late extensive and interesting tour of our venerable friend, and endeavor to do all the justice which the nature of the case will admit of, to the warm hearted and grateful people who have happily rivalled one another in shewing him the kindest and most delicate attentions, from one extreme of the states to the other.

"It is a question by no means settled, however, even among those who recognize the "right of instruction," in its most extensive meaning, whether the representative may not be required rather to obey the general will of a whole people, deeply interested in some proceeding which is to have a great and general influence, than that of the citizens of his own particular district. On this subject, a very able argument was recently published in the REGISTER, and, in the last number of the Richmond Enquirer which has reached us, we observe a note signed "Wm. Brockenbrough," in which, (expressing his hope that the legislature of the state will not "thwart the wishes of a majority of the people," as to the calling of a convention to revise the constitution, he says—"On this fundamental question, my opinion is, that a well-ascertained majority of the whole people, and not of counties, should give the rule, and that, when their will is expressed, the representative from Warwick, as well as the representative from Frederick, is each bound by the instructions of the whole and not of the respective parts."

Warwick is one of the least populous, and Frederick one of these which has the greatest number of inhabitants, (and freeholders, too), in the state; but each has an equality in the representation—so that one man in Warwick has the power of twenty-seven like men in Frederick: but Mr. Brockenbrough supposes that, if it is the will of a majority of the people of Virginia that a convention should be called, the representatives from Warwick will be as much bound to vote for it as those from Frederick—every representative "being bound by the instructions of the whole and not of the respective parts."

GENERAL BOLIVAR visited the frigate United States, at Chorillos, February 22, Washington's birth day, and was saluted from that ship and the Peacock sloop of war; also from the Cambridge, British 74, and the Chilian squadron.

MR. CLAY. We promised, in our last, some notice of the attentions paid to Mr. Clay, on his journey home. He arrived at Washington, Pa. on the 18th May, and was presented with an invitation to a public dinner. The following is an extract from the letter of the committee on the part of the citizens:

After expressing esteem for his public character, confidence in his political integrity, and gratitude for his services, they say—"Their motive, however, for wishing to give a marked expression of their approbation at this time, is not limited by the sentiments of respect, esteem and gratitude which they cherish: they are influenced by views of a more general nature, at a time when it is obvious that a spirit of detraction and calumny is abroad; which, regardless of the candor and courtesies that renders society amiable, seems determined to sacrifice truth, honor and justice at the shrine of disappointed party zeal; they consider it as their duty to oppose and resist, or, at least, to express, in the most unequivocal manner, their abhorrence of such a course. They regret that you, sir, have been exposed to the shafts of malevolence and falsehood; and, although they have no doubt that the darts aimed at you will recoil upon your assailants themselves, yet, your friends here are anxious to be permitted to declare to this nation and to the world, that they will never consent to abandon to unmerited aspersion and unjust calumny, a man who has done so much for the country, and who, in their opinion, has always been actuated by pure principles and a disinterested public spirit. They believe you, sir, incapable of any act unworthy of a gentleman, and they know that no proof has been offered to sustain any charge which would lessen their confidence and esteem. With these views and sentiments, an invitation is now tendered you, on behalf of our citizens, to partake of a dinner at Mr. Morris's tavern, on to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

With much respect and esteem, we are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

Alexander Reed, William Sample, Thomas McGiffen, T. M. T. McKennan, Richard Bard, committee of arrangements."

Mr. Clay's reply, was, in the following terms, addressed to the committee:

Gentlemen: I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation contained in your note of this day. The value of the distinguished compliment intended me, is greatly enhanced by a consideration of the time, the place, and the kind expressions with which it is connected. You have done me no more than justice in the estimate which you have made of the motives of my public action, although your partiality has led you greatly to exaggerate its importance to the community. With respect to the recent attack upon my conduct and character, I never doubted that the nation would put down the conspiracy and the conspirators. The manifestation, which my fellow citizens here have been pleased to make of their continued confidence in me, is but one of a multitude of testimonies to the justice and magnanimity of my country, spontaneously called forth by the late occasion. I exercised only the rights of an independent freeman. I wish never to exercise the right of any other.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very obliging manner in which you have communicated the invitation with which I am honored.

On the 19th, the dinner was given accordingly—the room was crowded to overflowing. Thomas H. Baird presided, and Hugh Workman acted as vice president. One of the invited guests was Henry Baldwin,

of Pittsburg, who was casually at Washington. Among the regular toasts were the following—

Henry Clay, our guest—the patriot—the orator—the statesman. In every situation he has been found just in his principles, honorable in his purposes, and independent in his actions—our confidence in his political integrity is unshaken. We admire him for his talents, we esteem him for his private worth, and we thank him for his public services.

[After a short speech, in reply to this compliment, which is said to have been a "happy specimen of that commanding eloquence which is equally the pride and delight of every American who has witnessed his efforts," Mr. Clay gave—

"The governor of Pennsylvania."]

Henry Baldwin—The able advocate of the tariff, the persevering friend of domestic manufactures.

Volunteer by Mr. Baldwin—Washington and Pittsburg—united in interest may they be united in good feeling.

Internal improvements and domestic manufactures—The real interests of the county—may they prosper.

Intolerant party spirit—the poison of social happiness; may it be extirpated from every honorable breast.

Washington, Lafayette and the president of the United States, with Bolivar and other worthies, were "joyfully remembered" The following were among the volunteers:

By judge Tappan—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—one in intent, may they be one in policy.

By J. S. Garrett, esq.—The Ohio and Potomac canal—calculated to strengthen the bond of union between the old thirteen and the new states.

By H. Workman. The national turnpike—let those who have benefited by it always respect and honor him through whose exertions it was erected.

By H. Wise. William H. Crawford.

By judge Baird. Gen. Jackson—he has fought bravely and deserves the reward of valor.

By T. M. T. McKennan, esq.—The Steubenville factory—may its proprietors be amply remunerated for their efforts and sacrifices in the cause of domestic manufactures.

Mr. Clay, being compelled to decline invitations to public dinners at Union Town and other places in Pennsylvania, escorted by a large cavalcade of citizens, arrived at Wheeling, in Virginia, where a splendid entertainment was provided for him—Noah Zane, presided, and A. Woods, vice-president. The following are some of the toasts that were drank:

The president of the United States: Though not our first choice, we have confidence in his wisdom, his integrity, and his devotion to the best interests of his country.

Our distinguished guest, Henry Clay—Fearless as he is honest, and patriotic as he is enlightened—"what is a public man worth, if he will not expose himself, upon fit occasions, for the good of his country?"

The secretary of war—Virginia has thought him worthy of her confidence—she cannot deem him unworthy that of the nation

\*This toast was received with loud reiterated cheering. As soon as silence was restored, Mr. Clay rose, and, in an eloquent and feeling manner, expressed to the company his grateful acknowledgements for the generous sentiments they had expressed in his behalf. He adverted to the motives which had governed his conduct in the presidential election, and acknowledged the satisfaction he felt at finding his conduct approved by the citizens of Wheeling. He concluded by wishing to them continued health, prosperity and happiness.

The press—While it attempts to direct let it not offend public sentiment.

These were some of the volunteers—

By *Mr. Clay*. James Pleasants: more honoring by his bland character, than honored by the high dignity of the chief magistracy of Virginia.

By *J. Stewart*. *The American system*, domestic manufactures and internal improvement; the true source of national wealth and national independence.

By *J. Caldwell*. Henry Clay—The sun has risen in splendor; as it progresses the shadow shortens; in due time it will attain the meridian.

Mr. Clay was received at Maysville, Ken. with discharges of cannon, and the liveliest demonstrations of respect from the people. He was met on the shore by the citizens, and was invited to a public dinner on the ensuing day. The following is his reply to that part of the invitation which speaks in terms of approbation of his conduct, and professes the greatest confidence in his patriotism and spotless integrity. Mr. Clay says—

"The cause of this generous manifestation of attachment gives to it, in my estimation, much additional interest. I ought to be thankful to those who have recently sought to impair my public character. Their wanton and groundless attack has been the occasion of demonstrations of regard and kindness towards me, on the part of my countrymen and my friends, which more than compensate for all the pain which it inflicted."

The dinner was numerous and respectfully attended. Among the toasts given from the chair were the following:

The president of the United States.

Our distinguished guest, *Henry Clay*: In his recent vote for president, as a representative of the people, *conscience* was his monitor—he obeyed, and the great majority of the people of Kentucky approve, its dictates.

*Gen. Andrew Jackson*: His services in the late war were great and eminent, and they are remembered with gratitude by the American people.

Mr. Clay's volunteer toast—*The state of Kentucky*—In all our local divisions may we ever recollect, that they are among friends, brothers and countrymen.

The *Lexington Reporter* says—Mr. Clay reached home on Thursday last, and was welcomed by his [late] constituents with more than usual cordiality. Early in the forenoon of that day, a number of the citizens of the town rode several miles, to Bryan's Station, to meet him, and, in the suburbs, he was met by captain Pike's company of artillery cadets; the whole escort proceeded with him, through town, to his residence. On Wednesday a public dinner will be given to him, and the like honor will successively be tendered to him in Woodford and Clark, the two counties which, with Fayette, composed his congressional district. The meeting at Bryan's Station, where near a hundred of his old friends anxiously waited to greet him, and to tender their assurances of undiminished confidence and esteem, was peculiarly interesting and enthusiastic. The wickedness of Mr. Clay's enemies, as he feelingly remarked, only serves to shew the attachment and ardour of his friends, and that nothing can deprive him of their support while he adheres to the principles which he has heretofore maintained, and continues to discharge his public duties with independence and firmness.

And the *Frankfort Commentator* observes—There was, we are informed, a very large public meeting, a few days ago, at Winchester, in Clark county, at which the several gentlemen, who are candidates to succeed Mr. Clay in congress, discussed the politics of the day. After which col. Taul rose, and moved that a county dinner should be prepared in honor of

Mr. Clay, and, of course, as an expression of approbation of his conduct, in regard to the presidential election. The vote was carried unanimously and by acclamation. A similar compliment is to be paid to Mr. Clay in Woodford, another county of his late district. It cannot but be highly gratifying to Mr. Clay, to find those constituents, whom violent partisans at a distance have presumed to accuse him of having betrayed, so generally and so fully satisfied with his course.

Gov. CLINTON left Philadelphia for New York, on the 10th inst. During his stay, in the first named city, every possible attention was paid to render his visit agreeable. On the 8th, a splendid public dinner was given to him at the Masonic Hall—the mayor presided, assisted by James C. Fisher and D. W. Cox, as vice-presidents. The company was numerous and very respectable, the cheer good, and the toasts excellent. The sixth regular toast was—

The Erie and Champlain canals—Magnificent in design—prompt in execution.

The following address was then delivered by the mayor:

"Gentlemen—It is with peculiar pleasure that the citizens of Philadelphia avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded, of welcoming amongst them, the distinguished individual who has honored them with his company on the present occasion.

"As the chief magistrate of our sister state, we feel great satisfaction in welcoming his arrival, and greeting his presence at this festive board.

"Yet we do not hesitate to declare, that, while we are disposed to pay every respect to the dignified office which he now occupies, we feel a still stronger inclination to render homage to those peculiar qualities and attributes for which we consider him remarkable; and which constitute the highest claims to national distinction.

"The genius, enterprise and perseverance, which he has uniformly displayed in his native state, have not only greatly contributed to her elevation and importance, but have likewise had a powerful effect upon other parts of the union.

"A judicious system of internal improvement, a thorough development of our great national resources, and an able practical application of them, constitute the principles upon which the wealth and prosperity of our happy country must ultimately depend.

"It is not in the spirit of adulation, we now express the sentiment, that, to the happy and spirited exertions of De Witt Clinton, in the maintenance and advancement of those principles, and an adherence to what we consider the cardinal points of our national glory and prosperity, we are all greatly indebted. And while the state of New York has derived the first fruits of those exertions, we feel that their beneficial influence has already extended considerably beyond her limits; and by the practical illustration of the great system of canal navigation, to which his genius has contributed, must ultimately pervade the remotest parts of our beloved country.

"With these remarks, I beg leave to offer the following toast:—

"Our distinguished guest; whose successful exertions in the great cause of internal improvement, entitle him to the gratitude of his country."

This toast and address were received by the company with considerable enthusiasm; and Mr. Clinton, with great pathos and effect, delivered, in reply, the following appropriate and eloquent address, amidst the repeated plaudits and cheers of every individual—

"Gentlemen: the flattering marks of esteem and consideration which I have received from the citizens of Philadelphia, individually and collectively, have impressed me with sentiments of profound and



incredible gratitude: And I gladly avail myself of this public occasion, to offer my most respectful thanks, and to reciprocate those kind sentiments which have been indicated to me on the present and every other occasion.

"I have been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow citizens, for any benefits which a benign Providence may have enabled me to confer on the community. This is the highest and only reward which I seek or prize in this world; and I assure you, with the most perfect sincerity, that I esteem the expressions of this day, proceeding from so respectable and so respected a quarter, under the circumstances in which they have been communicated, as a gratification of the most exalted character, and as a reward in accordance with my highest aspirations.

During my short residence in this place, I have visited many of your institutions for the promotion of the arts and sciences, for the instruction of the rising generation, for the relief of poverty and distress, for the vindication of social order, and for the general accommodation—and I have every where witnessed the impress and the insignia of the great qualities and endowments of those illustrious men who planted and reared this flourishing community, and whose salutary counsels and examples will be felt and recognised by the most remote posterity. It now remains for their descendants and successors to complete what has been so auspiciously commenced.

"They have, unquestionably, great talents and great wealth—the means and the sources of social as well as individual prosperity; and I feel confident that you will apply them in a manner that will redound to your own honor, and to the prosperity of our common country. Under these impressions I beg leave to propose the following toast:

"The colossal power, that has one foot on the Delaware and the other on the Ohio—May its wisdom be commensurate with its strength, and be manifested in the flourishing state of internal improvement and productive industry."

**BUNKER'S HILL.** The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle on this famous hill, which took place yesterday, was, no doubt, the most grand and imposing ceremony that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, unless some untoward state of the "wind or weather" prevented the gatherings of the people to take a part in it. The Boston folks are exceedingly expert in the management of such matters, and a pride that we cannot disapprove of, has been raised up to give to the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument, all the pomp and magnificence that it is possible to shew in honor of the occasion. Very liberal contributions of time and money have been given for the purpose, and the density of the population in the neighborhood of the hill and the adjacent parts of New England, will probably furnish a greater collection of individuals for the processions, &c. than ever has before been collected on any occasion in America, unless, perhaps, in Mexico or Peru previous to their conquest and depopulation by the Spaniards.

**AMERICAN LITERATURE.** We feel gratified to learn that the work of our fellow citizen, Mr. Raymond, on political economy, has been adopted in the University of Virginia, as the standard work on that subject in that institution. When we consider the high political as well as literary reputation of the gentlemen who are at the head of that institution, among whom are the two ex-presidents, Jefferson and Madison, we cannot but think this a most flattering compliment to the work, and one which cannot fail to establish its reputation with the American people.—[*Frd. Gaz.*]

## Commodore Porter's Case.

From the "advertisement" prefixed to *com. Porter's defence*, inserted in our last paper, and his own silence on the subject, it would seem that we ought to state what it was that drove him from the presence of the court martial, and prevented him from making those explanations on which he founded his justification, &c. We attempted this, by making an abstract of the proceedings had before the court, but rejected it, in a belief that a full understanding of the matter could not be given except by a publication of all the papers *in extenso*, from certain peculiarities in the nature and composition of several of them. It may, nevertheless, be proper to observe, that the commodore made several exceptions to the precept of the secretary of the navy for convening the court, and to the court itself, because that two of its members, were his juniors—captains Crane and Reed; however, he seems to have waived this objection in the first instance, and admitted, that it "was formed according to the *letter of the law*." After the court had received and read various papers, and heard the testimony of *lieut. Platt*, (which is given below, as explanatory of the "affair of Foxardo"), the commodore declined to take any part in the investigation, in refusing to put any questions to the lieutenant, when invited by the court, and by entering a formal protest against the legality of the formation of the court. The court designated certain parts of his communications as "objectionable," and gave him leave to withdraw one of his papers, which he declined to do: In this state of the case, the court proceeded to examine into the facts, believing that it was not only constituted according to law, but that, as being a simple court of inquiry, without power to pass on the innocence or guilt of the commodore, there could not be any irregularity in its proceedings, though he that was the subject of the investigation should refuse his aid to elucidate any affairs belonging to the matters submitted. If it be true, as is reported, that a *court martial* has been ordered for the trial of commodore Porter, it is to be presumed that the *court of inquiry* has gathered some evidence on which charges against the commodore are to be preferred and sustained.

It may be here necessary to add, that the "defence" was not made before the court, but must be considered only as a general appeal or argument on the merits of the subjects which it was the duty of the court to inquire into. As such, we think, that it has been prematurely published, notwithstanding it may convince some of the propriety of the commodore's conduct; but others hold a different opinion—and most will believe that, for the present, the argument, if necessary to publish any argument at all, should have been confined to the point of the legality of the court, seeing that this apparently is the *present* matter of which the writer complains. As yet it is not known that the court has found any facts injurious to the reputation of the gallant commodore; and surely, he cannot deny to his government the right of inquiry into his conduct, while holding a very important command. But much irritation exists as to his recall from the West India station, and great allowances should be made on account of the feelings which an honorable officer must necessarily have on such an occasion.

☞ Since the preceding was prepared for the press, we have received the *National Journal*, containing the following correspondence, and think it best to insert it at once, that the subject may be disposed of, though it excludes several articles intended for this sheet.

*Meridian Hill, June 15th, 1825.*

Sir: In consequence of an anonymous publication which appeared in your paper of the 14th, and dated the 13th, respecting my pamphlet containing the pro-

ceedings in the Foxardo affair, &c., I have to request you to publish the accompanying correspondence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
D. PORTER.

Mr. Peter Force.

Navy department, May 28th, 1825.

Sir: The court of inquiry, lately assembled at the navy yard, Washington, has closed its examination into the matters submitted to it, and made report to the department.

I am instructed by the executive, to inform you, that it has been found necessary that further proceedings should be had, in relation to the transactions at Foxardo, and that, in the course of a few days, charges will be preferred, you will be arrested, and a court martial summoned for your trial.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. David Porter, U. S. navy.

Washington, May 30th, 1825.

Sir: Late on Saturday night, (the 28th). I received from your messenger, your communication of that date, informing me that the court of inquiry had closed its examination into the matters submitted to it, and made report to the department; also, apprising me of the intentions of the executive with regard to me.

Ignorant, as I am, of the report of the court, I can form no idea of the nature of the charges intended to be preferred against me, the motives of the executive, or the object of the notification—I have the honor, therefore, to ask of you the necessary information to enable me to prepare for my defence.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,  
D. PORTER.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the navy.

Washington, June 2, 1825.

Sir: The accompanying pamphlet, which was put to press shortly after the termination of the proceedings of the court of inquiry on the Foxardo affair, contains all the explanations I shall ever be able to make in justification of my conduct.

I never had, at any time, any doubts of the propriety of the course I pursued—nor have I now; and it will be a source of great regret to me, if, after a perusal of the pamphlet, further proceedings in the case should be thought necessary.

If it be thought that I have erred in judgment, the purity of my intentions, I presume, cannot be doubted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
D. PORTER.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard.

Navy department, 13th June.

Sir: Your letter, transmitting a pamphlet respecting the proceedings of the court of inquiry, and the transactions at Foxardo, &c. was received, and the copy, endorsed for the president, immediately delivered to him.

It is the cause of surprise, that you should have considered it proper, while your case and the report of the court of inquiry were still under the consideration of the executive, to make a publication relating thereto, and especially a publication in so many respects deficient and inaccurate.

I am, very respectfully, &c.  
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

Com. David Porter, U. S. navy.

Meridian Hill, June 14, 1825.

Sir: I have received your letter of yesterday's date, acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet published by me, respecting the proceedings of the court of inquiry, and transactions at Foxardo, &c. and ex-

pressing your surprise that I should have considered it proper, while my case and the report of the court of inquiry were still under consideration of the executive, to make a publication relating thereto, and especially a publication in so many respects "deficient and inaccurate."

I beg leave to state to you that the publication alluded to was put to press, and nearly ready for distribution, before I received any intimation from you of an opinion, on the part of the executive, that further proceedings in the case were deemed necessary; an intimation which occasioned to me great surprise, and it was only with the hope of removing from the mind of the executive an idea of this necessity, which induced me to circulate it after being so notified, as you will perceive by the note accompanying the pamphlet sent you a few days after your notification, which, pardon me, sir, I did believe was intended for the sole purpose of stopping my publication, as I could find no other motive for it, nor have I yet been able to find any other, as I am to this day not arrested, as I was informed by you I should be.

If, by an intimation of the deficiencies and inaccuracies which my pamphlet contains, it is intended to convey the idea of a wilful misrepresentation on my part, I beg you to point out in what it consists. The record of the proceedings, as published, are copied from the record of the judge advocate; and the documents, whether rejected or otherwise, for or against me, so far as I could possess myself of them, accompanying the publication; and I certainly have not omitted any against me that were admitted by the court as testimony; to the contrary, I have inserted one of that character, which was rejected by the court as unauthentic, to wit, the Porto Rico government publication.

There are one or two trifling typographical errors, the most important of which is the word *clothes* instead of *colors*, in the testimony of Mr. Platt, page 15,\* and I think an omission to italicise the words "fearful odds," in page 37, which, surely, cannot be the inaccuracies and deficiencies alluded to, as the first error is calculated to operate against myself, and the other, if it really exists, is of no importance. There is also an unimportant letter from you to the court, transmitting the rejected documents, which, by a note in page 31, and the report of the court, which, by a remark in page 32, I acknowledge not to be in my possession. The first was refused to me by the judge advocate; the latter, I am still ignorant of; but the publication of both I now respectfully invite.

The anonymous publication in yesterday's Journal, of the same date of your letter, and taken in connection with the language of it, leaves no doubt of the source whence it originated.† I, consequently, con-

\*Corrected below.

[ED. REG.]

†The following is the publication alluded to by the commodore—

"It appears necessary to apprise the public, that the recent publication of com. Porter, on the subject of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, in relation to the affair of Foxardo, presents so inaccurate and imperfect a view of that matter, that it will, in due time, receive proper attention. The record of the court, and statement of the facts, transmitted to the executive, not having yet been made public, and it being understood that the business has not yet been terminated, furnish sufficient reasons for postponing, to a more suitable period, the rectification of the errors, and the supplying the deficiencies, which exist in the pamphlet referred to."  
June 13, 1825.

The editor of the National Journal makes these remarks, on publishing the correspondence and in respect to the note just above given:

considering my relationship to the department, feel restrained from making suitable comments thereon. It is, therefore, only left for me to express the hope that the promised period for rectifying the errors, and supplying the deficiencies, which are said to exist in the pamphlet, may soon arrive; and, until it does, I hereby voluntarily pledge my "sacred honor," that none will appear in it, except those I have indicated, so far as I could, by every effort on my part, obtain a knowledge of the proceedings of the court, and I have no doubt I have obtained them correctly.

If it is intended to intimate that the reasonings contained in my defence are fallacious, and present an improper view of the subject, I can only say, they are the expressions of my honest, unaided opinions and convictions, and that I should have delivered them before the court, had I been allowed the opportunity of doing so. They are before the public; the public will judge of their value; and I now, more than ever, feel the necessity of appealing to its decision. I am not impatient of it, and wait the convenience of the department, in whatever measures it may think proper to adopt toward me.

I take the liberty to remind you that I am still ignorant of the opinion of the court of inquiry, on the charges of Messrs. Randall and Mountain, and request it may be laid before the public, that it may be able to judge whether I am innocent or guilty of them.

If the court has pronounced me innocent, I am entitled to all the benefits of their opinion; if I am guilty, I am unworthy of holding my commission and should wish no longer to disgrace it.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,  
D. PORTER.

*Hon. Saml. L. Southard.*

In compliance with the request of com. Porter, we give publicity to the correspondence he communicated to us yesterday morning. In doing so, however, we cannot avoid expressing our regret, that it should have been found necessary to bring the subject, to which it refers, before the public, in the columns of a newspaper, before there had been a decision upon it by the government. Believing a premature discussion to be an improper interference with matters, that could not be fairly understood before all the facts the inquiry had elicited were made known, we have hitherto forbore to make any comment, or express any opinion upon any part of the transaction; and we should publish the present correspondence without remark, did not one part of com. Porter's letter, of June 14th, require notice. The language he there uses is not to be misunderstood. He distinctly attributes a communication, which appeared in this paper on Tuesday last, to the secretary of the navy. We assure him, and we assure the public, that he is mistaken; the communication he refers to was made from a different source entirely, and was accompanied by the following note, which puts it fully in our power to show that the inference of com. Porter is altogether incorrect:

"Mr. Force will do an act of justice to several individuals implicated in commodore Porter's publication, by the insertion of the foregoing in the Journal. Should it be necessary to communicate to any authorized to require it, the source from which it proceeds, Mr. Force is at perfect liberty, in his discretion, to give my name."

The typographical error mentioned by com. Porter, of "clothes" for "colors," in page 15 of the pamphlet, had been previously pointed out to us by lieutenant PLATT, (in whose testimony it occurs), but the notice of it which we had promised to make was accidentally omitted.

#### LIEUT. PLATT'S STATEMENT.

On the 24th October last, as I believe, about 7 o'clock in the morning, I received a communication from Messrs. Cabot, Baily, and Co., commercial agents at St. Thomas, informing me that their store was forcibly entered the preceding night, and robbed of goods to the amount of not less than five thousand dollars. I commanded the Beagle then at St. Thomas. With this communication I received also a request from Messrs. Cabot and Baily, to assist in recovering the goods. I went on shore and called on them, and there learned from merchants who had been previously robbed at the same place, that they had good reason for supposing that they had been taken to Foxardo, or in that neighborhood. I lost no time in getting my vessel ready for sea, took with me a pilot furnished from the shore, and a clerk of Messrs. Cabot and Baily, with a description of the goods that had been stolen. On the evening of the 26th, about 6 o'clock, anchored with my colors flying in the harbor of Foxardo. It was then so late that the pilot did not think it prudent to go on shore, or was not capable of shewing me the way. Early the next morning, (the 27th), a boat came alongside with a message from the captain of the port who said he would be happy to see me on shore. I inquired whether he was acquainted with the character of the vessel, to which he replied yes; least he might be mistaken, I directed him to inform the captain of the port it was the United States' schooner Beagle and that I should be on shore as soon as possible. At about half past 6 I landed: I was there met by a parcel of ruffians, I could hardly tell what they were. One of them informed me I could not proceed up to the village. I inquired of him who he was, whether an officer or not, he gave me no satisfaction whatever, but merely repeated that I could not proceed up to the town, I then proceeded on without any interruption whatever; having been advised so to do by some citizens who were there, who informed me these men had no authority to stop me.

Having entered the village, I first went to the captain of the port, having been informed by a gentleman, a citizen of the place, that this was proper. I informed the captain of the port of the object of my visit, and my reasons for appearing in citizen's dress, and, after producing the letter addressed to Mr. Campos, he appeared perfectly satisfied with my character, and directed me to call upon the alcalde, and inform him. I called on the alcalde, and explained to him my object, and again produced the letter to Mr. Campos. He was perfectly satisfied with my character, and appeared very much pleased that I had taken the precaution to come on shore in citizen's dress.—He then stated that he had no doubt that he should be able to obtain the goods before night, or ascertain where they were. This conversation was entirely between ourselves, the interpreter only being present—every one else being out of hearing. He said the recovery of the goods would probably be attended with some expense. I replied, that if it was necessary to offer a reward for the recovery of the goods, I was authorized to offer one not to exceed one thousand dollars. I then proposed going round to the different stores, where it was possible these goods might have been deposited, with the police, and examine the goods and see if they corresponded with the samples and descriptions we had. It was supposed that the goods which had been stolen were the only goods of that description in the country. He told me to let that matter rest—to let him manage the affair. He observed, that as I had, very properly, taken the precaution to come on shore in citizen's clothes, he thought it advisable to let it rest entirely with him; that if I accompanied him, it might excite some suspicion. I accordingly went to a public house, and took my breakfast. I received a message from the

alcalde, requesting me to call at his office. I was then under the impression that he had made some discoveries in respect to the goods that I was in search of. I went over to his office directly; lieutenant Ritchie and the pilot were with me, to see what the result was. I inquired, on my arrival at the office of the alcalde whether he had sent for me, and for what purpose. To this the captain of the port replied, in the most provoking and insulting manner, that he had sent for me for the purpose of demanding my register. I informed them that I had previously offered to show my commission, my uniform, and my colors; that I had no register; that a man-of-war carried none. He then told me, that if I did not produce my register at once, he would imprison me. I then requested permission to go on board my vessel with any officer they might choose to send with me, and that I would satisfy them of the character of my vessel and of myself. I then stated to them that the insult which I had received from them, was of that nature that it could not be overlooked on my part, and that I should make a formal report of it to com. Porter; and, lest they might deny that they had arrested and imprisoned me, that I should proceed immediately on board my vessel and leave the port. I left the office with the design of returning to my vessel, when I was pursued by soldiers, who took me by the collar, arrested, and brought me back. I then considered myself as a prisoner. After detaining me about an hour, under the charge of a sentry, with Mr. Ritchie and the pilot, they consented to let me send Mr. Bedford, the clerk who had been sent down by Messrs. Cabot and Baily, on board the vessel for my commission. I sent him on board and directed him to bring my commission and uniform, though they did not require the latter. Mr. Bedford returned with them. I put on my uniform, and shewed them my commission, observing, it was a thing which had never been required of me before. After perhaps fifteen minutes deliberation on the subject, they pronounced the commission a forgery, and me a damned pirate, and ordered me to be confined in the jail. They called it the king's house, and not knowing what that meant, I thought they were about taking me to the most genteel house in the place. So soon as I approached near enough to discover that it was a guard house, well calculated to produce the yellow fever or plague, I objected to being confined there, and said I would not be, unless they compelled it by force of arms. In about ten minutes they returned me to the quarters from which they had taken me, and placed me under charge of a sentry. After my return, I directed the interpreter to inquire what their object was—whether they meant to detain me or what they wanted. The answer was, they would detain me until they heard from St. John's, as I had produced nothing to satisfy them of my character. I informed them that what I had already shown them, was all that could be in my power to shew them after hearing from St. John's. They informed me that I had shown nothing to satisfy them that I was ever ordered to that vessel as a lieutenant commandant. I then requested permission to send on board for my orders—it was granted. I sent on board and got them. After producing my orders, they called a council, detained me till about fifteen minutes before sun down, confined. I was then set at liberty and ordered to go on board my vessel; which I did, laughed and hissed at by every blackguard in the street. In this way I left the village, went on board my vessel and got under weigh.

On the 12th of November, I was standing out of the harbor of St. Thomas, and discovered the John Adams, with her broad pendant flying, standing into the harbor. As soon as the commodore came to anchor, I went on board and reported myself to him, and mentioned the circumstances that had led to my visit to Foxardo, and the treatment I met with there.

The commodore replied that a written report was necessary. I informed him it should be done directly; that, not expecting him so soon, was the cause why it had not already been made out. The commodore further informed me, that, if the circumstances of the case would justify my going there, as I did, that he would visit Foxardo, and obtain redress for the insult offered to my person and the flag of the United States. I referred the commodore to Mr. Cabot and Mr. Furniss, both commercial agents at that place, who would inform him that robberies of the same kind had been committed, and the goods stolen traced to Foxardo or the neighborhood. The commodore directed me to go on shore, and request Mr. Cabot to come on board, and, at the same time, to get a pilot. I saw Mr. Cabot, who immediately came on board with me. In the morning the pilot came on board the Beagle, and I immediately got under weigh, and stood out to the Adams, then under weigh, by order of the commodore. I went on board the commodore, and delivered my written report. I was then ordered to go ahead, with the pilot on board the Beagle, and make the best of my way to Foxardo. The wind, however, was light, and we obliged to lie too, off and on, during the night. The next morning, at day light, I was hailed, and ordered to proceed again ahead. At about 7 o'clock a boat was sent on board from the commodore for the pilot, and I was directed to proceed on again to the south. At 8, signals were made to follow the motions of the commodore, who was standing in to the land. At 9, we came to anchor under the lee of Passage Island, where we remained until 12 at night, when the Grampus, the Beagle, the barges of the Adams, with as many of the officers and men as could be spared from the vessels, got under weigh, and proceeded towards the harbor of Foxardo. At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 14th, came to anchor, with the Grampus and Beagle, in the harbor of Foxardo. The barges were officered and manned, and about landing. At this time one of them had been sent to attack a fort on an eminence at the beach. Commodore Porter, at the same time, sent, by lieutenant Stribling, a flag of truce to the alcalde of the place. At half past 6, we commenced marching up the landing to the village, which was about a mile and a half distant. We walked it in about fifteen or twenty minutes. After we arrived within about forty rods of the village, in a few minutes we discovered a field piece, with a number of men with muskets. Commodore Porter ordered us to halt. About fifteen minutes after, we discovered a white flag, which was accompanied by lieutenant Stribling, the alcalde, the captain of the port, and the interpreter. They professed, when they met the commodore, not to know the object of his visit. The commodore informed them they ought to have known that from the tenor of his note—asked them if they had not confined me, after knowing I was an American officer, and why they had done so. The alcalde admitted he confined me after knowing that I was an American officer; but said that he was not to blame, as he had been forced to do so by others. The commodore informed him that he had nothing to do with any other person; that he was the alcalde and chief magistrate of the place, and that he held him responsible for the insult offered to me, and to the flag—that, as he had the power of confining, he certainly had the power of releasing me. The commodore then informed there was no necessity for any altercation—that the time he had allowed had nearly expired—that there was about five or seven minutes remaining—that he required of them a suitable apology, such a one as should be dictated—the refusal of which would compel him to resort to force of arms, which should terminate in a final destruction of the village. They acceded to this, and apologized in the manner the commodore dictated, to the satisfaction of all present. This being done, we

proceeded down to the beach. Refreshments were brought down, and we returned to the vessels, and got under weigh.

I neglected mentioning the spiking two nine pounders which guarded the passage by which we marched up. I do not know that they were loaded. There was a battery on the eminence with two cannon. I saw the Spaniards by these with matches—they were training them upon the vessels. This battery was attacked by a barge, and the Spaniards ran without firing. The other barges landed at almost the same time on the beach, within half a mile of the battery. They did not fire at us at all.

## British Parliament.

### THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

During the session of the house of lords, on the evening of the 25th April, a large number of petitions were presented, praying that no further concessions may be made to the Irish catholics. Among them, one was presented by the duke of York, from the dean and chapter of the chapel of St. George's, Windsor. The duke took this occasion to avow his fixed and determined purpose to persevere in his opposition to those claims, in the following speech:

His royal highness, the duke of York: I hold, in my hand, a petition from the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no further concession may be made to the Roman catholics. I am sure, that any representation, from so learned and respectable a body, will be received with the attention it deserves, and, therefore, I should not have troubled your lordships with any observations, in support of it, if I did not feel that this was an occasion on which any man may well be permitted to address your lordships. I do this more readily, on the present occasion, because, feeling that I am not in the habit of taking part in your discussions, I will not interrupt the progress of the debate, on the bill to which the petitioners refer, if it should come into this house. It is now twenty-five years since this measure was first brought into discussion. I cannot forget with what events that discussion was, at that time, connected. It was connected with the most serious illness of one, now no more; it was connected, also, with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest and honest ministers that this country ever had. From that time, when I gave my first vote on this question, to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your lordships, it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it. But there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch: one is, that you place the church of England in a situation in which no church in the world is placed: the Roman catholic will not allow the church of England, or parliament, to interfere with his church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your church, and to legislate for it. There is another subject still more delicate, on which I cannot, however, help saying a few words. I speak, (I beg to be understood) only as an individual: I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else—but, consider, my lords, the situation in which you place the sovereign. By the coronation oath, the sovereign is bound to maintain the church established, in her doctrine, discipline and rights, inviolate. An act of parliament may release future sovereigns, and other men, from this oath, or from any other oaths to be taken; but can it release an individual who has already taken it? I speak, I repeat it again, as an individual; but I entreat the house to consider the situation in which the sovereign is thus placed. I feel very strongly on this

whole subject: I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by one, now no more. I cannot here help adverting to the distressing situation in which my royal father was placed, by the repeated endeavors which were exerted to establish these claims, notwithstanding the obligations which his coronation oath imposed on him: and I cannot help thinking, that, to this, was owing the many years' illness which he suffered. (Here his royal highness was compelled to pause). I beg your lordships to understand that I am not speaking for others, but for myself. I have been brought up, in my early years, in these principles; and, from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and, in every situation in which I may be placed, I am determined, to whatever censure or obloquy I may be exposed by making this declaration, to persevere in my opposition to these claims, "So help me God!"

This speech, as it might well be supposed, produced a great sensation, particularly the concluding part, where his royal highness hinted at his situation as heir apparent to the throne. Not only does it afford a fruitful theme for the press, but it has elicited all the fire and eloquence of Mr. Brougham, in the house of commons, of which body, on the 25th, Mr. Littleton moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish elective franchise bill. The object of this bill is to raise the qualification of forty shilling electors to ten pounds. Mr. Littleton made an able speech; after which, Mr. Brougham being called for, from all quarters of the house, rose in opposition, and made one of his best efforts. This bill is intended, by its friends, to go hand in hand with the catholic emancipation bill; and it was urged, that unless this should pass, the other must fall also. And one extraordinary feature of it is, that it is not to take effect until six months after the other shall have passed. In the course of his remarks, which frequently abounded in keen satire, he took occasion to introduce the subject of the duke of York's speech, on the preceding evening. We make the following extract from this part of the debate:

If we wish to conciliate Ireland, let the great question be carried without any adjunct—let it be pure, simple, unadulterated, unaccompanied with any measures, called, indeed, auxiliary, but calculated to act as trammels, and such a concession cannot fail to conciliate Ireland, because it will be a pledge of our good intentions towards her. The concession of the great question, though it will not immediately do much good to every one in Ireland, will operate most beneficially, because it will be a pledge to every one in Ireland, that we are, at length, determined to conciliate and concede. But if you send the emancipation bill over to Ireland, liable to misconstruction, for, Mr. O'Connell, himself, says, it will go not only to injure the feelings, but the property of the people of Ireland; I say, beware how you pass a measure which might be undervalued, and received, not only without gratitude, but with suspicion, in consequence of this conciliating adjunct. We are all along supposing that, by agreeing to the adoption of this measure, we shall carry the catholic question. Who is to secure that result to us? We reckon without our host—(Cheers from the opposition). We reckon without our lords—(Cheers and laughter). It is not for me to allude to that which passes in the other house of parliament, but I will say, that I have heard of that which passed in another place last night—that which, if true, would go not only to disturb the tranquility of Ireland, but to put in peril the safety of this country, and the existence of those institutions by law established and settled at the period of the revolution of 1688—(Loud and continued cheers from the opposition). I have heard, I repeat, that which gave me so deep and serious alarm, that I protest before God, I could not be-

lieve the news when it was brought to me—(*Continued cheering*). I held that it was impossible—I still think it impossible—(*Cheers*). The newspapers are filled with false libels on the illustrious individual to which they refer—(*Cheers*). It is impossible that a prince of that house which sits upon the throne of these realms—that house which was so settled in 1688, should dare to declare that when he should come to fill another station—(*Cheering from the opposition, of such an astounding nature as defies description*).

[Here Mr. Brougham was interrupted and called to order by Mr. Plunkett, because he alluded to things that had taken place in the other house, &c. The speaker thought that Mr. B. ought to have been allowed to finish his sentence—which might or might not have been disorderly. Mr. B. supported his right to speak of the transactions of the other house and referred to several cases in which it had been exerted, and noticed one wherein the lord chancellor himself, from the woolsack, had replied to some remarks made in the house of commons; and he said that the bench of bishops, and the whole assembly of peers, had been freely spoken of in the house, &c. After being again stupidly interrupted by Mr. Wodehouse, he continued.]

Then I am to understand that you may abuse the lord chancellor, the bench of bishops, and the whole assembly of peers, collectively and individually; but when you come to a prince of the blood—(*Here the most deafening cries of order! burst from the ministerial side, and drowned Mr. Brougham's voice, who, having resumed his seat*)—

Mr. Peel advanced to the table, and suggested whether it would not be advisable that the honorable and learned member, (Mr. Brougham), should confine his observations to the question before the house, and cease to persevere in uttering sentiments, in the heat of debate, which, in cooler moments, his better judgment might condemn—(*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Mr. Brougham resumed. The advice of the right honorable secretary is, no doubt, administered to me with great sincerity; but, in my view of the question, the subject, to which I allude, forms a most important element in it. Will any man tell me that he has now confident hopes of the catholic question? We are told that we are not to try the question of the 40s. freeholders on its own merits, but that the measure is expedient, because it will ensure the passing of the catholic bill? This argument might have been used twenty-four hours ago, but does any man believe, after what has passed, that the enactment of this measure will be sure to carry the catholic bill?—(*Cheers*). What earthly security have I, that, if I abandon my privileges and my duty as a legislator, by voting for this measure in the dark, I shall even have the supposed compensation, for this abandonment and betrayal of my duty, the passing of the catholic question? I repeat, that this might have been urged, as an argument, two or three days ago; but does any man really believe now that the catholic bill will pass?—(*Hear*). Does any man believe that the ominous news of this day, which has gone forth to England and Ireland, will not ring the knell of despair to the ears of the catholic?—(*Hear, hear, hear*). I am not an enemy to consistency of action; I do not condemn the candid expression of sincere conviction; I do not even complain of the violence of zeal, or censure the promulgation of honest obstinacy, however erroneous; but when I behold those manly feelings darkened by ignorance and inflamed by prejudice, and blinded by bigotry, I will not hesitate to assert, that no monarch ever came to the throne of these realms in such a spirit of direct and predetermined, and predeclared hostility to the opinions and wishes of the people. I repeat, then, that when that

event shall have taken place, it will be impossible to carry the question of emancipation; nay, that its success is even, at present, surrounded by doubt and danger, while such opposition is brewing against it in such a quarter. Instead of a majority of twenty-seven members of this house, to save the empire from convulsion, which, within the last twenty-four hours, has become ten thousand times more petrifying to the imagination; I believe nothing can save Ireland—nothing can preserve the tranquility of Ireland, and save England from new troubles, but a large increase of the majority on this question—(*Hear, hear*). Now, then, is the time to carry it or not for years—(*Cheers from both sides*)—and even now you can carry it only by an overwhelming majority of this house—(*Cheers*). This is the hour of its good fortune. This reign—the present reign, is the critical moment of its probable success—(*Loud cheering*). The time may pass quickly by you—the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. After a little sleeping and a little debating, and a little sitting upon those benches, and a little folding of your arms, and a short passing space of languid procrastination, the present auspicious occasion will have disappeared, and the dominion of bigotry and despotism will come, in all its might, upon our slumberings, like an armed man in the night, and destroy the peace of Ireland, and endanger the safety of England, and threaten the liberties of the general empire—(*Cheers*). But God forbid that such a time may ever arrive!—(*Repeated cheers*). Yet, if it is destined to come upon us, late and far, far distant from us be the ill-omened crisis—(*This sentence was received with a universal, simultaneous burst of long-continued cheering from every quarter of the house*). If I were a lover of discord—(*Laughter*). Sir, I am not a lover of discord—(*Cheers from the opposition benches*)—and those, perhaps, who consider me so, are only not lovers of discord, because they prefer, to what they call discord and commotion, the solitude, which absolute, unthinking, obedience pays to unmitigated despotism. I respect all men's consciences. God forbid that I should not give, to their honest differences of opinion, that toleration which I challenge for myself. I have said that a want of conscientious honesty and frankness is the last charge which I would bring against any man, either within these walls or out of doors; but I have lived long enough to know that most antagonists, provided they be not honest, enlightened men, are very often the most perverse and pertinacious antagonists, and that all hopes of reclaiming them from their errors, so help them God, is impossible—(*Laughter and cheers*). It becomes us, then, to set our house in order by times, and to recollect that, if we carried up the bill, on a former occasion, with a majority of nineteen, and it failed in the house of peers, there is ten thousand fold the necessity for taking this last opportunity of bringing the question to a conclusion, because an event may happen—God knows how soon or how late, but God forbid that it should be soon—(*Loud cheers*)—when you will have no longer the option; when, even if the bill should be carried—not by a majority of nineteen or twenty-seven—but by a unanimous vote of both houses of parliament, and the voice of the whole country—even if the country streamed with blood, the measure could not be effected except by an inseparable breach of the crown. Let me entreat—let me implore the house, then, to be wise, in time, and pass this bill. Let us reject this adjunct, and so put aside that which is calculated only to lead to dissention among the friends of that measure, and to triumph among its enemies. Let us reject that which is calculated to impede the success of the great question—let us discard what does not properly belong to it, and retaining only what is precious and invaluable—let us avail ourselves, before it be too late, of the opportunity of carrying a measure which may restore Ireland to

peace and prosperity, and save England from the perils of a convulsion.

The bill was finally ordered to be read a second time, by about double the majority which the catholic bill received.

#### THE CORN LAWS.

In the house of lords, on the evening of the 25th April, the earl of Lauderdale rose, and requested to know of the earl of Liverpool, what were the intentions of his majesty's ministers upon the subject of the corn laws? The earl of Liverpool replied, at considerable length. In the course of his remarks, he said—

"With respect to our present situation, as to the law, it was impossible that it could remain permanent. The system, he was perfectly satisfied, must be revised, and some considerable alterations made in it. Many of their lordships would be aware that the price of corn had recently been double in this country to its price on the continent. In 1815, when the present system was adopted, it was argued, for the farmers, and by those who supported the bill, that the price, then fixed, was necessary to secure a reasonable profit to the cultivator. It was then stated that 50s. the quarter was necessary to secure a reasonable profit to the farmer. Having stated thus much, he should not discharge his duty, if he gave any opinion, at present, as to the mode their lordships ought to follow. He would only say, that the question could not be taken into consideration this session, but must be postponed till the future session, and he should wait for that before he gave his opinion as to the course proper to be adopted."

[This is sufficient to show what the premier means by "free trade." It is with him a very serious thing to allow even the importation of bread stuff, (though at half the price at which those produced in Britain are furnished), and requires much time for consideration.]

The following are some extracts from the speech of Mr. Huskisson, in the house of commons, April 28, when a motion to consider the corn laws was under debate—but the house refused to consider it, 187 to 47!

Mr. Huskisson said—"After the declaration of his hon. friend, (Mr. Gooch), that at the present period the burthens of the country were considerably diminished—he thought that the time was nearly arrived when that alteration ought to take place. Having said the present time was not the most fit for such an alteration, it was not for him to assert that the whole of the difficulty would be removed by the next session. It was possible that some vent might be obtained for the glut at present in the foreign market. If it should be absorbed, it would remove one great difficulty in meeting the question, if not, he, for one, looking at the time, which the present laws had been in operation, and the chance of having better information on the subject next session, would be prepared, when it arrived, to go into the full consideration of it with the view of providing some permanent measure. Difficulties, he was prepared to expect; but they were not such as, in his opinion, might not be overcome."

"He believed it was the intention of the legislature, in 1821, to give to the British farmer a monopoly of the home market, for a certain period, in order to redeem the great losses he had sustained; but, by the commencement of next session, that period would have been sufficiently extended. He could not believe the stock on hand at home to be very great. The accumulation which had been so much spoken of consisted, he believed, of one million of quarters, but there was a difficulty in fixing on the quantity accurately. Some had been wasted, some spoiled, some used, so that the amount of it

was reduced every year; there really was not enough to supply the country under a dearth. He knew from experience the great effect that a small supply of any commodity had in a market that was overstocked, and the slight effect that a large supply of any commodity had in a market that was not overstocked, and he, at this present moment, did not believe that the corn-market was overstocked; and he really thought when he took into consideration the increased state of the population, and the great waste of consumption that was generated by the wealth of the country—that, between that period and the next harvest, the price of corn might rise beyond the protecting price, which would at once give room to the admission of the whole glut at present in the granaries on the continent; and the government therefore had come to the resolution of releasing the bonded corn, which had been warehoused for six years, and of enabling the owners to bring it into the market."

"He could not refrain from dissenting from the language which had fallen from his honorable friend, the member for Suffolk, who had modestly asked, "Why not let well alone?" (Hear, hear.) "The present law," his honorable friend said, "worked well." He, (Mr. Huskisson), had always understood that the great desideratum, in this important question, was to provide for the steadiness of price, and to guard against excessive fluctuations in it from the vicissitudes of trade. How did the present law provide for these ends? By limiting the markets from which we drew our supplies—by destroying the vent which we should otherwise have for our produce whenever we were blessed with a superabundant harvest—and by exposing us to an alternate fluctuation of high and low prices. To say, of a system, which affected the price of labor and the comforts of the laborer, and which cramped the resources, not only of the manufacturer, but also of the farmer himself—to say of such a system that it worked well, was so completely refuted by the report of 1821, that he was surprised that any man should be bold enough to make it. What did they think of its working well in 1822, when corn was as low as 3s. per quarter—(Hear, hear)—when gentlemen came down to the house nightly, to talk of a national bankruptcy, and to propose the most extraordinary changes in the currency? (Hear.) At the present moment it might work well—but had the country gentlemen forgotten their own misfortunes, their former predictions of ruin to the country, nay, their repeated requests that this system, which now worked so well, should be instantly altered? (Hear, hear.) In two years, the price of corn had varied from 112s. to 38s. per quarter. Such a fluctuation in price, deprived the business of the farmer of all security, and converted it into a business of mere gambling. The bubbles in the shares of mines could not produce more gambling than that to which such fluctuations must necessarily lead."

"There was a great fallacy, in which gentlemen were apt to indulge, by saying that, if the price did fluctuate excessively, they still produced a fair average price! A fair average price! He wondered what this phrase meant, when applied to the provisions of the people. He should like to know how any gentleman, who was accustomed to eat a good dinner every day, would like to be kept one week without food and to be supplied the next with twice as much as he wanted. Would he feel satisfied at being told that he had got a fair average quantity of provisions for each day in the two weeks? (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He thought that the gentleman would not be satisfied—that he would find such an averaging system to be neither wholesome to his constitution nor pleasant to his stomach. (Hear, hear.) But it was said that to withdraw our protection from the manufactures of the country, and to continue it to the corn, was acting upon an erroneous system;

he denied this position entirely, and contended that, reasoning from analogy, in a case like the present, must necessarily lead to an erroneous conclusion. In the first place, we could manufacture cheaper than any other country; but every other country could grow corn cheaper than we could.\* In the next, we exported 30 millions of cotton annually; and not 30 bushels of corn. Then there was no accumulation of cottons on the continent, but there was an accumulation of corn.† When there was an accumulation of cotton, the manufacturer could contract his supply; but could a similar measure be adopted by the agriculturist, when there was an accumulation of corn? Besides these considerations, there were several others, applying to agriculture, and not to manufactures, which were sufficient to convince any impartial man that the argument, founded upon this analogy, was any thing but logical. (Hear, hear.) He was not one of those who wished to lessen the rank which the agriculturists held in the country. To be admitted into that class ought to be the ambition of every man who, by his industry and his talents, had acquired a fortune for his family. He was not disposed to look at the landed interest with a view merely to the proportion it contributed to the public burthens. Seeing that rents were now adjusting themselves to the altered state of the currency, and to the diminished burthens of the country, he would give such a protection as was suited to the present circumstances of the landed interest. But there must be a limit to the price at which they should admit foreign corn. They must, in legislating on the subject, look to that rate of wages depending on the price of corn, which, when it arrived, must have a tendency to drive capital and skill out of the country into foreign states. They could not force them to remain here. They must look to the effect produced on them by the price of labor, and endeavor, by moderating it, to guard against the evil. If the consequence of the high price of labor, arising from a high price of corn, was to drive the manufacturing capital from the country, by which so many millions were employed, there was no class of society that would suffer more by it than the agricultural interest. (Hear.) How did the agriculturists get a market for their produce—how were the manufacturers enabled to pay high prices for it, but in consequence of the high wages they received. At this moment American cotton goods were on their passage to different parts in the Mediterranean, and were selling there at a price at which we could not afford to furnish them to the consumer. If capital had not a fair remuneration here, it would seek for it in America. To give it a fair remuneration, the price of labor must be kept down; for, if it were not kept down, the distress it would occasion to the manufacturer would soon revert with tenfold force upon the agriculturist. An hon. member had stated, and almost as if it had been a reproach to them, that the workmen of London had roast-beef and plum-pudding on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. He did not mean to assert that they had it not, and he had little doubt that they were accustomed to wash such dainties down by large draughts of the ancient and constitutional beverage of the nation, beer. Now he would wish the honorable member, the next time that he presided at the farmer's club, to ask the members of it, whence came the roast-beef, the plum-pudding and the beer, on which the workmen banquetted? The answer must be, that they were all the production of the country; and, that being the

case, he would ask, what would be the condition of those who produced these articles, if the workmen could not procure money to purchase them? Agriculture could not flourish unless all other classes in the country were in prosperity. Commerce and manufactures could not be sustained here, if they met with greater advantages in other countries.‡ The profits now derived from them were smaller than they had been at any former period; and any thing which tended to increase them, would be productive of great benefit. He mentioned this circumstance to prove, that it would be necessary to enter, at a future time, upon the revision of the corn laws; though he maintained, as he had before done, that the present was not the moment for commencing it.”

—“There were other considerations connected with this subject, which, in his opinion, it would be better to leave with the government for the present. There were some countries which still shewed themselves obstinate, and blindly adhered to the old prohibitory system notwithstanding the example set by this country! It was worth consideration, whether it might not be desirable that they should still retain in their hands the means of inducing those countries to alter their system for the better, by excluding their produce from British ports. The places to which he alluded were some of the greatest corn growing countries in Europe; and it might be of some advantage that they should have an opportunity of saying to them, until you alter your system you shall not participate in our free trade.”

## Treaty with Colombia.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general convention of peace, amity, navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, was concluded and signed, at Bogota, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:†

General convention of peace, amity, navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia.

In the name of God, author and legislator of the Universe.

The United States of America, and the republic of Colombia, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this most desirable object, the president of the United States of America has conferred full powers on RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, junior, a citizen of the said states, and their minister plenipotentiary to the said republic, and the vice president of the republic of Colombia, charged with the executive power, on PEDRO GEAR, secretary of state and of foreign relations, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

\*What will the let-us-alone men in the United States say to this? It is the very argument that we have always used in support of domestic industry, and the principle on which the grain-growers of the republic have for several years acted. [ED. REG.]

†The Spanish version is omitted, because that it cannot be useful to one out of an hundred of our readers, and would occupy much room. [Law.]

\*The reader will please to observe this—Mr. Huskisson is decidedly the friend of “free trade” when such trade acts as a monopoly in favor of British subjects.

[ED. REG.]

†But it seems there is likely to be “accumulations of cottons” on the continent, by what the gentleman states below.

[Ibid.]



## ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

## ARTICLE 2d.

The United States of America and the republic of Colombia, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

## ARTICLE 3d.

The citizens of the United States may frequent all the coasts and countries of the republic of Colombia, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees and usages, there established, and to which are submitted the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations.

In like manner the citizens of the republic of Colombia may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees and usages, there established, and to which are submitted the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations.

## ARTICLE 4th.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of both countries, to manage themselves their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

## ARTICLE 5th.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandises, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

## ARTICLE 6th.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions, of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

## ARTICLE 7th.

All the ships, merchandise and effects, belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions, of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights, before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

## ARTICLE 8th.

When any vessel, belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost or contribution whatever, until they may be exported.

## ARTICLE 9th.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizen of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: And if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw their proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction, on the part of the government of the respective states.

## ARTICLE 10th.

Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

## ARTICLE 11th.

It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

## ARTICLE 12th.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of Colombia, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with their ships and merchandises before-mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, beforementioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies: Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

## ARTICLE 13th.

It is likewise agreed, that, in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandises of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ships, shall be free.

## ARTICLE 14th.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended—

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds and granades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms;

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts and clothes, made up in the form and for a military use;

3dly. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture;

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed, expressly to make war by sea or land.

## ARTICLE 15th.

All other merchandises and things, not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified, as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blocked up; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

## ARTICLE 16th.

The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vessel, will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment, according to law.

## ARTICLE 17th.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel, so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment, from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter, but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested, by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo, be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

## ARTICLE 18th.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

## ARTICLE 19th.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that, in case one of them should be engaged in war, the

ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear, that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites, said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

## ARTICLE 20th.

It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries—and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

## ARTICLE 21st.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognisance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

## ARTICLE 22d.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely, with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

## ARTICLE 23d.

If, by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other; and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and of the republic of Colombia, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which in consideration of humanity the contracting parties engage to give them.

## ARTICLE 24th.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of

war, or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

## ARTICLE 25th.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions, which those of the most favored nation do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges, the United States of America or the republic of Colombia may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

## ARTICLE 26th.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the republic of Colombia shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

## ARTICLE 27th.

In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

## ARTICLE 28th.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside, are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective states. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

## ARTICLE 29th.

The said consuls shall have the power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews: and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons at the request and expense of those who claim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

## ARTICLE 30th.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting;

their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

## ARTICLE 51st.

The United States of America and the republic of Colombia, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If, (what, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by the president of the republic of Colombia, with the consent and approbation of the congress of the same, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the republic of Colombia, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Bogota, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the fourteenth of that of the republic of Colombia.

[SEAL.] RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, Jr.  
[SEAL.] PEDRO GUAL.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of the present month, by DANIEL BRENT, chief clerk of the department of state, and JOSE MARIA SALAZAR, L. L. D. fiscal of the high court of justice of the republic of Colombia, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary thereof, near the government of the United States of America, on the part of their respective governments.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the president:

H. CLAY, secretary of state.

## CHRONICLE.

*Died*, at his residence on Staten Island, on the 11th inst. *Daniel D. Tompkins*, esq. late vice president of the United States, in the 51st year of his age. His remains were deposited in the "narrow house," with all the respect that was due to his distinguished services to his state and country.

—on the 13th inst. at New-York, the rev. *John Summerfield*, in the 27th year of his age, and the 8th of his ministry—much esteemed and admired for the suavity of his manners and the force of his eloquence. He had long been in a bad state of health; but, for the four last weeks preceding his decease, was severely ill.

*Chancellor Kent*, of N. Y. it is said, will be invited to take the professorship of law in the University of Virginia.

*Prussian charge d'affaires*. On Monday, the 6th inst. *Mr. Nidersletter*, delivered to the department of state his credential letter, as charge d'affaires from Prussia, and, on the 8th instant, he was introduced to the president of the United States, and received, by him, in that character.

*Naval*. The U. S. vessels, *Lawrence*, *Niagara*, *Queen Charlotte* and *Detroit*, will be sold at Erie, as they now lie at that place, on the 12th July. Except for their old iron, &c. they cannot be of much value, and it would cost more to repair them than to build better vessels, should they be wanted—of which there is not the least prospect. Indeed, the relative condition of things is so much changed, that, even in the event of a war with Great Britain, it is not probable that a strong naval force on Lake Erie can become necessary.

*The new frigate BRANDYWINE*, to carry 44 guns, and a first rate ship of her class, was launched at the navy yard, Washington, on Thursday last. It is said that she will be fitted immediately to carry *Lafayette* to France. He was wounded at Brandywine, in 1777.

Late advices from the Mediterranean, inform that the American squadron, consisting of the *North Carolina*, 74, *Constitution*, 41, and *Eric* sloop of war, were lying at Malta.

*Ship building*. It is stated that two frigates, to carry 64 guns each, are building at New York for the service of the Greeks, and that they are to be completed in nine months.

*Interior navigation*. The new steam boat *Pioneer*, of 120 tons, was launched at Black Rock on the 28th ult. She is intended to ply between Black Rock and Detroit. Another steam boat, the *Henry Clay*, of 300 tons and upwards, is on the stocks at the same place, and will be launched in a few days.

*The New York canals*. During the month of May, there departed from Albany eight hundred and thirty-seven boats, carrying four thousand one hundred and twenty-two tons of merchandise and household goods, and twenty two thousand dollars were paid to the collector in that city on account of toll.

*A canal round the falls of the Ohio*, is to be commenced forthwith—so says a letter from Louisville. It will be a work of great importance, indeed, to the whole country, and our best wishes are for its speedy accomplishment.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 719

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

GEN. LAFAYETTE arrived at Boston on the 15th inst. On the following day, he was received by the governor, in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature, in a very handsome manner; and, on the 17th, he participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected on Bunker's Hill.

We have an account of this magnificent ceremony, but, supposing that an official or regular statement of particulars will be published, we shall defer a long notice of it until prepared to make due record of the transactions of the day, which belong to us and our children. The procession was a mile and a half long, and contained about 8,000 persons, of whom, 2,000 were masons, splendidly dressed, according to their different orders. The troops were not numerous, being only as an escort. The collection of people was exceedingly great—the streets, through which the procession passed, were filled, as were also the houses on them. Seats were provided for 15,000, to hear the oration pronounced by Mr. Webster. The ladies present, amounted to many thousands, and it is estimated that not less than 60,000 men witnessed the ceremonies. 4,400 plates were set for dinner, at the grand dining place, and every one was occupied. A number who fought in the battle, 50 years before, were present—these were all accommodated with carriages. The whole number of persons who were actors or spectators on this occasion, could not have been less than 150,000!

Mr. Webster's oration will be published. It was, no doubt, worthy of the time and place when and where it was delivered. Gen. Lafayette enjoyed the scene to the full. He is in fine health and spirits.

THE WEATHER was excessively hot for several days past. On Tuesday, the thermometer ranged from 87 to 97—according to location. In what might be esteemed as comparatively cool houses, it stood at 93. In other places of business, which could not be regarded as being extraordinarily confined, it was at 97.

THE CROP OF GRAIN never was more promising than at present. A super-abundant harvest is expected. Where shall we find a market for the surplus? England will not take bread from us at half the price for which she can raise it for herself, though offered in exchange for *geuze*, *bobbin* or *buckram*. Yet we meet with the following queer remarks in the last number of the "United States Literary Gazette," published at Boston on the 15th instant:

"The maxim, that it is best to let the natural course of commerce alone, appears to be one which governments, whether despotic, limited or popular, are least willing to learn. The British government are leading the way, in this department of improvement, with decided steps; and it is among the deepest mortifications, which an intelligent American is called on to suffer, that his government, whose very key-stone is the abolition of absurd prejudices, should still cling to the miserable dogmas of the theory of restriction and protection."

☞ This is very strange language to come from New-England, which has profited more by the "absurd prejudices" in favor of "restriction and protection" than any other section of the United States. We have heard such things before, and from our "eastern brethren" too; but have always had to remark the ingenuity with which they retired from a discussion about the "bounties and allowances" made to the

fisheries—the building of the navy "for the protection of commerce"—the support of squadrons of vessels of war in the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Pacific, to defend the trade of the United States at the cannon's mouth, and the whole system of *discriminatory duties*, in favor of the American ship-owners and seamen. Let the editors of the "Literary Gazette" refer to the debates in congress in 1799 and 1790, &c. and they will find that it was the eastern members that supported and the southern who opposed all these things; and that, if there is any merit in the present talk of the British about "relieving trade of its shackles," it is only a *barren* one; being the principle on which the "Virginia school" has acted from the beginning until this day. And what has become of the "commercial states," of which so much was said in the days of the convention?—the "voice of the fishermen!"—the memorials and petitions of the merchants for 'protection'—and a thousand *à ceteras* that might be added? But, what has the British government done? What law has passed which admits the products of the people of other countries into a fair competition with those of the people of Great Britain? Will American flour, American *cotton goods*, or American manufactured books, be admitted—boots, shoes, leather—or, indeed, any article which the soil and people of that country can supply, unless at a rate of duty that amounts to a prohibition? Has the British colonial system been abolished—has trade been made equally free, *even* to British subjects and among themselves? Is the wheat of Canada admitted on the same terms or principles on which goods are forced on the consumption of that country? Is the duty on sugar, if imported from the British West-Indies, the same as if imported from the British East Indies? When these questions are answered by any who laud the British "free-trade" policy!—others will be tendered.

WHEAT. As Mr. Huskisson, in his late speech in parliament, would not suffer the British people to consume foreign wheat, though they might obtain it at half the price which the product of their own country costs them, it may be amusing, as well as useful, to shew what was the price of wheat at different places, during the last year, and the average price in London at the same times: the prices are in sterling money, per quarter, and taken from returns made to parliament.

Month.	Places.	Price.	Price at London.
March,	Odessa,	15s. 9d.	64s. 9d.
Sept.	St. Petersburg,	27 8	59 9
October,	Lisbon,	24 9	57 2
Decem.	Dantzic,	22 5	66 9
Do.	Emden,	20 8	
Do.	Amsterdam,	25 8	
Do.	Leghorn,	27 7	
Do.	Calais,	35 11	
Septem.	Philadelphia,	36 0	33 11 (last week)

These are sufficient—but it is worthy of special notice that, even at Calais, which is within sight of England, the price was nearly one half less than it was in England, in December last.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. A bill has passed the British house of commons to allow the consumption of *warehouse* Canadian wheat, on the payment of a duty of 10 shillings per quarter. It is to be accompanied with "certificates of origin," and queer fears were expressed least some "American" grain might be mixed with the products of his country's huge subjects in Canada.

By the same bill, "American" corn may be imported into Canada, on the payment of a duty of 8 shillings per quarter.

**COTTON.** The British market is rather dull—but sales were made on the 13th May at "nearly former prices." Uplands brought 16 3-8 to 19d.—Orleans 17 1/2 to 20; Tennessees 17 to 18 1/2.

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.** We hear, from all quarters, of the activity and zeal of the different brigades of engineers, now employed under the direction of the department of war, in the survey of routes for roads and canals. The stock of information that will be acquired by them, cannot be valued by the dollars and cents that it will cost—and we have no fear, as some seem to entertain, that the making of roads and canals will destroy the constitution of the United States, or even break down the "old political land-marks!"

**THE CREEKS.** We learn from the Savannah Georgian, that maj. Andrews, who has arrived at Milledgeville, from Washington, charged by the president, with investigating the late affairs in the Creek nation, and the agency of Crowell in them, has called a meeting of the Creek Indians, to be held on the 14th inst.

**AFFAIRS OF THE CREEKS.** The documents accompanying several messages of the governor of Georgia, to the legislature of the state, in relation to the late treaty with the Creeks and the subsequent disturbances among them, including the death of McIntosh, are so very voluminous that we cannot find room for the whole, and do not like to venture upon a selection, lest injustice might be done to some party or persons concerned in those things. And besides, it seems that the local politics of Georgia have somehow got intermingled with these affairs, and we do not wish to be even suspected of interfering with them. We shall, therefore, at least for the present, suspend a publication of any of the documents or papers, until we hear the report of the U. S. commissioners, major gen. Gaines and major Andrews, who have been appointed to investigate the subject.

In consequence of various rumors, the people on the Georgia frontier had become much alarmed, fearing an attack by the Indians; but we hope and believe that their fears are groundless—yet there is too much reason to apprehend that persons will not be wanting to urge them on to hostilities, that an excuse may be furnished to make war upon them. It would appear to us, that the United States cannot interfere, (except as peace-makers), with the affairs of the Creeks, growing out of the late treaty. Their own laws and usages, certainly, must have effect among themselves. They have a right to put up and put down whom they please, as chiefs. It is sufficient that they do not commit violence on the persons and property of the citizens of the United States.

**STEAM.** A writer in the "Federal Gazette," who apparently understands the subject, expresses a very decided opinion, that every, (or almost every), explosion of steam boilers has been caused by a want of care to keep them properly filled with water. That, let them be made of what they may, and as strong as is possible, they must give way—that the steam, when in a particular state of expansion, will explode on coming into contact with red hot iron or other metal; and that the iron or other metal will become red hot, when acted upon by fire on one side, and steam on the other. He has little or no confidence in safety valves; and, speaking of his theory, says—"Should these opinions prove well founded, the fear that almost every one feels of trusting himself, or one of his family, on board of a steam boat, will give place immediately to full confidence in their safety, because

the remedy is simple, and obtained without additional expense or trouble. Security, it is evident, is not found peculiarly to belong to high or low pressure engines. The danger is just the same whether the boat is propelled at nine miles per hour, or twelve—whether her boiler be made of iron or copper—and strength of materials and excellence of workmanship have proved no security. My plan is to fix, in the boiler, a simple water register, with a conspicuous index, to which the engineer or captain must pay particular attention, which every hand and passenger on board will understand, and all must be instructed, that, below a certain point, the water in the boiler must never be suffered to fall; but let that point be as far above the apex of the flue as may be deemed perfectly safe, not less than ten or twelve inches, so that the fire and steam can never act in concert upon the material of which the boiler is composed."

**THE SLAVE TRADE** is still extensively carried on—thanks to the "most Christian king" of France, and "most faithful king" of Portugal. The British, however, seize many vessels, and let the wretched captives go free.

**EMIGRATION.** All the vessels navigating lake Erie, are carrying westward as many passengers and goods as they can hold.

**BONNETS.** An article showing the number of persons employed in the manufacture of straw and grass bonnets in the United States, (which are rapidly driving those of Leghorn, &c. out of use), would be exceedingly interesting. This is an elegant employment for respectable young women, who have to depend on the labor of their hands for support. One manufacturer at Ithaca, New York, employs sixty persons. In fineness of braid, texture and color, the hats are said to be equal to the imported, though they are sold 25 per cent cheaper.

**MASSACHUSETTS.** The people of the towns of this state have to pay their own representatives in the legislature, and hence, oftentimes, do not send any. It is stated that, at the present meeting, no less than one hundred and sixty-eight towns are not represented.

At the late election for governor, Levi Lincoln had 35,221 votes, and all other persons 2,196.

**RHODE ISLAND BANKS.** There are, in the state of Rhode Island, forty-three banks, which, though unexampled in number for the extent and population of the state, (averaging rather more than one bank for every 2,000 souls), do not seem to be much in each other's way, if we may judge of their business from the individual statements of their affairs, lately rendered to the legislature. From these statements, which are published in detail in the Providence Journal, we obtain the following aggregate view of the condition of the whole forty-three banks. They report—

Capital stock paid in, - - -	\$5,301,792
Deposites, - - - - -	767,908
Profits on hand, - - - - -	113,771
Debts due from banks, - - -	5,976
Bills in circulation, - - - -	101,499
Debts due from directors, - -	917,307
Due from other stockholders, -	675,196
Due from all other persons, - -	4,471,410
Specie, - - - - -	462,439
Bills of other banks, - - - -	194,400
Deposites in other banks, - -	166,746
Bank stock, - - - - -	71,002
United States bank stock, - - -	50,000
Real estate, - - - - -	192,464

**VERMONT.** Every variety of testimony of affection and respect will have been paid to Lafayette ere he leaves our shore. Among them, that at Windsor, in Vermont, will not be the least gratifying or characteristic.

The whole of the population were to turn out some days since, in order to make a good carriage road to the top of the Ascutney mountains, one of the lofty Green Mountain ridge, in order that the general, when he arrives there, may be able to take a ride over this elevated ground, from which a most delightful and extensive prospect can be enjoyed.

**GEORGIA.** We publish a report, made by a committee of the legislature of Georgia, echoing the much to be regretted expressions of the governor, and tending to excite those very feelings which, as yet, we must believe, exist only in the imagination of some too ardent politicians. If these things are intended for effect, the result will be exactly the reverse of that which is hoped for; and the language made use of is destitute of that dignity which should mark the proceedings of every deliberative body. At present, however, these things are to be regarded only as the acts of individuals—and such, we trust, they will remain to be. The recommendation of a former governor of Massachusetts, "to seek protection under the British cannon," was not less exceptionable than the governor of Georgia's call on the people "to stand by their arms;" and both will remain "as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it." We used to find fault with the sectional feelings of the "commercial states," and laugh at the calling out of the *Mooses* and *Sampsons* of New England; and what shall we say about the new confederation proposed in the report to the legislature of Georgia?

**KENTUCKY.** A letter from Greenup county to the editor, says that three furnaces and one forge have been put into successful operation, in that county, within less than three years. The ore is excellent, and large quantities of castings and bar iron, of a superior quality, are made at those establishments. How much more pleasant is it to hear of such erections of value, than to be informed of the building up of paper-money manufactories! The first leads to wealth, through industry—the last, to poverty, in the transfer of persons from the productive to the consuming classes.

**NEW ORLEANS.** Financial concerns of the city, extracted from the message of the mayor:

The account rendered by the city treasurer, and published agreeably to law in the official newspapers of the 24th of March last, presents, for its result, a sum of \$150,343 41-100 due to the city, and accruing from a part of the farms of 1823, and, by the same account, it appears that the debts of the corporation, to the banks, by notes and by accounts, amounted to \$31,939 97-100, which leaves to the credit of the corporation, a balance of \$98,705 44-100. And, as to what relates to the loan of \$300,000, for the paving and watering of the city, there exists, in the sinking fund, besides the regular payment of the half yearly interest, a sum of \$54,000, towards the reimbursement of the principal, which is only to take place, to wit: \$150,000 in seven years, and \$150,000 in about eight years. The daily increase of revenue of the corporation cannot fail to be sufficient to meet, without effort, that reimbursement, for which certain branches of that revenue are annually appropriated.

The amount of the city revenue was, in  
 1820, \$119,521 40  
 In 1824, it was 155,000 00  
 Giving an increase of 68,478 60

The mayor, however, apprehends that this state of increasing prosperity cannot last. He says, "that the northern and eastern states do not see, without jealousy, the advantages we enjoy;" and he refers to the projects for making the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, of one to unite the Susquehanna with the Ohio, of that to unite the Ohio with lake Erie, and that to connect the Illinois with lake Michigan—either of which, he supposes, will affect the trade of New Orleans. But why these great public works, if needful to the convenience of such large portions of the people of the United States, should be caused by "jealousy" of New Orleans, the mayor does not tell us. It is a very careless expression of Mr. Roffignac.

**ARKANSAS.** A census of the population of this territory has lately been taken, and we have the returns from eight out of the ten counties into which it is divided. The aggregates are as follows: White persons 13,576; free blacks 71; slaves 1,393—total 15,040. Of whom, 2,977 are white males above the age of twenty-one years.

The following "hit" is from the National Journal—"An application is to be made to the legislature of the territory, at its next session, for the establishment of a bank, in the town of Arkansas, with a capital of \$750,000. According to the above census, the number of white males of 21 and upwards, in the whole county of Arkansas, is only estimated at 100. Perhaps there may be some difficulty to find inhabitants, in the town of Arkansas, to constitute the requisite number of directors. If so, they may borrow a few from New York."

**"THE RAFT."** The commanding officer of the western department, of the army of the United States, has been ordered to select from among the officers stationed at Camp Jessup, in Arkansas, as his judgment may direct, one or more gentlemen, to "explore, examine and report, on the nature" of the famous obstructions to the navigation of the Red River, by what is called "the raft"—whether they can be removed, or if it will be necessary to open a new channel round them. We may now expect an interesting account of this wonderful collection of old trees, rubbish, &c. which, if we remember rightly, forms a sort of bridge over a great river, of several miles in length.

**TERMINATION OF THE ERIE CANAL.** On Thursday evening the 4th inst. the gates at the foot of Black Rock harbor were opened, and lake Erie, for the first time, commenced feeding the western extremity of the Erie canal. This new line of canal which winds along the margin of the Niagara for nine miles, between Black Rock and Tonawanta, is said to be remarkably beautiful, having been laid out with great taste and judgment, and faithfully executed. It is wider and deeper than are the other sections, for the purpose of throwing forward from the lake into the basin, formed by the bed of the Tonawanta, an ample supply of water for the whole line west of Rochester.

**GRAND ISLAND,** in the Niagara river, which was ascertained to be the property of the state of New York, by the late establishment of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, has been sold for the sum of \$76,000. Mr. Noah, editor of the New York National Advocate, as agent for some European Jews, has purchased the principal part of the island, on which the descendants of Abraham intend to build a city of refuge from the oppressions of the old world.

This island is about 12 miles long and from 8 to 6 in breadth, and is heavily timbered with white oak, hickory, ash, maple, &c. It faces the mouth of the

great Erie canal, and a bridge to connect it with the main land may be erected at a small expense. The cataract of Niagara is at a short distance below the east end of the island; it is proposed to locate the new city on the westernmost point, and no place, it is said, can be better fitted for a great commercial depot. The whole island contains 17,500 acres.

Grand Island was formerly the property of the Seneca Indians, who sold it, and the four small islands adjacent, to the state of New York for \$1,000 and 500 annuity. The names of the small islands are Strawberry, Snake, Squaw and Bird. Navy Island is at some distance below all these islands. At one period, Grand Island contained many squatters, who seem to have had a local government of their own; but they were driven off in 1820, by gov. Clinton. The current of the Niagara is gentle here, and the river abounds with excellent fish.

From what has happened in the western country, it is very possible, and perhaps probable, that, in less than twenty years, a large city may be seated on Grand Island, the resort of many vessels employed in navigating the lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and having a vast commerce with the regions of the west, on one hand, and with the Atlantic ports on the other, through the great canal and majestic Hudson.

**AFRICAN COLONY.** By the brig Hunter, captain Montgomery, (late Peters), which sailed from this port with the last emigrants to the colony at Mesurado, and arrived here yesterday, in 66 days passage from that settlement, we learn that the colonists who went out in her were landed in good health, and that they, together with the other colonists, continued in the full enjoyment of that blessing, and good spirits, to the time of her departure.

The rev. Mr. Sampson and Mrs. Draper, (colored people), are passengers in the Hunter.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*]

**COLONIZATION SOCIETY.** The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, held at Philadelphia, rose a week or two since, after a session of two weeks, wanting one day. During their session, they resolved unanimously to recommend to all their churches to patronize the objects of the American colonization society, and recommended collections to be made in all their churches, for the benefit of this object, on the fourth of July next, or on the Sunday which follows it. This measure was adopted with an earnestness highly flattering to the future prospects of that colony. Dr. Chester, of Albany, a gentleman of magnanimous and kindly feelings, and of commanding eloquence, first addressed the assembly, with much warmth and energy, in favor of this measure. He was followed by several others of similar opinion, among whom was Dr. Glendy. The resolution on the subject was offered by Dr. Palmer, of Charleston. The general assembly consists of nearly an hundred and fifty members, from all parts of the country, and its unanimous sanction cannot but cheer the labors of the steady and persevering friends of the African colony.

The general synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, the convention of the Episcopal church in Virginia, the Baptist foreign and domestic missionary society, and several other highly respectable bodies of individuals, have proceeded simultaneously with the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, for the support and encouragement of the African colonization project, by the collection of subscriptions on the 4th of July.

**NORTH WESTERN INDIANS.** By the following communication to the editor of the Columbus Gazette, it appears that the North Western Indians, like their

southern brethren, have resolved that, at least for the present, they will not dispose of any more of their lands.

Mr. Olmstead—In pursuance of the orders of the war department, governor Cass attended lately at Wapaghkonetta for the purpose of purchasing out the Indians within the limits of Ohio. Invitations had been given to the Miamies, of Indiana, the Ottowas, Senecas, Wyandotts and Shawanoese, in Ohio—The Miamies and Wyandotts would not attend; a few of the Ottowas and Senecas obeyed the call. The whole of the Shawanoese were present. The governor, with his usual ability, urged upon the Shawanoese the necessity of their moving out of the reach of the white settlements, to seek a home west of the Mississippi, where game was plenty, and where they could be gratified in the full enjoyment of their former habits; that the United States would provide them a country and guarantee the peaceable possession thereof.

The Indians have unanimously refused to sell and remove at this time. The proposition came too abrupt and unexpectedly upon them, their minds were not prepared for such an occurrence—There is no doubt they will, in a few years, be willing to move, and quite as soon as the wants of our population will call for the lands which they now occupy. Wapaghkonetta, on the principal upper branch of the Auglaize, is 30 miles north of Piqua, and 78 south of Fort Meigs. It has been the principal settlement of the Shawanoese nation since the year 1785.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON,  
*Agent for Indian affairs.*

Columbus, May 30, 1825.

**MURDER OF INDIANS.** Three white persons were executed in Indiana, on the 3d instant, for the murder of certain Indians, about fifty of whom were collected to witness their awful exit. The case, if we recollect it rightly, was one of unprovoked barbarity, and it has met with its reward.

**GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.** It will be perceived by one of the trials at the court of sessions, published in this day's paper, that a singular fact has leaked out, tending to show the truly glorious uncertainty of the law. Mr. Thorne, in riding in his gig, was dangerously wounded in the head by a stone thrown by one of two men who were together. He secured one and had him sent to prison. The next day, the other appeared and acknowledged that he had thrown the stone, the other was, of course released, with the regrets of Mr. Thorne at having imprisoned an innocent man. He brought an action, however, against Mr. Thorne for false imprisonment, and actually recovered and received \$150. When, lo! in this trial, it was proved beyond doubt, that the imprisoned man, who had the conscience to take Thorne's \$150, was actually the man who threw the stone, and the avowal of the other was a mere conspiracy to defraud. Such chaps should be made to feel the sword of justice—point, not the hilt. [*N. Y. Nat. Ad.*]

**STEAM CARRIAGES, RAIL WAYS, &c.** This subject, so interesting to all the lovers of good roads and comfortable travelling, is losing none of its interest in Europe. Experiments of a very satisfactory nature have been made, and it appears that something will be done. A German paper states, that Matthew Broemark, a learned Danish mathematician, has invented a new steam carriage, which can easily be guided, and travel, it is said, *fourteen leagues* in an hour. The first experiment was made sixty leagues from the capital. The carriage, loaded with passengers, set out at half an hour past eleven from the Copen where it was built, and arrived at the gates of Copenhagen, at a quarter before five. M. Broemark intends to



make a journey to Paris. This is travelling at a rapid rate, indeed, and would enable us, with great ease, to visit Philadelphia, transact business and return early in the evening; an improvement of great value and importance. The Cheltenham Journal states, that Mr. B. Newmarch, intends starting a locomotive engine, upon major McCurdy's principle, on the Gloucester and Cheltenham rail road, which is intended to ply regularly between the coal yard of that gentleman and Gloucester. We believe this will be the first carriage that ever has been started upon a similar plan, with respect to its mechanical construction, it being formed without a boiler, and consequently no danger can be apprehended from the risk of an explosion. We doubt whether there is less danger in the above described machine than would be in boilers. Steam must be made, and if it be done in a generator, and that explodes, the danger must be equally great.

[N. Y. paper.]

**FREEMEN AND SLAVES.** The Journal des Debats, of the 17th April, observes—"The new president of the U. States, Mr. Adams, when he says, in his inaugural speech, that the American government is the least expensive in the world, has raised, perhaps, the most dangerous question that could occupy the thoughts of the European nations. The immense sums which the European governments levy upon the incomes of individuals, may appear but a necessary and useful sacrifice, to a people who, like the English, possess, or think they possess, political liberty. Such a people talk thus—our armies; our fleets; our public debt; our finances. All with them is national; burdens as well as benefits—sufferings and glory. On the continent, a dominant sect or party in the ministry, or at court, furiously proscribes the term and the idea of nation—we are but subjects, and whoever wishes to be a citizen, is a felon, a jacobin; the state—means a privileged hereditary class—such is the doctrine which that dangerous spot daily inculcates on kings and people."

**HUNTING.** The Paris (Maine) "Observer" says—At a recent squirrel hunt in this town, the following number of animals were killed:

Squirrels, 466; wood-peckers, 48; crows, 36; foxes, 7; bobalinks, 74; pigeons, 64; woodcocks, 23; hawks, 10; woodchucks, 49; owls, 4; skunks, 12; partridge, 1.—Whole number, 794.

**Sumpterville, (N. C.), May 10.** The citizens in the fork of Blackriver, near Sumpterville, hunted for a barbecue, &c. The scalps were counted on the 7th inst. when 5,570 scalps (of squirrels) were produced. There were twenty hunters on a side and hunted three days. The winning side had 2,844, the opposite 2,726. One man did not hunt who was on this side. Now, allow a quart of corn saved to each squirrel, which is a low calculation, and 174 bushels have been saved, in three days, to one neighborhood.

Either of these might pass for "pretty considerable" hunting, even in — England!

**PROPAGATION OF OYSTERS.** We are informed, says the New Brunswick Times, that the commissioners, under the act of the legislature to encourage and regulate the planting of oysters in the township of Perth Amboy, have made a survey and map of the lands suitable for the purpose, and rented the principal part of them; and that the lots let will produce an income to the state, of a little over \$300 per annum.

We understand, however, that it is the opinion of the commissioners, that the provisions of the supplemental law, limiting the quantity of ground, to each adjacent land holder, to three acres, and to non-residents two acres, will only answer immediately along shore; that where there are large sheets, or bays of water, suitable for the purpose, they can be disposed

of, advantageously, only in large bodies and to companies. We have no doubt that this will, at least, be found to be the only effectual plan to enable the state to draw, from this immense resource, the largest portion of revenue; and, in this way, we are fully persuaded, that, in the course of a few years, they might be made to produce annually, at least, \$100,000. Were ten companies chartered, each to have a lease on 1,000 acres, for 30 years, at a rent of 3,000 dollars per annum, the stock could immediately be filled.

[Trenton Fed.]

**THE WEST.** For the following vivid sketch we are indebted to the editor of the N. Y. National Advocate"—

At the mouth of the canal is the flourishing village of Williamsville, having a post office, saw-mill, &c. At this place were the boats in waiting, to convey passengers to the canal, a distance of 12 miles. The commissioners have judiciously carried the canal into Tonawanta creek, the water of which, although turbid and discolored, is still deep and of sufficient quantity. The boats, having comfortable, airy cabins, are tawdrily ornamented with curtains and colored fringes; a small bar-room is invariably found in a corner. On the top of one of these gondolas sat an old pock marked negro, called Sam, scraping most vilely on the violin, as the captain said, to attract passengers; because, "as how, opposition was the order of the day." We got under way, towed by two horses, driven by a very small boy, and travelled briskly, at the rate of six miles per hour. We passed, in Tonawanta creek, several scows and a kind of Durham boat, filled with passengers, bound to Michigan. In less than two hours we arrived at a new village called Pendleton, sprung up, apparently, over night, like hundreds on the borders of the canal. We here entered a lock and proceeded on the yet unfinished route, two miles, to Lanesville, and took the carriage or wagon to convey us over the mountain to Lockport, distance 5 miles. This mountain ridge exhibits the greatest efforts of human industry and enterprise. For three or four miles the canal has been blasted through one solid mass of rock, and, in some places, to a depth of thirty feet. Immense and heavy cranes have been erected to raise masses of stone, and so neatly has the work been done, that the sides of the canal present an appearance like chizzled gun-flints. The ridge, and the fine locks at Lockport, must have cost a million of dollars; and had the canal been commenced at this spot, the difficulties would have been such, as to have caused its abandonment. The borders of this ridge are covered with shanties, erected to accommodate the Irish laborers and their families, and they are as thickly settled as any of the counties in Ireland; indeed, the traveller, for a time, imagines himself to be in Derry, Connaught or Tipperary. At the door of these cottages were the old women with a pipe in their mouths, and the young women with a child in their arms; indeed there is any quantity of children, and what, with the mixture of Irish and Yankee blood, in one generation more, that section of the country will have a fine spirited set of fellows. The children, half naked, with their carrotty locks and freckled faces, were sporting on sand heaps, and each shanty appeared to have those sterling Irish comforts, a cow, a pig, and a "praty garden." Some of the women were very pretty, and, living in the neighborhood of swamps, they exhibited their native freshness of complexion—over the cottages were signs of "boarding, whiskey, cakes and beer, tailoring, shoemaking," &c. and each seemed to have some additional occupation.

**THE BRITISH MONEY MARKET** has been very gloomy. The great export of gold has alarmed the dealers. It is leaving the country in every direction, on account

of loans, stock companies, &c. even to Colombia, Mexico and Brazil, the countries that furnish the supplies of it! The directors of the bank, it is added, are growing uneasy. The account says—"One great cause of the depreciation of public securities is, we believe, the enormous speculations going on in cotton, and, at present, extending throughout the world. It is a melancholy fact, that the enormous rise in this article is daily laying idle, and reducing to want, hundreds of our manufacturing population of every class. The principal speculators, and who have occasioned all this mischief, are, we learn, Rothschild, and Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co. Rothschild, while he advances cotton above cent. per cent. beats down, with the same hand, the funds of all Europe, six or eight per cent.; and then, getting clear of his cotton, "at the turn of the market" to decline, buys into all the funds of Europe, "at the turn of the market" to a rise. There is no trade like this for money-making, and there is no way for the public to escape the grasp of this gambling system, but to open their eyes to the fact—see the manœuvres, and laugh at them."

**BRITISH WEST INDIES.** Notwithstanding, as we have more than once stated, that the difference of the duties imposed on British West India sugar, compared with that exacted on the products of the British East Indies, is as much in favor of the former as the whole first cost of the latter, [just for the encouragement of "free trade," and to promote the abolition of slavery!—the planters in Jamaica, and other islands, are doing a very bad business, indeed. I think I have seen it calculated that the estates do not yield *two per cent.* on the cost of the land and the slaves; and, if the British market was thrown open to the consumption of East India sugar, the superior cheapness of the labor of free persons would completely break up the West India establishments. But, as it is, a late Jamaica paper gives an account of the sale of a plantation of 1,000 acres, stocked with 160 slaves and 120 horses and mules, for \$30,000. Why, the gentlemen, who are at present in Baltimore for the purpose of buying human blood,\* would give a larger sum for the slaves—to say nothing of the *other cattle* and the land; and the whole, if located in Louisiana, would have sold for more than \$150,000. But it should be recollected, that the planters of Louisiana are protected by a duty, equal to more than one-half of the average cost of sugar in the West Indies.

**BRITISH AGENTS.** The sum of thirty thousand pounds will be wanted to cover the expenses of "special commissions to Spanish America" during the year 1825; and thirty-five thousand pounds for payment of the salaries of the consuls general, consuls and vice-consuls at the different places in the same; together, £65,000 or \$283,600.

There are one consul-general, two consuls and two vice-consuls in Mexico; a consul-general, five consuls and one vice-consul in Colombia; a consul-general and two vice-consuls in Buenos Ayres; a consul at Montevideo; a consul-general, one consul and two vice-consuls in Chili; and a consul-general and two vice-consuls in Peru. The "contingent" expenses amount to £7,950. A consul-general receives £2,500, a consul £1,000, and a vice-consul £700. So that the payment of a consul-general, 11,100 dollars, is greater, by 2,100 dollars, than is paid to American ministers

\*I have heard it stated, that all able bodied men have about 28lbs of blood. If so, the price, (which was lately ten dollars), is now from 15 to 17 dollars per lb. in the Baltimore market, in consequence of a greatly increased demand for the article.

plenipotentiary, even at the expensive court of Great Britain.

THE STANDING ORDERS of the British house of commons have been lately reprinted pursuant to a special order. The following are extracts from them concerning "strangers," of whom, says a London paper, the house, in olden times, had great horror:—

"That the sergeant at arms attending this house do, from time to time, take into his custody any stranger or strangers that he shall see, or be informed of to be, in the house or gallery, while the house, or any committee of the whole house, is sitting; and that no person, so taken into custody, be discharged out of custody without the special order of the house."—"That no member of this house do presume to bring any stranger or strangers into the house or gallery thereof, while the house is sitting."

The paper from which we quote, says, "It is needless to add, that these standing orders are as much obeyed as if they were promulgated by the celestial emperor of China."

**DECENCY.** The people of Edinburgh have compelled Kean to give up his theatrical engagement in that city. Impudent and persevering as he is, he could not withstand the disapprobation of the audience; but, at London and Dublin, a girl, of a not much less exceptional character, is perfectly petted by the frequenters of the theatres. So much for the fashion of things.

**THE NIGER.** A Scotch paper says that lieutenant Clapperton, R. N. has returned to Mourzook, from his travels in central Africa, and writes, that the Niger terminates in the sea. But no particulars are given.

**AMERICA.** The Paris Journal des Debats has copied from the Revue Protestante, an interesting letter from Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, to M. Ch. Coquerel, pastor, at Amsterdam, on the proportion which the Catholics and Protestants of America bear to each other, on the different races in America and the languages spoken in that continent. The details are to be given in the third volume of his travels to the equinoctial regions, which is about to appear. The following are a few of his statements:—

Total population of America is 34,284,000.	
I. Roman catholics	21,177,000
a. Spanish continental America,	15,985,000
Whites	2,937,000
Indians	7,530,000
Mixed races and negroes	5,518,000
	15,985,000
b. Portuguese America	4,000,000
Whites	920,000
Negroes	1,960,000
Mixed races and Indians	1,120,000
	4,000,000
c. United States, lower Canada and French	
Guyana	536,300
Hayti, Porto Rico and the French West Indies,	1,656,000
	22,177,000
II. Protestants	11,217,000
a. United States	9,900,000
b. English Canada, (Upper), Nova Scotia, Labrador,	260,000
c. English and Dutch Guyana	220,000
d. English West Indies	734,500
e. Dutch and Danish West Indies	62,500
	11,287,000
III. Independent Indians not Christians	920,000
	34,284,000
Total	34,284,000
The English language is spoken in America by	11,297,500
The Spanish by	20,174,000
The Indian language by	7,800,000
The Portuguese by	3,740,000
The French by	1,058,000
The Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Russian, by	214,500
☞ Cuba does not appear as included in the preceding estimate.	

**BUENOS AYRES.** The governor of Buenos Ayres, in a recent address to the national convention, assembled in that city for the purpose of forming a new union between the provinces, makes the following allusions to the course adopted by this country and Great Britain, in relation to the South American governments:

"We have discharged a great national debt with the United States of North America. That republic, which has presided, from its birth, over the civilization of the new world, has solemnly recognised our independence. It has, at the same time, made an appeal to our national honor, supposing us capable to contend, arm to arm, with the Spanish power; and it has, moreover, constituted itself guardian of the field of combat, by refusing to permit any other nation to lend assistance to our rival.

"Great Britain, released from its engagements to the allied powers, has adopted, in respect to the American states, a conduct, noble and truly worthy of a people, the most civilized, the most free, and, consequently, the most powerful, in Europe. The solemn recognition of the independence of the new states will be a consequence of the new principles which she has proclaimed; and you may be assured, that this important event, as far as the provinces of Rio de la Plata are concerned, depends mainly on the manner in which they shall show themselves as a national body, and on the capacity of maintaining the good institutions they already possess."

**COLOMBIAN CAPTURES.** It will be remembered, (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette), that some time ago several captures of property, belonging to the citizens of the United States, were made by vessels sailing under the Venezuelan flag; and it gives us pleasure to state that the reclamation for captures illegally made by those privateers, have been recently and satisfactorily settled by the government of Colombia. The following cases are allowed, and funds placed in the United States for their payment:

The Tiger and cargo, of Salem.

Schooner Liberty and cargo, of Philadelphia.

Cargo of the brig America, of Philadelphia.

Josephine and cargo, of Philadelphia.

Minerva, of Massachusetts; cargo of the Minerva, insured in Philadelphia.

Not only have principal and interest been allowed, but liberal damages for the unlawful captures.

**FRANCE AND THE NEW REPUBLICS.** A very interesting debate took place in the chamber of deputies on the 11th of May, as it regards the intention of the French government in relation to *South America*. The debate was on the budget, and when the item for the foreign department was under consideration, general Foy adverted to the situation of *South America*. The remarks of this gentleman called up M. de Villele, and it will be seen, from his arguments, that, so long as Spain shall refuse to recognize the independence of her former colonies, so long will France, as a point of political etiquette, equally abstain from doing so. The following was the reply of the French minister:

"Should we have imitated the example of England? (Profound silence). Should we, like England, have recognized the independence of the Spanish colonies? I demand of the speaker, if France, with respect to these colonies, is in the same position as England, either in point of commercial interest or principles? And first, as to the first point, England, since 1807, is in possession of the protectorate of that commerce, and she has, I will not say millions, but thousands of millions, embarked in that country. France has only entered into that commerce within these few years, and it does not exceed thirty millions of imports and sixteen millions of exports. You see that the difference is great between these two positions. With re-

spect to moral considerations, with respect to principles—a Bourbon reigns over Spain. Spain has, by a glorious expedition, secured the reign of that king. Would it be moral, would it be conformable to the principles which we respect, and which we shall always respect, I hope, because these principles are the safeguard of nations, as well as governments, that France should recognize, in spite of Spain, and contrary to the protestation of her government, the independent existence of these colonies? But let us look farther. Would this recognition be for the interest of the country? No, gentlemen, France, conformably to her principles and her interests, is called on to play the most elevated and honorable part, that of mediatrix, and to that, all her efforts will be directed. . . . I declare that our agents were never charged with any thing beyond acting as mediators, and certainly, a government may exhibit its policy publicly when it is so clear and frank."

**PROGRESS OF REASON.** Though there are several principles adopted in the constitutions of some of the new southern republics that we cannot approve of, and especially those libertyicide, if not blasphemous provisions which go to establish a particular sect as a *privileged class*, on account of their blindly adhering to religious tenets,—still, where so much was to be done, to get rid of kingcraft and priestcraft, we cannot but feel gratified in seeing how much has been accomplished; and be rendered more willing to wait with patience, until the progress of reason shall laugh such things into contempt. The following intelligence will shew what is doing in Mexico.

By Mexican papers received at New York, it appears, (says the editor of the Evening Post), that, on the 9th of April the congress had abolished all titles of nobility throughout the confederation. A strong disposition also prevailed to curtail the power of the priests; and the following circumstance is mentioned to show that their influence is on the decline. The public execution of a criminal took place at Tampico. He had assassinated five men before, and thought to have escaped after the sixth; but it was otherwise. According to a superstitious and an abominable rite of the Spanish Roman Catholic church, an offender, after the commission of a crime, by absconding into the church previous to his capture by his pursuers, is exempted from suffering death, be the crime what it may. This wretch acted accordingly; he ran instantaneously to the church after murder, was confessed, and, it was supposed, absolved by the priest, who, in conjunction with the culprit, confidently asserted that it would be an utter impossibility to execute him.—After appealing, however, to both civil and ecclesiastical courts, sentence of death came down, ratified by congress and the president; in consequence of which he was publicly shot. This was the first effort of the priests that had ever been baffled in Tampico.

**NEWS FROM HAYTI.** From the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. To the politeness of the rev. Loring D. Dewey, who has recently returned from Hayti, the editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* is indebted for the Port au Prince Telegraph, of May 1st, 1825. This is the Official Government Gazette; and, the number alluded to, contains a notice from secretary Inginac, to those concerned in promoting the emigration of our colored people to that island, of a new arrangement made by the government, relative to their future accommodation, &c.

It appears that, in consequence of some base speculations entered into by emigrants with others, it has been found necessary, (sooner than was otherwise intended), to discontinue the payment of the price of their passage. Verbal information, relating to this subject, had reached the United States, before the

arrival of the gentleman aforesaid, and the report, as then received, has been published in the most of our newspapers. But the statement, thus circulated, contains a very important error, in regard to one of the most essential points in the regulations, respecting emigration, viz: the terms upon which emigrants will be furnished with land, on their settlement in the island. It will be seen, by a reference to the official document, which has been translated for this paper, and is inserted below, that, instead of having to pay for the land allotted to them, as has been stated, "they will receive a title for it, as soon as they shall have put it into a state of productiveness." The words "ainsi que des portions de terre pour travailler et dont la propriete leur sera condee aussitot qu'ils les auront mises en valeur," in the original, was, it appears, either inadvertently or intentionally misinterpreted.

Editors of newspapers, who have published the statement, as aforesaid, are particularly desired to correct the error above-mentioned.

I have not room for many remarks on this subject, at present, but will just observe that, from several conversations with Dewey, and from information otherwise obtained, I am decidedly of opinion, that the friends of the Haytien emigration have, as yet, no cause to be discouraged from a vigorous prosecution of the great work so successfully commenced. But judicious discriminations should be made, as respects the character and industry of those who apply for assistance to remove to that island, in future. If this had been properly attended to at first, we should not have heard of the fiftieth part of the complaint and dissatisfaction that has reached us lately.

*Notice of the secretary general.*

In offering an asylum to the free African population, living, (qui vegete), in the United States, in the deprivation of every political right, the government of the republic had less in view its own interests, than the happiness of that oppressed people. Its munificence has even exceeded expectation, for, instead of confining itself to encouraging emigration, it has undertaken it entirely at its charge.

After this, it was far from expecting that the transportation of the emigrants would have been made a matter of sordid speculation, or that there would have been among foreign ship-owners, (les armateurs etrangers), as well as among the emigrants themselves, persons so base as to deceive its good faith. Nevertheless, it did not require long to know that, not content with employing intrigue, to persuade the return of the emigrants, already settled in the republic, they have even associated, the emigrants themselves, in the profits of this speculation, in order to increase its rage. How many, in effect, have we not seen, who, scarcely landed in our ports, have demanded the privilege of departing; one after another, even before the expiration of the four months of rations granted by the state, and all, certainly, without having had the necessary time to ascertain if they should be able to do well or otherwise! If it is necessary to add further proof, to that already obtained, of the connivance of a great number of the emigrants with the ship-owners, it may be stated here, that many families, carried on board the schooner Olive Branch, capt. Mathews, which anchored in our port, on the 4th of the present month, have demanded permits to depart, three days after their disembarkation. Could this have taken place, if these emigrants, (who are so totally destitute of every thing, that the government of the republic is obliged to pay, not only the expense of passage, but also that of their transportation from the interior of the United States, to the ports of embarkation), were not interested in the gains of this stock-jobbing, (agiotage), rendered more facile, by the president's renouncing all claims on the emigrants, who have returned, for the expenses which they had occasioned?

Therefore, wishing to put an end to the abuses which have resulted from the means employed to convert the emigration to a commercial speculation, and which, without advancing the end proposed, essentially injures the public treasury, the ship-owners of the United States, and all others who may be in a situation to receive emigrants on board their vessels for transportation to Hayti, are informed, by the present notice, which shall be inserted three months in the Official Gazette, that no one may pretend ignorance as an excuse, that the government of the republic will pay no expense whatever for passage of said emigrants, after the 15th of June, of the present year, 1825.

Those persons in the United States, who have associated for the purpose of directing the affairs of the emigration in question, are also informed, that they will no longer be allowed by the government, after the above date, any sum for the assistance or transportation of those emigrants who wish to come to Hayti, and to whom, hereafter, it will grant nothing but the four months provisions, already promised, and portions of land to be cultivated by them, for which they shall receive a title as soon as they shall have put it into a state of productiveness.

*Port-au-Prince, April 12th, 1825—Year 22.*

By authority:

The secretary general, near his excellency the President of Hayti, INGINAC.

THE KING OF FRANCE has the merit of being about the least inattentive to business of any man in the nation. Every one likes to be distinguished for something—some peculiar characteristic, and, to acquire reputation, many affect to be what they are not: but the king of France, Charles X, is perfectly free from affectation, as to his prominent quality; and, in his own person, verifies the saying of Napoleon, that the Bourbons had not learned any thing by their expulsion from the throne.

When the king is pleased to meet the council, at which the royal presence is oftentimes indispensable to the transaction of business, whether his majesty takes any part in the matters discussed or not—he sometimes suddenly leaves his ministers without expressing an opinion, and, while they wait in hope of his return, that he may give the necessary order, or sign some paper to give effect to what has been resolved on, they, perhaps, behold him on horseback, with a retinue of dogs at his heels and puppies around him, galloping away to the chase. Hunting seems to be the only thing that he has any relish for, and the people, when they dare, begin to call him "Charles the Hunter," a name that posterity will just as surely give him as that of "Napoleon the great" will be conferred on the inhumanly treated exile of St. Helena. Hence the king has become unpopular, and the French, though so little given to a habit of thinking, very seldom now greet him with shouts of *vive le roi*. The coronation, it is intimated, will receive a large part of its pomp and parade to make him popular; but it will be unlucky if, while Charles, dressed in all his costly robes and in the act of pronouncing the coronation oath, should hear the yelp of a hound!—for it seems possible that he may tear off his cumbersome apparel, and "away to the fields."

Let France and Spain rejoice—"the Bourbons are restored"—"the long agony is over"—"the legitimate princes now reign."

Mr. Fox. "There can be nothing more ridiculous," said lord N ——— one day, "than the manner in which the council of the state assembled in certain negro nations. In the council chamber are placed twelve large jars, half full of water. Twelve counsellors of state enter naked: and stalking along with great gravity, each leaps into the jar, and immerses

himself up to his chin; and, in this pretty attitude, they deliberate on the national affairs!"—"You do not smile continued the minister, addressing himself to Mr. Fox. "Smile!" said Charles. "No; I see every day things more ridiculous than that." "More ridiculous!" returned his lordship, with an air of surprise. "Yes," answered Charles, "a country where the sun alone sit in council.

**GREAT ENGLISH NEWS!** The earl of Darlington has signified his intention of running barefoot at Wolverhampton races!

The bet of 1000 guineas that lord Kensington will not ride from London to Oxford, on the same horse, between sun rise and sunset, on the 8th of June, excites the greatest interest! 12 to 8 against lord K. His lordship and lord Sefton will entertain their friends on the occasion!

A valuable table clock, recently stolen from the house of Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, celebrated as the advocate of the light-fingered fraternity, was returned to the owner, with an apology, stating that the theft was committed by a novice, who was not aware upon whom he was committing the depredation!

Townsend, the pedestrian, who assumes the title of champion, notwithstanding many impediments thrown in his way, completed his task of walking 66 miles per day, for ten successive days.

**IMPORTANT MATTERS!** Frankfort, March 27. The marriage of prince William, second son of his Prussian majesty, with the young princess of Radziwill, has encountered obstacles in the royal family itself; several members of which, to whom, at some future day, the crown may descend, have refused their consent, and denied to the princess her equality of birth. In consequence of this, the prince has recently had a genealogical draught prepared, by the publisher Eichorn, which tends to prove that the purity of birth required by the law actually exists between the house of Radziwill and the royal house of Prussia.

On the 25th of this month, the nuptials of the reigning duke of Saxe-Meinungen and the princess Mary, of Hesse, were celebrated at Cassel. The elector having ordered that his favorite, the countess of Reichenbach, should follow in the train next behind the princesses of the electoral family, the wives of the foreign ministers, accredited at the court of Cassel, did not consider it proper to attend.

[What difference in those cases? The elector of Hesse regards his prostitute as worthy of the company of the princesses of the blood!]

**CONSTITUTIONS.** A few weeks since, we published a correspondence between the venerable Jefferson and judge Woodward, on the subject of American constitutions, in which those gentlemen assumed for Virginia the honor of having produced the first modern written constitution. This is incorrect—that honor belongs to South Carolina. After publishing the correspondence alluded to, we referred to Ramsay, and found that South Carolina had adopted a written constitution as early as the 26th March, 1776, three months previous to the adoption of the Virginia constitution, draughted by Mr. Mason.

In his history of the constitution, adopted by our provincial legislature, Ramsay informs us, that, "in September, 1775, lord William Campbell, the last representative of his Britannic majesty, went on board one of the armed vessels of his royal master, and left the province in a state of nature; without any form of government, other than the recommendations of committees, or congresses, appointed without the authority of written law, or any definite specifications of powers. After remaining in this unsettled state for some time, it was determined to appoint a committee to prepare a draught of a constitution, or form

of government, on the sole authority of the people, though they still acknowledged themselves subjects of the King of Great Britain. In consequence thereof, a temporary constitution was agreed to, on the 26th of March, 1776"—which remained in operation until 1778, when it gave way to a constitution more conformable to our present system of government.

[Columbia Telescope.

**MECKLENBURG, N. C.** It will be recollected that the inhabitants of this place, signed and published a declaration of independence on the 20th May, 1775. The memorable incident was honored by the observance of its last anniversary, by a large meeting of the people, who, after their exercises in the church, of prayer and appropriate music, the reading of the declaration and delivery of an oration, dined together, and enjoyed "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." A number "of the men of other years," soldiers of the revolution, were present. Gen. George Graham acted as president, and Isaac Alexander, esq. as vice president. The following were among the regular toasts—

The day we celebrate—On that day the republican banners were unfurled in Charlotte, independence declared by the patriotic citizens of Mecklenburg, absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain. May the noble deed be engraven on the hearts of all present, and the gilded pages of history transmit it to posterity.

The memory of those heroes of Lexington, Mass. who first sealed the broken covenant with their blood, and absolved all allegiance with mother Britain.

The president of the U. States—An able statesman—May his administration prove that the confidence of congress was not misplaced.

Popular elections—Their purity and frequency are the best security for the safety of our republican institutions, and the strongest barrier against the encroachments of tyranny.

Internal improvement—The road to national and individual independence—may constitutional scruples yield to the national welfare.

Andrew Jackson—He has filled the measure of his country's glory—he is the friend of the people—the people are his friends.

These were some of the volunteers—

By Wm. Davidson, esq.—Henry Clay—The great orator of the west—an able statesman, and independent as a man: Shielded by virtuous patriotism, he is impregnable to the shafts of malice.

By colonel T. G. Polk—The political prospects of Henry Clay—

"Like the dew on the mountain,  
Like the foam on the river,  
Like the bubble on the fountain,  
They are gone, and forever."

By J. H. Blake, esq.—Henry Clay—The undaunted champion of universal liberty.

By captain Thomas I. Polk—The next president of the United States—May he be the choice of the people and not of congress.

By I. H. Alexander, esq.—Andrew Jackson and Wm. H. Crawford—fair play is bonny play.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** On the arrival of John C. Calhoun, the vice president of the United States, in Abbeville, the place of his nativity, his fellow-citizens, prompted by a desire to offer him some testimony of their approbation of his public services, as well as of their personal regard, invited him to partake of a public dinner on the 27th of May, at Abbeville court house, prepared for the occasion, by captain James Tatam. Patrick Nible, esq. acted as president, and col. Alexander Bowie assisted as vice president. A large number of gentlemen sat down to table, and the day was spent in harmony and rational hilarity. In the evening a ball succeeded, given in honor of

this distinguished citizen, attended by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

After dinner the usual number of toasts were drank. The sixth was,

Our distinguished guest, the *Vice President* of the United States: his eminent talents have been exerted to promote the happiness and prosperity of the whole union.

As soon as this toast was drank, Mr. Calhoun rose from his seat and addressed the company as follows:

"Gentlemen: I would illy deserve your favor were I not sensibly affected by your kind reception. After so long an absence, and after having passed through so many trying scenes, to return to the friends of my youth, to whose early confidence I owe my first advancement in public life, and to be thus received, is indeed truly gratifying, and will be held in grateful remembrance so long as I may live. Nor will it terminate in a mere emotion of gratitude, but will animate and impel me with redoubled zeal to act on those principles and views, by adhering to which, heretofore, I have been so fortunate as to secure your approbation, and that of so large a portion of our fellow-citizens. Surrounded as I am, by my early acquaintances, it will not, I trust, be considered indelicate to advert for a moment to the principles which have invariably governed me in public life. From the commencement of my public course to this day, I have, under all circumstances, been directed by one great leading principle, an entire confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the American people. I believe them to be not only capable of self government, but of wise self government; and thus believing, I never for a moment doubted that the approbation of my fellow-citizens would invariably follow an honest and enlightened discharge of duty, if fairly and fully explained. To understand then the true interest of the country, and to pursue it steadily under every difficulty, I resolved, from the first, should be my constant guide in my passage through public life. I had not been long in the councils of the nation, before the firmness of my resolution was put to a severe test. You all remember the condition of our country in 1811 and 1812, during what is called the war session. A war at that time, apparently interminable, was waged between the two great powers of Europe, England and France; in the progress of which a long series of injuries had been inflicted on our neutral rights. These at length became insufferable. Every attempt was made, by measures short of war, to redress our wrongs. They all failed. So far from arresting the course of belligerent aggression, our neutral rights continued to be steadily encroached on, in spite of embargoes and the whole system of restrictive measures. We were at length, (at the period to which I refer), reduced to the condition of humbly submitting, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in congress many, (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents), who preferred submission with all of its humiliation. These members deplored not our country's wrongs. They were in fact but too manifest; but they doubted whether the people would bear the burthens and privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it; but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear it through all of the dangers of war. I neither so believed nor acted. I was not ignorant of the danger and privations which must ever attend a war with England, particularly unprepared as the country then was. I clearly saw our difficulties, but my faith in your virtue and intelligence was never for an instant shaken. I asked myself simply, what do the lasting interests and the honor of the country require, and not doubting, but

that both would be sacrificed without resistance, I unhesitatingly gave my voice for that war, which has emphatically and justly been called the second of independence. Nor was I mistaken in my estimate of the character of the people. Sustained by their enlightened patriotism, the government was borne in safety through the stormy current of events. An honorable peace followed, and with it the important question occurred, on what footing should our peace establishments be placed. Again congress was divided. There were many on whom the experience of war appeared to be lost. Either not discerning what your interest required, or, what is more probable, not confiding in your disposition to make the sacrifices, which the measures necessary for the security of the country required, they were found in opposition to almost every measure proposed for that purpose. Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the navy, a moderate military establishment, properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war and restrictions; and, finally, a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character. You nobly sustained all of these measures. Soon after the adoption by congress of this system of measures, which grew out of the experience of the late war, I was transferred to preside over the department of war by the appointment of our late virtuous and excellent chief magistrate. In this new position, my principles of action remained unchanged. Continuing still, with my faith increased instead of being shaken in your virtue and intelligence, I sought no other path to your favor, but a fearless discharge of the duties of my office. Placed on so firm a foundation, no difficulty nor opposition could intimidate me. It became my duty, as a member of the administration, to aid in sustaining, against the boldest assaults, these very measures, which, as a member of congress, I had contributed in part to establish; and again I had the satisfaction to find that a reliance on your virtue and intelligence was not in vain. Your voice was so audibly pronounced on the side of the administration, that now, instead of opposition, the struggle appears to be who shall evince the greatest zeal in favor of its measures. But it is not simply in questions of national policy, that this deep conviction of the virtue and intelligence of the American people has guided me in my public course. It has also been my constant monitor in relation to the principles of the government, and its operation in reference to them. Believing that a firm reliance on your virtue and intelligence was the only safe foundation for an enlightened policy, it naturally followed, that I should take such a view of the principles of the government, and give it, as far as in my power, such a direction in its operation, as would be the best calculated to enlarge and confirm the powers of the people. That I have ever so acted, I confidently appeal to my whole political course, as well while a member of the government of the state as that of the nation. And in so acting, I conceive that I have but acted in the spirit of the constitution. According to our American conception of liberty, it can only exist where those who make and execute the laws are controlled by the people, on whom the laws operate, through frequent elections fairly conducted. To enlarge and strengthen this control, wherever it is susceptible of it, and to preserve it in vigor in the actual operation of the system, I have ever conceived

to be the first duty of an American citizen; for it must be manifest, that, in the same proportion that the people may lose this control, just in the same degree the responsibility of public agents to them must be lost, and that, in the same degree, the government must lose its democratical character. Nor have these been mere theoretical opinions. Throughout the whole of the late election, which has terminated in placing me in my present situation, I never for a moment lost sight of them. I know that it may appear indelicate for me to allude to these recent occurrences; but, believing that nothing that concerns the American people ought to be so considered, I without hesitation refer to the part which I acted during the late presidential canvass. From first to last, one leading principle governed me, that the voice of the people should prevail. I cared much less, who should be elected, than how he should be; nor did I confine this principle to others, without extending it to myself. I held myself strictly subordinate to the public voice, of which, I trust, I furnished no feeble proof, when one of the leading states of the union, which, though, at first, apparently favorable, gave indications of preferring another. Actuated by the same principle, which had placed me in opposition to any scheme of controlling the election by any other power than the voice of the people, I did not hesitate, by withdrawing, to contract the sphere of selection, and thereby to endeavor, as far as in me lay, to terminate the election by the people, without its being referred to the house of representatives. Not doubting that you entirely concur in these principles, I take the liberty, in conclusion, of offering as a sentiment—

"The responsibility of the public agents to the people—the basis of our system; let the foundation be preserved in solidity, and the noble superstructure will last forever."

Among the rest of the toasts, was the following:

The next congress: May they entitle themselves to the thanks of the nation, by referring the election of chief magistrate exclusively to its only legitimate source—the people.

Every body will heartily approve of the principle of this toast—but, from the compromises of the constitution, the different qualifications of voters in the several states, and other causes that might easily be mentioned, it appears impossible that, at this day, the people can be fully referred to as to the election of the chief magistrate. Persons of color, whether freemen or slaves, are not regarded as the "people;" and so South Carolina, with Maryland, Virginia, &c. &c. would have a much diminished power in the election of a president—and how shall we get over this? Is it possible that, if the compact is to be disturbed, it will be yielded that one man, as being one of the people, (liable to pay taxes and bear arms), resident in certain states, shall have twice the power of another such person, in another state? That will never do. The people of the south cannot, will not, ask it, any more than those of Pennsylvania would seek power on account of their horses, or those of Connecticut for their oxen. And, suppose the people of the United States only invited Virginia to give up her freehold qualification for voters—why, all the paper mills in the country would not furnish paper enough to enable the editors of the Richmond Enquirer to publish all that might be written against so great a "violation of the constitution?" It cannot be brought about—and, however pretty the thing may be in theory, the actual circumstances in which we are placed forbids the practice of it, and it is best to yield to things as they are. As yet they have brought no great evil on our country, and, perhaps, they may not—if we have sense enough to prefer principles to persons, and things to men. But we earnestly hope that some plan may be adopted to keep the election of

future presidents out of the house of representatives; and, perhaps, the constitution can be so amended as to secure an election by the electors.

Mr. Calhoun also partook of a public dinner at Augusta, in Georgia, being on a visit of business to the contiguous part of South Carolina. The company was very numerous and respectable. Among the toasts were—

John Quincy Adams, president of the United States—A virtuous, enlightened and impartial administration, will entitle him to, and command a nation's blessing. Our distinguished guest, John C. Calhoun—We delight to honor those to whom honor is justly due.

Immediately after this toast was drunk, Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the company as follows:—GENTLEMEN: I return you my sincere thanks for your kind sentiment. Next to an approving conscience, the approbation of the public is the highest reward which can be bestowed on public services; but surely there is no portion of it so precious, as that bestowed by our neighbors and acquaintances. Such is the view, gentlemen, in which I consider you. Though residing on the opposite side of the noble stream which passes by your city, and sustains your extensive and rich commerce—on this side I have spent a very interesting portion of my life, and among the citizens of Georgia I count many of my early and most esteemed acquaintances.

Another reason still more highly enhances the value, which I place on your approbation. No two states are more completely identified in interest, than Georgia and South Carolina. In soil, climate, production and character of their population, there is the most striking similarity; and I cannot but regard with pleasure, every indication of congeniality of feelings between two states, whose interest, both external and internal, is so entirely the same. No one would reprobate more pointedly than myself, any concerted union between states, for interested or sectional objects. I would consider all such concert, as against the spirit of our constitution, which was intended to bind all of the states in one common bond of union and friendship; but surely between contiguous states, having in every respect the same interest, kindly feeling may be indulged without censure. In the spirit of these observations, I offer you in conclusion as a sentiment:

Georgia and South Carolina—Identified in all their interests, may they be united in sentiment and friendship.

William H. Crawford, our enlightened citizen—May the genial clime of Georgia restore him to health.

MR. CLAY. In our last paper we noticed some of the testimonials of respect paid to Mr. Clay, by the people of western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by those of his own state. We cannot give room to similar details hereafter—but the character and conduct of our public men are public property, and the people have a right to know all about them. It is on this ground we often notice such expressions of public opinion, though we sometimes have to regret the use of hard words in the accounts which we copy.

A great public dinner was given to Mr. Clay, at Lexington, on the 1st of June, and, notwithstanding a heavy rain prevented the attendance of many, not less than three hundred of his late constituents were present on the occasion. Charles Wilkins acted as president, assisted by John Bradford and William Morton, and colonels Merrill and Trotten acted as vice presidents. Capt. John Fowler was at the head of the committee of arrangements. "The respectability and intelligence, as well as the number of the assemblage," says the Reporter, "have not been surpassed on any similar occasion in this state." Some account of this dinner is given below.

He has partaken of a public entertainment at Frankfort and some other places, and it would appear as if there had been a simultaneous rising of the people to pay their respects to him, for he had already been invited to dinners and parties and balls in many places—They had been accepted in Woodford, Clarke and Jessamine counties, (the two first in his late congressional district), and it was supposed that he would also accept the invitations from Louisville, Cincinnati and some other places.

When he arrived at Washington, Ken. he would have been detained for a public dinner, but as he had not seen his family, a meeting of the people was held, and the following address presented to him, prefaced by some appropriate remarks by Mr. Beatty:

Washington, May 24, 1825.

To the hon. HENRY CLAY:

SIR: The distinguished confidence which the people of Kentucky have uniformly reposed in your integrity, and devotion to the interests of the union from the moment of your first entrance into public life, would, on an ordinary occasion, have rendered it unnecessary for us, as the organs of the citizens of Washington, and its vicinity, to have tendered to you any evidence of their undiminished esteem and regard, or of their unlimited confidence in your integrity, talents and devotion to the best interests of the country: But the extraordinary and unparalleled manner in which you have been assailed, because, in the exercise of the constitutional duty which devolved upon you as one of the representatives of Kentucky, you dared independently to be governed by your own judgment, in selecting from the candidates returned to the house of representatives the most suitable person to fill the high and dignified office of president of the United States, demands, in the opinion of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, the expression of the high sense they entertain of your public services, and their undiminished confidence in your

\*The dinner at Frankfort seems to have been a splendid one, and the assembly was very numerous and respectable. Among the toasts given, was the following:

*Henry Clay*—In giving him to the nation, Kentucky rejoices that she does not resign her claims on one who has so long, so faithfully, so satisfactorily, served her, and who, in devoting to the advancement of liberal principles, his splendid genius, has shed a lustre on her name.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Clay rose and thanked the company and his fellow-citizens of Kentucky, generally, for the confidence which they reposed in him, &c. His toast was—"The Capitol: May it be rebuilt on its former site, by the only means compatible with the justice, with the honor and the dignity of the state."

The president and ex-presidents of the United States were warmly remembered, and the memory of Washington, with the healths of Lafayette, Jackson, and Bolivar, were drunk with acclamations. Some of the volunteers were very good, and others peculiarly adapted to the occasion: such as—

*By Judge Todd*—Independence, inflexible integrity and splendid talents—Whenever they are assailed, it is generally by ignorance or ambition, or some unworthy motive.

*By James Smith*—Kentucky haggard deserves as much protection as eastern cottons or Pennsylvania iron.

*By Philip Swigert*—David White, jr.—In his late vote on the presidential election, he did not mis-represent his constituents.

[Mr. White represented this district in congress.]

*By J. J. Marshall*—The election of John Q. Adams to the office of president of the United States—A most splendid monument erected by a free people, to talents, learning, experience and wisdom.

integrity and patriotism. By their direction, therefore, we avail ourselves of the opportunity which the first moment of your arrival in Kentucky affords, to greet you on their behalf with that warmth of affection and cordiality of esteem, which, as Kentuckians, they have ever felt for her favorite son, and to assure you, that they consider you, as they ever have, the able and eloquent defender of their rights, and the rights of the whole of the American people—the bold and intrepid advocate of freedom and the rights of man throughout the world.

With pride and pleasure they have ever found you the faithful representative of Kentucky; the open, candid, liberal statesman, unfettered by local prejudice or sectional feeling—and, so far from their confidence having been diminished by the attempts which have been made to impeach your integrity, they consider your conduct in the late presidential election as affording a new and distinguished proof, that the confidence Kentucky has always reposed in your firmness, talents and integrity, has not been misplaced.

Permit us individually to assure you of our hearty concurrence in the sentiments we have expressed on behalf of our fellow-citizens, and to join with them in tendering you our best wishes for your health and happiness.

<i>John Chambers,</i>	<i>John Green,</i>
<i>A. Beatty,</i>	<i>David V. Rannels,</i>
<i>B. Duke,</i>	<i>James Ellis,</i>
<i>David Davis,</i>	<i>Peter Lee.</i>
<i>Walker Reid,</i>	

The following is Mr. Clay's response.

Washington, 24th May, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: I receive, with very great satisfaction, the kind congratulations of my fellow-citizens of this town, and neighborhood, communicated in your friendly address.

If the recent attack upon me was without precedent and without principle, I have derived the greatest consolation from the generous support which I have received from all quarters. That of which you have been the organ, is the more acceptable, because it is rendered by citizens of my own state, many of whom have known me well and for a long series of years. You have stated the cause correctly, gentlemen; it was because I "dared independently to be governed by my own judgment," that some, who happened to think differently from me, have chosen to assail me with the most persevering malignity. They have furnished, however, an occasion for an exhibition of magnanimous sympathy and prompt justice, as creditable to the American people, as it is honorable and cheering to the grateful object of those noble sentiments.

I pray you, gentlemen, respectively, to accept assurances of the high esteem and strong personal regard of

Your faithful and obedient servant, H. CLAY.  
Messrs. John Chambers, &c.

*The Lexington Dinner*—[From the Reporter.]

The following is the note of the managers of the dinner to Mr. Clay, to which is annexed his reply.

Lexington, May 28th, 1825.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee on the part of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, are authorized to invite you to a public dinner, on Wednesday next, at Fowler's garden.

It affords us peculiar pleasure, at this time, to offer you this public expression of our entire confidence in the able and impartial manner you have discharged your various public duties.

You became our representative at an important and critical juncture of our country; during the whole time, you have been the inflexible advocate of rational liberty, and the steady supporter of public justice. There has occurred no session of congress,



out of the many you have been a member, that your political acts were more completely in accordance with our wishes and views of national prosperity and repose, than the one which terminated the arduous and responsible relationship that subsisted between us.

You have been called from us to discharge the duties of an elevated and distinguished station in another department of the government: rest assured, sir, you carry with you our highest confidence in your superior talents, experience, and unshaken integrity.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, to renew to you assurances of our great personal regard and esteem. With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration, we are your obedient servants,

Wm. H. Richardson, E. Yeiser,  
M. Flournoy, A. Dudley,  
John Tilford, James Shelby,  
Thomas Botley,

Mr. Clay's reply.

Ashtland, 30th May, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: I received, with very great satisfaction, the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 28th instant; and I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation which it conveys.

No man more highly estimates the public approbation than I do. I have sought, however, to deserve it, (I hope I may venture to assert, without arrogance, as it is said with perfect truth), by zeal, fidelity and integrity, and by the exertion of the utmost of my humble powers. I have never sought it by any mean compromises or unworthy arts. But I have desired the good opinion of no portion of the public more anxiously than that of my immediate constituents. Judge, then, gentlemen, what inexpressible gratification I derive from your assurances of the entire confidence which is reposed in me by my fellow citizens of Lexington and Fayette, who comprise, at the same time, my nearest and most intimate friends and neighbors, and a highly and respectable and considerable part of my constituents. Their kind extension of the same unshaken confidence to the new station, to which I have been summoned, adds to the numberless obligations under which they have placed me. Among the objections which I had to the acceptance of that office, none had more weight than that arising out of my repugnance to close a connection which has so long subsisted between the people of this district and me. As their representative, I have experienced, without interruption, their liberality, affection and confidence. I can offer only, in return, unbounded gratitude and ardent devotion.

I tender to you, gentlemen, the homage of my sincere respect and high personal regard.

Your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. W. H. Richardson, &c.

Among the regular toasts drank were the following:

*The president of the United States,*

"Be just and fear not;

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,  
Thy God's, and Truth's; then, if thou fail'st,  
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

*The constitution*—If not perfect, yet the most perfect political edifice ever erected. Its parts are co-incident by the blood of our fathers—the blood of our sons will mix with its ruins, if it falls.

*The union of these states*—May it be as lasting as the lofty mountains of our native country.

*Our respected guest, beloved fellow-citizen, and late able representative, Henry Clay*—We rejoice in the occasion of expressing to the world, and emphatically to his enemies, our undiminished confidence in his incorruptible integrity, and our unequalled approbation of his conduct from his first to his last most important act, as our representative.

[Mr. Clay rose, and after thanking his constituents for this, and many other expressions of kindness and

affection towards him, addressed the company at considerable length on the recent election of a chief magistrate and the new administration. When he adverted to the base attacks upon his reputation, and the attempts to bully him, by the Kremer conspirators, a feeling of indignation against his enemies seemed to pervade the whole company. With respect to his acceptance of secretary of state, he remarked, that all his friends, particularly his western friends, were of opinion that he ought not to decline it. Their pressing solicitude on the subject had great weight with him; it could not, indeed, under the circumstances in which he was placed, be disregarded. In accepting the appointment, therefore, he had yielded to a sense of duty, and the strong desire of the west to have a representative in the cabinet. He adverted to the harmony which prevailed between the president and all the members of the administration, their desire to promote alike the interests of every section of the union, and to administer the government on fair and liberal republican principles. He was repeatedly cheered with great warmth; but the feeling manner in which he concluded his address, produced profound silence for some minutes, and excited the deepest sympathy in the hearts of all present. Loud and enthusiastic applause followed the announcement of the succeeding toast.]

*The third congressional district of Kentucky*—It is now speaking its instructions in language not to be misunderstood or misrepresented. Let demagogues listen.

*Political arithmetic*—When the teachers of the new rule of supposition decide whether it is 99 or 42 that makes a majority of 261, we will examine the operation and see if it proves itself.

*Domestic manufactures and internal improvements*—The "American system," the sure guaranty of national wealth, prosperity and independence.

*Volunteer by Mr. Clay*—Lexington and the university—Fayette and its agriculture.

LOUISIANA. At a dinner given in New Orleans to Mr. Bouigny, a senator, and Edward Livingston, a representative in congress from Louisiana, the following was the first toast given:

*The president of the United States*—When so skillful a pilot is at the helm, the vessel of the state is safe:

At a later period they drank,

Our distinguished guests—We are proud of being represented by such men in the national councils.

Messrs. Bouigny and Livingston returned thanks, and proposed appropriate toasts in return. Among the regular toasts also, was the following:

*General Jackson*—A great and glorious name; dear to his countrymen, and terrible to their enemies.

[Mr. Bouigny is well known as having been friendly to the election of Mr. Adams—Mr. Livingston voted for gen. Jackson.]

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers to the 15th May.*

*Great Britain and Ireland.* The 15th of May was assigned for taking up the catholic relief bill in the house of lords.

American stocks in London, May 14:—3 per cents. 79 a 79½; 6 do. 1814, 94 a 94½; 1815, 97½ a 98; 5 per cents. to 1837, 103 a 103½;—1815, 105 a 105½; 6 per cents. to 1837, 113 a 113½; 1815, 115; U. States bank shares, £24 a 25, with dividend from 1st Jan. 1825.

A London paper of May 11, says—Mr. Rippon, from the bank of England, has just now made an important communication to the members of the stock exchange, to this effect—that the holders of the stock created in 1797, called the loyalty loan, will have the option of taking consols for the amount of their stock at 75; or if they do not accept of this boon, government will pay off the amount at par, or on a 6-

the 3d of July next. This would give the holders 4 per cent. for the money advanced. It will be recollected, that this stock amounted, in 1797, to eighteen millions and a half, at 5 per cent. interest; in 1802, sixteen millions were paid off, or rather exchanged for other descriptions of stock; subsequently, further arrangements were made, leaving about 600,000 pounds to be paid off now, or exchanged for consols, as we have before stated. The government, at the time of the creation of this stock, reserved the power of paying it off three years after the navy five per cents. were paid off or reduced, or after a peace of two years continuance.

The amount of bank of England paper, now in circulation, is about twenty millions sterling.

Letters from Gibraltar state that two merchant vessels have been chartered to bring home to England entire cargoes of British manufactures, which are unsaleable. The French authorities are stated to have taken the most vigorous measures to prevent all English goods from being introduced into Spain.

The trade of the united kingdom, with Turkey and Egypt, is rapidly increasing in importance. In 1822, the value, declared at the custom house, of goods exported, was 972,447*l*.; in 1823, 1,274,237*l*.; in 1824, 1,397,509*l*.

A regular rigged steam sloop of war is now fitting out at Blackwall, England. Her destination is to cruise against the Mahratta pirates, who infest the coast of Batavia. This extraordinary ship, the first of the kind made in Europe, unites the powers of sailing or steaming, separate or connected, at pleasure. The paddies fold up like a lady's fan, and with great facility.

The twelve common law judges of England, have decided unanimously that a grandson, through a daughter, does not come within the description, "male lineal descent." This opinion was given in reference to a question arising out of the famous Thelusson will. [A man of this name, after granting many large legacies, left 600,000*l*. with directions that it should accumulate by interest, until it reached the sum of four millions, when the whole should pass into the hands of his "male lineal descendants." An attempt has been made to "break the will."]'

The universities. Cambridge has now on its boards 4,700 students, &c. Oxford, 4,660.

An important depot of arms has been discovered in the barony of Dulallow, Ireland, consisting of pikes, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Bands of insurgents are again prowling about and committing outrages in the county of Limerick.

It is mention'd, as a most extraordinary circumstance, that the protestant and Roman catholic archbishops of Cashel are on friendly terms, and live under the same roof! Why might they not, if both are honest men and good Christians?

France. Great efforts are making in France to cultivate a good understanding with the pacha of Egypt, and a large monied capital has been subscribed to carry on an extensive trade with that country.

Within the last 30 years, France has coined in gold and silver, to the value of 2,447,924,164 francs, or about 98 million pounds sterling. Her annual coinage does not now amount to two millions sterling.

It is reported that the prince of Saxe Cobourg, the late princess Charlotte's husband, is to marry the dutchess of Berri.

The duke of Northumberland, appointed to represent the king of England at the coronation of the king of France, has been received by the latter in the most splendid style. His fitting out and attendants are of the most costly description, and chiefly borne at his own expense.

The number of the inmates, as prisoners or patients, in the prisons, hospitals and alm-houses of Paris, chiefly from without, is estimated at 20,000. The num-

ber of indigent living on charity, from 60 to 80,000.

The ground of the late hotel of the minister of finance was bought by Mallet, Pere and Co. They are selling it to builders, at prices equal to 120,000 pound sterling per acre, and have only to continue, as they have begun, to double the capital they have employed in the speculation.

Spain. Nothing remarkable occurs in this kingdom. Hanging, strangling and imprisoning of persons, suspected of being contumacious, goes on as usual; and it may be said, without lightly using the word, that the priests are *devilish* busy and powerful. The Courier Francaise announces the receipt of a curious document from Barcelona. It is a pastoral letter, by which the archbishop establishes an apostolic junta, consisting of three priests of the order of St. Dominick, "to proceed to the investigation and canonical punishment of all those transgressions which were formerly in the resort of the holy tribunal of the inquisition."

The traitor to liberty, Morillo, has been sentenced by the government of Ferdinand to four years imprisonment—but, *unfortunately*, he had taken refuge in France.

Netherlands. A Portsmouth, (England), paper says—The Dutch frigate Pallas, captain Ryk, will sail shortly on an experimental cruise, and for the exercise of numerous officers embarked in her. She will proceed to the Chesapeake to land his serene highness the prince of Saxe Weimar, who intends making a tour of the United States. He will embark at Plymouth.

Italy. D. Gionni Danero, captain general of the Neapolitan marine, is now in his 102nd year, and has been more than ninety years, uninterruptedly, in the naval service of his country.

Died, at Rome, aged about 46, the princess Borghese, the favorite sister of the late Napoleon Bonaparte.

Denmark. The government, having received intelligence that piracy has been committed in the neighborhood of the island of St. Thomas, have issued the following order:—

"Having already taken pains, in concert with other maritime nations, to check the frequent piracies in the West Indian seas, we find it also advisable to order a judicial mode of proceeding, by which causes of that description may be terminated as soon as possible. We, therefore, command, that any person who shall be convicted of having entered into any association for the purpose of fitting out a piratical vessel, or of having served on board such a vessel, or of having pointed out to the pirates any prize, or of having, in any other manner, promoted or sought to promote piracy, shall be hanged; and all those who have participated in a less active manner in such crimes, shall be punished with hard labor for a term of years, or for life, according to circumstances."

Russia. The census exhibits an increase of her serfs, for the year 1822, of upwards of half a million. Amongst the deaths are enumerated 213 persons who reached the age of 115 to 150 years.

The Greeks. The following important information from Greece, is the latest which we find in the papers before us. It is contained in the Courier of the 13th May:

"Official despatch from Gen. Condluritis, president of the executive body, to the Greek deputies, Orlando and Lurriottes.

"Tripolizza, March 18, (30).

"The day before yesterday I quitted Napoli, after having signed different despatches for you, of which P—— will be the bearer.

"I have received your despatches of the 2d (14th) February last, from which I perceive that you have contracted in London a second loan for the govern-

ment, and I transmit, at present, those despatches to Napoli de Romagna.

"Our fleet has sailed out, and I hope it will be able to meet that of the enemy, which left Modon immediately after having landed troops there, perhaps on account of its having heard that ours was on the way to attack it. The Egyptian troops, disembarked at Modon, amounted, as detailed in the despatches which P— takes, to about 10,000 men, and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that, according to intelligence which I have this moment received from the head-quarters, the enemy has experienced what might have been expected from so rash an enterprise; for, in a sanguinary engagement near Navaris, on the 15th (27th) instant, our troops, under the command of generals Caralasso, H. Cristos, Caraisakis, Zavellas, and Scourtris, after a great slaughter, put the enemy to flight. A body of 3000 Egyptians was surrounded on all sides, and, it is thought, they all perished or were taken prisoners.

"I cannot give you more satisfactory intelligence. I shall remain here two or three days, to send forward different corps of troops; and afterwards I shall proceed, in the first place, to Modon, to inspect the divisions which are there; and thence I shall go, through Arcadia to Patras, to join the troops which blockade that fortress; and from that place I hope I shall be able to give you other pleasing news."

**East Indies.** A London paper says—Our new settlement of Singapore, in the Indian seas, is expected to prove of immense consequence to this country, from the facilities it affords of trading with China, Siam, and the whole of the Indian archipelago; in 1823, its exports amounted to no less than 5,569,560 Spanish dollars.

**Montevideo,** it is said, will soon be attacked by the joint forces of Buenos Ayres and Colombia—between whom a treaty has been concluded for the purpose.

**Colombia.** Caracas papers, to May 25th, mention the execution of col. Fendomo, an officer of great military merit, for the murder of a citizen.

We are glad to observe that the laws govern in this republic.

**Peru.** On the 30th of March, the American brig President arrived at Acapulco, in 38 days from Guayaquil. A convoy, with 3,000 Colombian troops on board, sailed from Guayaquil about the middle of February, in order to reduce the Spanish forts at Callao. A wretch, employed by the Spaniards at the latter place, assassinated the patriot col. Monteagudo, in the streets of Lima, on the 26th of January. In order to obtain his pardon, he pointed out another assassin, who had repaired from the same place to cut off Bolivar.

The entire force collected by the royal general, Olaneta, in Upper Peru, has been killed or captured, except the general himself and one aid-de-camp. The gallant Suere was again the victor—he is the right arm of his noble, generous and brave chief, Bolivar. It is now believed that general Rodil, the Spaniard who yet held the fortress of Callao, would give up and retire on board of the French squadron—leaving the garrison, which he has betrayed into acts that might justify very severe measures against them, to their fate. His escape, however, would not be easy—he was blockaded by fourteen vessels, and the French, of whom Bolivar is rightfully jealous, were prohibited from having any intercourse with him.

**Guatemala.** The intelligence from Guatemala are to the latter end of March, at which time the political affairs of this new republic were in a prosperous train, every thing quiet.

**West Indies.** The island of Barbadoes was thrown into commotion, in the last week of April, by the expected arrival of some methodist missionaries. Instructions had been received by the governor, from

England, to protect their landing, but the people showed a disposition to resist it at all hazards.

**Canada.** On the 16th and 19th and 21st days of May, more than seventy ships, barques and brigs, arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland; a large proportion of them brought settlers, to the number, in all, of about a thousand.

## Legislature of Georgia.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

In the house of representatives, on the 6th inst. Mr. Lumpkin, from the select committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the governor, as relates to the improper interference of the United States government, with our domestic affairs, presented the following report and resolutions:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the general government to control the domestic affairs, and to entermiddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the southern states, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the states, from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and, as one man, say to the union—We will no longer submit our retained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designed men upon judicial benches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the general government.

The great objects of the American union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confined to the united government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated states, from enemies without and from enemies within, alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive or judiciary.

When, from 1770 to 1776, the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies were harbored in the bosoms of the men of the south, but, with one voice, and with simultaneous impulse, from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When, from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the northern states, the men of the south did not meanly stoop to calculate the cost, but, resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won, on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west, the freedom of the trade of the world.

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy: with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our union.

The states of the south will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climate to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethren, then, if there is no peace in union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies, find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness; let them bask on their own elevation, while they depict all south of the Potomac as a hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be: they held slaves,

we hold them—Let the north then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until an high minded aristocracy shall arise out of it. We want none of all these blessings.

But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine, and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon Him, who, of old time, looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

*Be it, therefore, resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, in general assembly met,* That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his excellency the governor, that, "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," "and for the support of this determination, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

*Be it further resolved,* That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the executive of each state in the union, respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several legislatures, and that his excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our senators and representatives in congress, instructing the former and requesting the latter, to co-operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the objects herein deprecated.

The above report and resolutions were read and laid on the table. It was understood that when they were called up a substitute would be offered for them.

## CHRONICLE.

*Governor Clinton* was to leave Albany on the 23d inst. to attend the commencement of the excavation, which is to unite the Ohio with the lake Erie.

*The late Mr. Tompkins.* The governor of the state of New York, as commander-in-chief of the militia, has requested the officers of the militia to wear crape on their left arms for the space of thirty days, in testimony of respect for the memory of Daniel D. Tompkins, former commander-in-chief, and late vice president of the United States.

*Madam Iturbide,* with three of her children, arrived at Baltimore last week. It is stated that she will reside here some time.

*Colombian consul.* The president has officially recognized Charles J. Cazenove, as commercial agent of the republic of Colombia, for the District of Columbia and port of Norfolk.

*Another explosion.* While the steam boat Constitution was stopping at Poughkeepsie, to land some passengers, one of her boilers exploded, by which three persons, waiters or cooks, were scalded to death. They were asleep, at 25 feet distance from the boiler. As the accident happened between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, and there were many passengers on board, the confusion was very great, though no other than the three persons killed appear to have been injured.

The explosion, or "collapse of the main flue," as it is called, took place when the steam was blowing off, and the safety valve up; and the boiler was not bearing more than between 6 and 7 inches of steam, though supposed capable of carrying 14.

*Died,* suddenly, on Thursday last, in the 67th year of his age, general *John Stricker*—a soldier of the revolution, and commander of the third brigade at the battle of North-Point on the 12th September, 1814—and, at the time of his death, president of the bank of Baltimore. He was one of the most amiable and best of men. His remains were interred last evening with military honors.

*Died,* at Nashville, on the 3d inst. captain *William Hall*, in the 78th year of his age. He was one of the descendants of Pocahontas, a gallant soldier of the revolution, resided 40 years at Nashville and in its neighborhood, and "was never suspected of doing intentional wrong."

—, in Paris, on the 2d May last, Dr. *Adam Seybert*, late of Philadelphia.

*The old man,* Samuel Fields, aged 80, who was condemned to death for murder, in Indiana, (see page 160), was pardoned after he had ascended the scaffold, on the 27th ult. He was a lieutenant in Morgan's riflemen during the revolution.

*The Richmond Enquirer* says—A correspondent writes from Charlottesville, "that there is no reason to believe that the professorship of law, in the university of Virginia, has been offered to *Chancellor Kent*, and still less, that he would accept it, if it were offered."

*New Hampshire.* Levi Woodbury has been elected a senator of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March last, by the legislature of this state. On the 5th ballot, in the house of representatives, the vote stood thus: for Levi Woodbury 106, Jeremiah Mason 53, Samuel Dinsmoor 43, William Plumer 1. In the senate, Mr. W. has 9 votes to 2.

*Connecticut.* The school fund of this state amounts to \$2,756,233!

*Boston.* It is a very remarkable fact that the enterprising city of Boston cannot boast of a single steamboat.

*Clergymen.* The number of episcopal clergymen, in the United States, is said to be about 300; the number of baptist clergymen, about 2,577; and the whole number of the clergy rising 10,000.

*Ship building.* There are now building, in New York, seven frigates and 64 gun-ships, and two large corvettes.

*A sperm whale,* 62 feet long, lately drifted ashore near Hull, in England, being dead, as supposed, from sickness.

*To the curious.* It is said, observes the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of the 20th ult. that, on the sinking of the steam boat Eclipse, near Nashville, bales of cotton on board, weighing 400 lbs. when taken out of the water, weighed 1600 lbs. A body of water, the size of a 400lb. bale of cotton, will not weigh 1600 lbs; how then is it, that the same bulk of cotton, immersed in water, will weigh more?

*Bedford, Pa. June 17.* *Extraordinary load of flour*—Mr. Patterson's team, of this vicinity, left here on Monday last, for the city of Baltimore, laden with twenty-eight barrels of flour.

This is another proof of the great utility of good roads. Ten years ago, half that number of barrels was considered a full load, and but few teams were able to haul even so many over the mountains. We believe Mr. Patterson is the first that ever attempted to haul so great a number of barrels from this place to market at one time.

*Western products.* The following is the amount of live stock, which, in the year 1824, passed the Cumberland ford for an eastern market:

Horses and mules	4,005
Hogs, 105 droves	53,011
Good beef steers	412

Probable value of	
Horses, &c.	\$360,450
Do. hogs,	406,077
Do. cattle,	19,689

Total value \$785,216

Besides the above, a considerable number of droves are said to have gone the Kanhawa route.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY G. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Under the head "Peru and Bolivar," page 259, will be found that which will warm the heart of every one who loves liberty. Mankind owes a debt to the Colombian chief. His example is precious, and will fix a standard by which things shall be judged—of great importance, indeed, to the yet not sufficiently enlightened people of South America: emancipated, it is true, from Spain, but still slaves to many of the prejudices which Spain spread and inculcated to preserve her dominion over them.

We have a copy of the treaty lately signed between Great Britain and Colombia. The republic is fully acknowledged as a sovereign power. Other than on account of this important fact, it is of no particular interest to the people of the United States, but is one of those things that ought to be registered, and so shall be inserted.

**COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.** We have the pleasure to present a general abstract of the valuable document annually furnished by the secretary of the treasury, on the commerce and navigation of the United States. The part which yet lies over will be so published in the next number, as to prevent a break in the article when the volume is bound.

The awkwardness with which the heavy pamphlet before us was prepared for the press, has not only uselessly cost a considerable sum of money for printing, but materially diminished the value of the statements, as to the imports of the United States. There is one long series of tables, shewing the imports of the first three quarters of the year, and another shewing those of the last quarter. The reason of this, doubtless, was because the new tariff went into operation on the 30th of June—but if the object was to afford information as to the result of that law, why were not the items for the last quarter placed in columns adjacent to those of the three first quarters, that the whole amount of the imports, as well as a contrasted view of them, might appear at once? Now, if it is desired to know the amount or value of any particular article, imported from either of the nations with whom we deal, it is necessary to refer to both tables and then add their amounts together, to arrive at the facts sought for—and it is these facts, chiefly, that more than 100 pages of the pamphlet are designed to shew.

The large table, inserted in page 284, was made up by adding the results of the last quarter to those of the preceding quarters. The labor of thus re-modeling the whole statements, as to particular articles imported, could not be spared at this time—but, perhaps, the matter is so arranged that it will answer every ordinary purpose.

**CORRON.** The New Orleans price current, of May 30, shews that there arrived, since the 1st October last, 159,123 bales of cotton, and, in the same time last year, only 134,065—excess of the present year, fifty-five thousand and fifty-seven bales. The stock on hand, including all on ship-board not cleared, was 34,236 bales; at the same date, last year, 15,925.

Liverpool papers, of the 23d May, state that the sales of the preceding week had amounted only to 7,760 bags, of which, about 4,000 were on speculation. Though the demand was dull, the prices remained pretty firm—Uplands 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ . New Orleans 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21; Tennessee 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The prices had declined a little at London. Imports, at Liverpool, during the week ending 20th May, 17,384 bags—viz: 13,143,

American, 3,460 Brazils, 425 West Indies, and 11 East Indies.

**HAYTI.** The editor of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation" has furnished us with a proof-sheet of the number of his work about to be published, from which we extract the following paragraph: It has its comment in itself.

"A gentleman from Virginia, applied at the office of the Baltimore Haytian Emigration society, on the 24th ultimo, for information respecting the propriety and practicability of sending a large number of slaves to the republic of Hayti. After he had received from the agent a statement of the present situation of things, relative to the emigration of our colored people to that island, he requested assistance in procuring a vessel for the purpose above-mentioned. This was cheerfully complied with; and, the next day, a contract was closed with a ship-owner, to take out EIGHTY EIGHT SLAVES, all belonging to the gentleman aforesaid, the price of whose passage he pays himself, and, for the use of whom, he also purchased agricultural implements in this city, to the value of \$130."

In the last REGISTER we noticed that a great rise, in the price of human blood, had taken place at Baltimore, and that it was then worth from 15 to 17 dollars per lb. It appears, by the paper just above mentioned, that, since the first day of March last, one hundred and ninety nine slaves have been shipped at Baltimore, for the New Orleans market. Is it not time for the people of Louisiana to begin a-looking to the end of these things? The worst of the bad are those that are sent them. These cannot forget that they have been forcibly separated from their wives, children, or parents, and what was their home—humble, indeed, and miserable enough, perhaps—but still the place of their nativity, endeared by a thousand pleasant recollections, and home, "though ever so homely."

**THE AFRICAN COLONY.** If this colony shall prosper, as it probably will, though it is too distant to have much effect in reducing the number of the free colored population in the United States, which was the original design of it, it may have a happy effect on the neighboring nations or tribes in that quarter of the world, and become highly valuable to us on account of the commerce which it will afford. Coffee, cotton and rice grow here as natives, and may be cultivated to any extent. With these rich staples for export, and a soil capable of producing abundant supplies of grain, what mighty results may be hoped for, when this colony of civilized blacks shall acquire power to command the respect of the adjacent inhabitants, forbid the slave trade, and enter into treaties with the European and American nations? All these things may happen in less than fifty years, and possibly, at an earlier period; and the hope of spreading light through this dark land, should make us zealous for the success of the project, notwithstanding it may not materially effect the design for which the colony was established. The present colonists are healthy and appear to be prosperous—and will be joined by others as fast, perhaps, as the general good will admit of. A very rapid accession of population cannot be otherwise than injurious, as destructive of those fruits which experience has reared for the safety of persons and property.

LAFAYETTE, having made a triumphal journey through New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, is probably approaching New York. Withersoever he goes, the love and affection of the whole people ascend to heaven to ask benedictions upon him—Never before did mortal man make a tour like Lafayette's; never before were the offerings of grateful hearts more modestly received. Our guest is, indeed, blessed with fortitude to bear all that prosperity can bestow or adversity inflict—not being inflated with the first nor prostrated by the last; and his life, truly, has been a chequered one. Let us look at the following contrasts:

"He was, (says an English paper, published in 1796), seized upon in neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive, in cold subterraneous, solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings; stripped of all his clothes, before his being plunged into his last dungeon at Olmutz, and clad like a galley slave, in trowsers and waistcoat of sail cloth; enduring, in that condition, the memorable winter of 1794, destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons; obliged to lie on the straw and a miserable mattress, the relic of his Russian prison."

And where was he in 1824-5? In the United States—in the midst of ten millions of freemen, in every one of whose hearts he was at home. In the midst of

"Some fool, who makes articles for *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh) *Magazine*, and is, no doubt, paid for them by the yard, after some nonsense-run-mad about gen. Charles Lee and others, says—"We mention this now, with more emphasis, because the republic is all in commotion about Lafayette—pretending—shame on such impudence! that all this uproar comes of their gratitude. Gratitude! we know them better. But, even while we speak, the fashion is over—we have no doubt of it—we put our opinion, therefore, upon record, with a date, (1st January, 1825); we say that already the fashion is over in America; that, already, they have done pursuing the 'father of their country,' as they profanely call him, after Washington, with outcries and parade. Gratitude! we know them better." "It is curiosity—not gratitude. Gratitude is consistent. Curiosity is not. Gratitude is the growth of knowledge in a case like this. Curiosity is the growth of ignorance."

The date probably records the day of the publication of the article. It is very possible it may have been written at the very moment when Lafayette was in the hall of the representatives of the people of the United States, at Washington, which was on the 10th Dec. 1824. On the 17th June, 1825, he was the chief cause of gathering together a greater quantity of people than, perhaps, ever before assembled on so small a space of ground in North America, unless before the soldiers and priests of Spain had depopulated Mexico and Hayti, &c.: and behold! the 'fashion' is not yet over. Nay, not even at Washington, wherein he has resided a considerable time—for a "fir built frigate," to carry a "bit of striped bunting at her mast-head," has just been launched there, and called the *Brandywine*, because, in that battle, Lafayette first spilt his blood for liberty. Yes, and so long as this vessel lasts, there is not one American seaman, whose lot it shall be to combat on board! of her, that will not ram his cartridge more surely 'home,' because of the facts associated with the name of this "non-descript" "74 in disguise." Why is such stuff published? Do Britons suppose that it frightens us or interrupts our progress? We care as little for *John Bull* or *Sawney Bull*, as John or Sawney can care for us. But the writer for *Blackwood's* magazine is supposed to be a *renegado*—and "one renegado is worse than ten Turks."

the representatives of the greatest republic on the earth, in the centre of the most splendid legislative hall in the world, filled to overflowing with delighted men and women—hugged to the bosoms of the wise, the virtuous and the brave, and greeted by beauty—regarded by all as a benefactor, beloved by all as a man; revered for the goodness of his heart and on account of his years, but honored for his manly virtues and services as a soldier, whose right arm was bared and struck for freedom in the days of his youth, and which forgot not "its cunning" when liberty again called forth his exertions to redeem mankind from oppression and cause suffering nations to be free.

GEORGIA. The legislature of this state has adjourned, without at all attending to the "entreaty" of gov. Troup, that the members should "STAND BY THEIR ARMS," or even calling up the wonderful report of Mr. Lumpkin, by which they were to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," to support that queer entreaty of the governor.—Thus, these mad doings are to be regarded only as the acts of *individuals*, as it was suggested in our last that they were; and the people of Georgia are no more responsible for them, than were those of Connecticut for the exhibit of "blue-lights" at New London, that the flag of the republic, borne by *Decatur* at the main of his frigate, might be changed for that of the enemy of our country. So far, all things are well. It must be regretted that the governor of Georgia, and a committee of the legislature of that state, so much forgot what was due to themselves, and the actual condition in which they were placed, as to give vent to feelings which have only excited a rude laugh or mortifying pity in the people of other states—but it is a cause of rejoicing, that those acts were treated by the legislature as they deserved—and have passed to the "tomb of the Capulets," as though they never had been committed, save and except as to the individuals concerned.

It would be wrong to insinuate that gov. Troup had only a *partly political* motive in his denunciation of the general government and call to arms; or that Mr. Lumpkin, in his declaration, that the states "from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, *must confederate*," had in his recollection, and for his model, the famous propositions for calling up the "nation of New England" some years ago, and for the same simple purpose of acquiring *political* power—some being more willing "to rule in hell than serve in heaven;" still it must be manifest, to every one who observes "the sign of the times," that certain persons are resolved to produce a *local* political excitement, whether there is any reason for its existence or not. And it fortunately happens, that these have blindly stumbled upon the most unlucky of all the points for *indiscriminate* opposition, that they could have fallen over. It respects their slave population; and the blast of *political war* is sounded on the preposterous assumption of a fact, that the general government has interfered, or is about to interfere, in the concerns between master and slave, and so hazard the property and safety of the people of the south, and violate the federal compact.

It is not our present design to discuss this subject—the state of things does not require it, for such a *confederation*, as was recommended by Mr. Lumpkin, will only be ridiculed for its absurdity,—yet it may be well to shew the *whole ground* on which the assumed fact rests, as to the interference just above spoken of.

1. During the last session of congress, Mr. King, a senator from the state of New York, offered a resolution expressive of his opinion, that, when the public debt was paid off, a part of the product of the sales of the public lands ought to be appropriated to the colo-

nization of the free blacks, and for the emancipation of slaves. (See note.)

2. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, offered a resolution, in the house of representatives, showing his desire that a part of the country, west of the Rocky mountains, should be set aside for the colonization of the free people of color.

3. Mr. Wirt, of Virginia, attorney general of the United States, gave an official opinion, that a certain law of South Carolina, authorizing the imprisonment of any colored persons who might arrive there as mariners, or otherwise employed on board of foreign or domestic vessels, was inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution of the United States, which vest all powers, for the regulation of commerce, in the general government, &c. (See below.)

These are the three things urged to provoke the local excitement alluded to—and the *Richmond Enquirer*, (and two or three other southern papers and no more), groans under the weight of the matter which is published about them; notwithstanding, they all happened during the administration of Mr. Monroe, who is a Virginian, and two out of the three were the acts of the chosen sons of the "ancient dominion," herself.

Mr. King's proposition was merely the expression of an opinion, that it might be recorded. He did not suppose that it would be acted upon. He had no prospect that it could be taken up until long after his death, (for it is not to be expected that he will live to see the public debt paid off)—and if it had been otherwise, it would seem to us that it was the people of the non-slave-holding states who ought to have found fault with him, not those of the south; because that he was willing to appropriate money belonging to the whole nation, to relieve a part of the people, of some portion of a population which they have always admitted was a "curse upon them," making payment in money for such population, as property, to those who might be willing to part with it, and so lessen the amount of "that curse." There is no danger that such a proposition will ever be adopted—and, if it should come up for discussion, it will appear that the people of the states, north of the Potomac, will be quite as loath to grant the money of the United States for the emancipation of slaves, as those south of that river can possibly be to receive it on account of their blacks. What interest have the people of the non-slave-holding states in this matter? As to trade or commerce, interior and exterior, it is *adventitious* to them; that slavery should exist in the south, that the free persons therein may be diverted from giving up their talents and labor to navigation and manufactures, and their dependant businesses; for there is no fact better established than this—that a chiefly agricultural people cannot come into competition with another that is jointly agricultural, manufacturing and commercial; because, in the last, one man, by the aid of scientific power, performs the labor of many men. In general, thus aided, one is equal to an hundred. The two millions of persons in England, engaged in manufacturing iron, wool, cotton, &c. with their steam engines and other machinery, it is estimated accomplish the labor of two hundred millions of persons, without such engines and machinery; and, against this odds, it is impossible that a body of pure agriculturalists, (even growers of cotton and at its present high prices), should contend. If proof of this is wanted, it may be found in the vast accumulations of capital in England, and the surpluses of it which exist at Boston and Providence, compared with Charleston and Richmond. The two first have about the same population as the two last—Boston and Providence may represent the commercial and manufacturing interests—Charleston and Richmond the interests of cotton and tobacco-planting; but the annual rental of the buildings, in the two first would, probably, pro-

duce three or four times as much as the like rental in the two last, and the difference, as to surplus capital, is in a much greater proportion. It follows then, that the non-slave-holding states cannot have a pecuniary interest in the liberation of the slaves of the south; and the political interest that they once had therein is so rapidly decreasing of itself, that it is not worth their while to disturb it, even if ever so disposed. It is true, that the south has a large proportion of political power on account of its slaves—25 or 30 members in congress, and about 30 electors of president. But the proportionate power of the south has been exceedingly reduced in the general government, and will not much longer be regarded by the people of the other states, on account of the increased number of their own inhabitants, and the mightily accumulated force of physical and moral power, (arising from superior free population and wealth), that will be located in them. Ohio now contains more white men than Virginia—and will soon have as many members in congress too; and there will be several other great states in the north-west. This is self-evident; and the power in the senate, as well as in the house of representatives, will speedily rest where the free population is. It cannot be prevented. It is destiny, and so ought to be: no one dare deny it.

In referring to these things, it is the farthest from my wishes to depreciate the worth or wound the feelings of any brother in the south—sons are more liberal, generous and brave, or more devoted to the constitution than they—and, in politics, I myself surely, and even yet, rather belong to the "Virginia school," though I have seen so much to condemn in many who have set themselves up as masters in it, to dictate to the consciences of man—and, like Procrustes, reduce or extend all persons to their own standard-measure. But the reasonableness or truth of what I have stated, must be admitted by every one that will take the trouble to think on the subject; and the whole will show, that the people of the non-slave-holding states cannot have any motive to injure or interfere with the real or supposed interests of the people of the south, save and except that which grows out of an opposition to the system of slavery, which every American condemns, and regrets that it ever existed in the new world.

As to the projected colonization of free people of color, we shall insert an extract from an essay published in the *'Richmond Enquirer,'* signed 'Virginia,' in reply to a writer signing 'Camillus.' It puts the question at rest—the legislature of Virginia has three times acted on the very subject, which it has been made a crime for Messrs. King and Tucker to have thwarted of!

#### The Extract.

"A writer, under the signature of 'Camillus,' in a late number of the *Enquirer*, arraigns Mr. Tucker of Virginia, and Mr. King of New York, for having proposed to appropriate part of the public lands of the United States, or of their proceeds, to the colonization of the free people of color of the several states.

"Not content with exposing the usurpation of power, which such a grant would, it seems, imply; a charge, which those gentlemen are very able to refute, and which one of them has, already, indignantly repelled, Camillus seeks to fasten, a like imputation on the Colonization Society. 'The fact,' he says, 'can not now be concealed,' (as if concealment had been designed), 'that this question is to be forced upon congress, in some shape or other.' 'From previous indications, we are lead to conclude, that congress is to be called upon to aid in promoting the object of that society.' Thus it is, 'we see that the constitution is to be made to yield to circumstances,' &c.

"If Camillus will examine the proceedings of congress, and of his own state legislature, he will discover, that the fact, to which he refers, has never

been concealed. That it has been twice presented to the house of representatives, by memorials from the Colonization Society, and is as old as a period of high party excitement, of the very description which he seems desirous to cherish, the first administration of the executive government of Virginia, by Mr. Monroe, and the first term of Mr. Jefferson's presidency.

"The proceedings of the house of delegates on a resolution, almost unanimously adopted by that body, in December, 1816, from which the injunction of secrecy was removed by special order, disclosed the fact, that on this, as on two prior occasions, between 1809 and 1804, the federal government was urged by the state of Virginia, to procure a country without, or provide a territory within, the limits of the United States, to serve as a place of permanent abode, for the free people of color of the commonwealth. In the last instance, the mouth of the Colombia river was strongly recommended by the present senator of the state in the congress of the United States, as the most eligible place for such a colony. A correspondence, in pursuance of the former resolutions of the general assembly, was opened by Mr. Monroe, the governor of Virginia, with Mr. Jefferson, the president of the United States, and not a doubt was, at any time, expressed by the legislature, or the executive of Virginia, of the right of the state to ask, or of the government of the United States to concede, all that the resolutions contemplated.

"Now, if Virginia may, constitutionally, call on the general government to aid her in colonizing her free people of color, so, unquestionably, may all the other states; and, in all of them, the most urgent motives exist for making the application."

Now, gov. Troup ought to have called upon the people of Georgia to "stand by their arms" against those of the state of Virginia, and not against the people of the United States, for "impertinent intermeddlings" in this matter, as he politely calls them:—for Virginia has actually interfered three times, as Messrs. King and Tucker proposed that the United States might do, at some remote and indefinite period; and the act of neither of the last, (being only expressions of opinion), was no more an act of the United States, than the recommendation of the governor of Georgia, that the people should "stand by their arms," is a marching of the militia of that state to Washington, and a consequent dissolution of the union!—Which heaven forbid!

As to the third point—The legislature of South Carolina, hurried by the impulse of supposed necessity, passed a law at variance with certain fundamental principles of the constitution of the United States, and repugnant to our treaties with most of the commercial nations, which treaties are respected as the supreme laws of the land.\* In several of the states, free blacks are citizens, and so citizens of the United States; and the British, French, Spaniards, &c. employ many free persons of color in navigating their vessels, especially those trading to or from the West India islands—and, perhaps, not less than one fourth of all the mariners of the republics of Colombia and Mexico are persons of color—and all those of Hayti are such. It is impossible to believe, that any state can pass a law to imprison citizens of the United States, or citizens or subjects of foreign nations in amity with us, engaged in a business that all the world acknowledges lawful, merely because their skins are not exactly of the same color as ours. If the law is a rightful one, it must "go through"—suppose a Bri-

tish frigate were to visit Charleston, and had on board a black cook, or sundry black seamen, duly entered on her books, free-born in Jamaica. Would the captain of the frigate give them up to imprisonment during his stay in that port? No—if not able to fight his way out, by cannonading the town, he would strike his flag, or be cashiered at home; and the event would necessarily bring about a war, or some act of humiliation, like that of the British, when they gave up the men that were taken from the Chesapeake frigate. Yet, because Mr. Wirt, of Virginia, in his official capacity, as attorney general, gave an opinion that this law of South Carolina\* was unconstitutional, he is elegantly called the "mouth-piece" of the government, at the head of which then was Mr. Monroe, also a Virginian, and as great a stickler for "state rights" as we ever wish to see occupying the presidential chair, though not less friendly to such state rights than gov. Troup himself, or even our friend of the Richmond Enquirer, notwithstanding we may differ as to what it is that shall best preserve or most endanger the "sovereignty of the states, in their respective orbits," and keep the federal government in wholesome operation for the general good.

Gov. Troup's recommendation and Mr. Lumpkin's resolutions will not have any bad effect in the United States. We are familiar with such ebullitions. We have too often seen the political pot boil over, and so extinguish the fire that provoked its action, to feel alarm at things of this sort. But they injure us abroad, and in the estimation of all who cannot comprehend, because they know not the force of, the moral power which pervades this republic—a power that rules when the bayonet would fail to enforce submission to the law of the land.

NOTE.

*Resolution introduced into the senate of the United States, by Mr. King of New York:*

*Resolved, That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then, and thenceforth, the whole of the public lands of the United States, with the net proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged*

"It appears from subsequent information, that Mr. Wirt's greatest offence was, that, in arguing on the merit of some Portuguese claim, (the particulars of which we do not gather from the papers before us, and they are unimportant), made a general remark that slavery was inconsistent with the laws of God and nature.—[See another message from gov. Troup, inserted in the note at the end of this article.] And this was a crime in Mr. Wirt! What did JEFFERSON say in his Notes on Virginia, written in 1781–2, more than forty years ago, when speaking of slaves and slavery? It is needless to quote all that respects these subjects from the 18th query—these extracts are sufficient: "tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature and natural means only, by a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events: THAT IT MAY BECOME PROBABLE BY SUPERNATURAL INTERFERENCE!—THE ALMIGHTY HAS NO ATTRIBUTE WHICH CAN TAKE SIDE WITH US IN SUCH A CONTEST!" What is the amount of Mr. Wirt's remark, under the heat of discussion and in the cause of his client, to these expressions, deliberately used by Mr. Jefferson? As a drop in the bucket; as the dust in the balance! Why did not gov. Troup rather condemn the ex-president than the attorney-general? It may be added, also, that Mr. J. was the early friend of the colonization system and of the emancipation of slaves, as a public duty for the public safety, as his writings shew us.

\*No doubt, there was and is great apparent necessity for such a law in South Carolina. We have frequently spoken of the bad consequences that follow a mixing of the free people of color with slaves. It is injurious to both parties, and especially so where the slaves are numerous.



that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slave and the removal of such free persons of color, in any of said states, as by the laws of the several states respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated or removed to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

This resolution was not called up by the mover, nor otherwise acted upon.

Several of the states, among them New Jersey, Delaware and Ohio, had, long before the resolution was offered by Mr. King, passed resolutions expressive of their opinion that the general government ought to adopt some measures for the colonization of the free blacks and the emancipation of the slaves, ("with the consent of the slave holding states," to use the language of the Delaware resolutions, which is the same in substance as Mr. King's)—very probable because the state of Virginia was so anxious on the subject; having thence pressed it on the consideration of the general government.

Another message of gen. Troup.

Executive department, Nilledgeville, 7th June, 1825.

I had hoped, that in submitting to the legislature the resolution of Mr. King, the abstract from the government paper, the several resolutions of the legislature of certain states, and the reference to the doctrines maintained by the attorney general, before the supreme court at Washington, in cases involving the question, slavery or no slavery, and had expressed my own opinion upon them; I had done enough. In cheerful compliance, however, with the express wishes of the house of representatives, I make this further communication. Even from the moment we became parties to the union, notwithstanding the guarantee of this interest by the constitution, efforts have been made to render unavailing those guarantees, to make inroads upon the subject of them in various modes, sometimes by open assaults, sometimes by covert acts, equally injurious to the interests involved as disgraceful to the parties affecting the injury. Throughout this period and to the present moment, we have defended ourselves by memorials, remonstrances, resolutions, supplications, &c. All reflecting men had foreseen that these might serve the purpose of the times, because as God would have it for those times, the strength and courage was with us; now the times are changed, the strength has departed, and they would destroy the interest that they might destroy the moral principle which sustains it. The spirit which animates these disturbers of our peace, is of no ordinary kind—it is the same as that which rallied under the banner of the cross, and propagated religion by the sword—it sticks at no measures—it weeps over no distress, but believing all means justifiable and holy and consecrated, marches to the object without regard to age or sex, and wars even with the sleep of the cradle: This is the spirit of fanaticism. But the other day I sent you a resolution of the state of Delaware, formerly with us, now against us. Maryland, losing her interest, will soon follow her example. The resolution of Mr. King, proposterous as it is, is just as likely to succeed as any other silly thing. Mr. King, certainly one of the most able men in council that this nation has produced, proposed to buy out our interest with our own property; Mr. King, in token of the high value set upon this service, is sent ambassador to England to refresh his memory with the law in Somerset's case, which is also a favorite one with our learned attorney general. The government paper at Washington, daring more than ever had been dared, announces that this is the appointed time. The attorney general, representing the United States, says before the supreme court, in a ripe and splendid argument, that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist. Do we want more, or shall we

wait until the principle being decided against us, the execution issues, and the entire property is brought in from the proceeds of our public lands. This is left to your decision. The United States can choose between our enmity and our love, and when you offer them the choice you perform the last and holiest of duties. They have adopted a conceit, and if they love that more than they love us, they will cling to it and throw us off; but it will be written in your history, that you did not separate from the household without adopting the fraternal language; choose ye this day between our friendship and that worthless idol you have set up and worshipped.

G. M. TROUP.

THE SPIRIT OF PERSECUTION shows itself in various ways—and when the law will not authorize the use of fire and faggot "for the good of religion," persons are not wanting who manifest the same spirit that once legalized the roasting of men. We see it announced that the rev. Elijah Dodson, of the Baptist church, has been dismissed for the crime of being a free-wason. This happened in Illinois—not in Spain.

THE GRAND LODGE of freemasons of Ireland, have issued a circular, dated the 7th May, directing the different lodges to forthwith congregate the members, resume the masonic labors, and disseminate friendship, charity and brotherly love, as the late prohibitory act, relative to private societies, does not comprehend freemason lodges.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. The Declaration of Independence was signed by 55 members of congress. Of these only three survive, viz. John Adams, of Mass. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md. and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

The convention that formed the constitution of the United States, consisted of 40 members. Of these only three survive, viz. Rufus King, James Madison, and Charles C. Pinkney.

The convention that formed the constitution of Pennsylvania, consisted of 65 members, only nine of whom are now living, viz. Timothy Pickering, Robert Coleman, Joseph Hoister, Samuel Sitgreaves, Charles Smith, James Ross, Albert Gallatin, John Gloninger, and Alexander Graydon.

A GRAND SWINDLING MATCH is spoken of at Richmond, Va. It seems that three gentlemen had associated together, by making notes and drafts on one another, (and which they never intended to pay), to obtain large quantities of goods and money, and by which they acquired 50,000 dollars, and came very near realizing 100,000, before they were found out. The names of these persons are given in the papers—but it seems that, though the amount of their pecuniaries may be greater than that of all the depredations committed by the tenants of the penitentiary, it will not be easy to punish them—being "rogues of distinction," their speculations, probably, will come under the denomination of *debits*—and there is a much greater feeling for "poor" debtors than for ruined creditors. For my part, I regard the highwayman as an honest fellow, when compared with a gentleman who contracts debts that he does not intend to pay at the time of contracting them. Subsequent inability is a different affair; and, if brought about by misfortunes, will claim the sympathy of every body.

KENTUCKY. It seems that the elections in this state are near at hand; and it is announced in the papers that one set of candidates for the legislature is in favor of, and another opposed to, the new court of appeals. Almost every other consideration appears to be swallowed up in this leading difference of opinion among the people.

**MISSISSIPPI.** The citizens of Natchez gave a public dinner to Messrs. Holmes, Williams and Rankin, the senators and representative of that state in congress, on the 20th May last. Edward Turner, esq. president, and col. Joseph Sessions officiated as vice president. The following were amongst the toasts given on this occasion—

The constitution of the United States: a rich mine of political wealth; its treasures are open to the votaries of liberty all over the world.

The president of the United States.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, David Holmes, Thomas H. Williams, and Christopher Rankin—they have faithfully discharged their trust.

After this toast was drunk, Mr. D. Holmes arose and addressed the company as follows—

For myself, and in behalf of the delegation, I rise, gentlemen, to offer you our most grateful acknowledgments, for the favorable opinion you have been pleased to express of our public conduct. In a government where all power emanates from the people, next to an approving conscience the highest and most acceptable reward a public servant can receive, is the approbation of those by whom he has been entrusted.

For my own part, I have to repeat, that my talents and capacity are in no degree commensurate with my wishes to advance the interests and to promote the prosperity of the state. But, I can declare, with confidence, fellow-citizens, that our intentions have been pure, and our course uninfluenced by personal considerations, or the expectation of personal favor.

And gave the following toast—

Our country: may its free institutions continue to advance the cause of liberty throughout the world.

The navy and army of the United States: At once the glory and bulwark of the nation.

By Thomas H. Williams—"The sovereign people:" May they always remember that they are sovereign.

By Christopher Rankin. The state of Mississippi: great in territorial limits, destined to be great in population and resources, as she is now in virtue and magnanimity, when the savage shall no longer hold the fairest portion of her soil a wilderness, where he can roam a few more years, until his nation has wasted away.

**MISSOURI INDIANS.** Full deputations of Osages, Kansas, Delawares, and Weas, we learn, had met Gen. Clarke at St. Louis, on the 1st instant, and had agreed upon a treaty which was to have been signed the next day, in which the Osages and Kansas relinquish all their lands to the United States. Their future possessions, we presume, will lie along and over the western boundary of Missouri. Some difficulty, we learn, existed at the time, between the Osages, Delawares and Shawanese, which, however, was in the way of a speedy adjustment.

**N. W. INDIANS.** The following is from the Michigan Herald of the 14th ult. We are always glad to hear of a mission to the Indians which has for its purpose the preservation of peace among them, and not the purchase of their lands, before that the progress of the white population can require, or the state of the Indians themselves justly admit of, a surrender of the right of the soil.

*Treaty with the Indians.* Governor Cass will leave this to-day, for Prairie du Chien, for the purpose of holding a council with the Sioux, Menominy, Sack, and Fox tribes of Indians. The object of the governor's mission, is not to obtain cessions from the Indians, but solely for the purpose of forming a treaty, to establish the boundaries, and insure tranquility between the Sioux, of the one part, and the last mentioned tribes of the other, between whom a

deadly, hereditary warfare has been carried on for many generations.

Our government has been induced to mediate between the contending parties, equally, by motives of humanity, as it relates to the Indians, and of sound policy, as it relates to ourselves. It will be recollected, that four of our citizens were killed last summer, upon Lake Pepin, by a war party of Chippewas, and the government could no longer delay taking measures to put an end to a war which interrupted the intercourse of our traders and the safety of our citizens in that region. The mission from these several tribes to Washington, last summer, was connected with the measures now pursuing for their general pacification.

We understand the governor will be accompanied by major Forsyth, his private secretary, and Mr. Trowbridge, of the Indian department, and that they will be joined at Mackinac by Mr. Schoolcraft, the tourist, who, on this occasion, accompanies the mission in the capacity of Indian agent.

**THE HOLLAND COMPANY.** We learn from the *Batavia* (N. Y.) Press, that the domain of the Holland company has a population of about 150,000 souls, and that the amount of the debts due on the land is between seven and eight million of dollars—which debt is said to be rapidly increasing. It would be well, indeed, if this foreign interest could be rooted out. For the lands yet unsold, it appears that twenty dollars per acre is asked.

There is a very interesting account of the Holland company's purchase in Spafford's Gazetteer. The tract contained 2,100,000 acres, was bought by Robert Morris in 1797, of Phelps and Gorham, (who derived their title from *Massachusetts* in 1788), for less than six cents per acre, and, by Morris, sold to Wilhem Willink and eleven associates in Holland. It embraces several of the rich western counties of New York. The "Pultony estate," derived also from *Massachusetts*, is a large tract, conditioned pretty much like that of the Holland company. It also takes in several counties, and the proprietors are British. The proportion of these lands which is the property of individual resident citizens, is not stated; but it would appear most evident that the possession of such large bodies of lands by a few foreigners, must needs be very injurious to the people and state of New York.

The claim of *Massachusetts* was derived from the charter of the colony—and certain lands, within the present limits of New York, (then inhabited only by the Indians), were adjudged to that state, by a board of commissioners, mutually formed, which met at Hartford, Con. on the 16th December, 1786.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL has been ordered to assemble at the navy yard in Washington, on the 7th of July next, for the trial of captain *David Porter* and others—The following officers compose the court:

Captains James Barron, (president), Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G. Ridgely, Robert T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, James Reushaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, and George W. Rodgers; judge advocate, Richard S. Cox.

"**FREE LABOR COMPANY.**" An association has been formed in England, which is called the "*Tropical free labor company*," the object of which is to promote, within the British dominions, the growth of the several articles of tropical production, by means of free labor; the capital of the company is four millions of pounds sterling. At the head of it are, his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, and eleven vice presidents, nearly all of whom are members of parliament.

Cotton, sugar and indigo, are the articles which are intended to be first and chiefly attended to, and the

*East India* will form the vast field in which they are to be cultivated. With a capital of four millions sterling, carefully applied to produce or encourage the production of those commodities, there cannot be a doubt but that, (on account of the cheapness of manual labor in India, wherein, perhaps, two free persons may be hired for less than it costs to support one slave in America), a very material effect will be immediately brought to bear upon the present chief growers of them—and that the prices will rapidly decline, though still yielding a profit on that capital invested. But, unless sugar from the West Indies remained protected for the British home consumption, Jamaica and the rest of the colonies would not be worth possessing, under the present habits, manners and establishments of the people. Further, the project is formidable to the southern states—but most persons have foreseen that an increased cultivation of cotton will take place in America, as well as in Asia and Africa, and are, therefore, somewhat prepared for a change. The time must come, when the southern planters will be the best friends of that tariff, to which they were so much opposed; for it will secure to them the supply of our own manufactories, which, even at present, serve to fix a value on the whole quantity of cotton exported.

**A SCENE IN SPAIN.** The following scene is said to have taken place at Brihuega, in Spain, during the religious ceremonies of the church there:—

In the midst of the service, the royal volunteers, who were present, began to cry out that the *negros* should be expelled from the church. The service was suspended, the *corregidor* represented, but in vain, the sanctity of the place, and the respect which was due to it: the volunteers continued to cry—"Away with the negroes!" The *corregidor*, finding his authority despised, began to cry, in his turn—"Help in the king's name!" Several of the volunteers then ranged themselves on the side of the authorities, but the most riotous persisted; force then became the arbiter of the quarrel; volleys of fire arms succeeded, the tocsin was sounded, and all rushed forward to the doors to escape from the church. Some were killed and some wounded; the contest continued until the champions having got into the street, and the authorities found themselves better supported; the combatants were obliged to take to the country.

**EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.** The island of St. Maura, (the ancient *Leucadia*), is at present the scene of the destruction and ruin which lately happened. The 19th February, at half past 11 o'clock in the morning, a dreadful earthquake was felt, the shocks of which was stronger in the town than in the *Mayos*. "The castle was very much damaged; all at once the churches of the town tumbled; it was a holy day, mass was finished, and most part of the people were, by good luck, out of the houses—a great many perished under the ruins, and many were wounded.—The following is the list of the accidents:

In the town, 37 dead—35 wounded,  
In the villages, 26 do.—40 do.

53 95

The houses entirely destroyed in the villages are not less than 275, besides 421 very much damaged. But the effects were so great in the town that many houses are thrown down, and the others uninhabitable. The governor of the island, Mr. Ghimby, took care immediately to soften the calamity; he had tents and ovens made, and distributed bread to the people; in

Those suspected of being friendly to the constitution of the cortes, which the king swore to maintain, are so called.

like manner, the chief magistrate at Corfu sent every kind of food as soon as he heard the accident. They say that *Previsa* is totally destroyed by this earthquake; they felt it also at Corfu and *Missolonghi*, but without any damage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to 23d May—received at New York.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The Catholic relief bill has failed in the house of lords, that "hospital of incurables," as was anticipated—contents 130, non-contents 178, majority against the bill 48. The debate was the most protracted and animated that has taken place for years; and the press of the people to hear it was "tremendous." Of the votes given, 111 were by "proxies"—and it is stated that the majority of 48 would have been 53, but for the absence of two lords, who declined the appointment of proxies, and the late decease of two other lords and a bishop. The duke of Sussex, one of the brothers of the king, voted with the minority. The speech of his royal brother, the illustrious duke of York, see page 249, has been published in *letters of gold*, and was selling in London for a sum equal to \$2 75.

It appears that the bishops generally opposed the bill. The earl of Darnley alluded to the "compact phalanx in the bench," and noticed their "well-powdered wigs." The bishop of Norwich, however, thought the doing of an act of justice to millions of people, could not endanger the church; but his brethren, with "long-lawn sleeves," thought otherwise!

A bill to repeal the window tax has been lost in the house of commons. A new coinage, to supersede the use of dollars in the colonies, is going on. The formidable of 84 guns, and measuring 2,255 tons, has been launched at Chatham.

Mr. Graham lately made his *ascendant* ascent in a balloon. It rose to the height of two miles and an half, and was an hour and three quarters in the air.

**France.** The English editors seem very much displeased with the reception of the duke of Northumberland at Calais. Not a gun was fired, not a flag hoisted, except English, to honor the Royal Standard of England—and three "half ragged soldiers" formed the whole miserable mockery of the compliment that was paid to him, and his princely retinue.

The regular army of France, at present, consists of 231,000 men. The debt due by Spain, for making Ferdinand absolute, is 34,000,000. When will it be paid?

A late London paper says—In the course of the debate on the war and marine budgets, the minister of marine stated, that every effort was made by the French government to prevent the continuance of the slave trade. All suspected vessels were watched strictly; and whenever any of them entered French harbors, their cargoes were closely examined, and if any thing was detected by which it could be inferred that they were intended to transport negroes, they were detained, and their captains and proprietors prosecuted. The governor of Senegal had received particular instructions in this respect. And, at the present time, the number of vessels which were an object of judicial inquiry amounted to 375—of which 68 had been acquitted, 61 condemned, and 161 were waiting for judgment. We are glad to find the French ministry alive to the perjury and infamy of further connivance at this base traffic.

**Spain.** The "friends of the altar and the throne" lately fired a house in Catalonia, and so burned alive a whole family of ten persons. On the other hand, the troops at Seville, having nothing to live upon, were so wicked as to proceed to the residences of the great dignitaries of the church, break open their houses, and help themselves to some of the good things of the fat and lordly guardians of "the altar."

The Madrid official gazette, of the 21st April, contains a long declaration of the king of Spain, in which are the following passages:

"I have learnt, with the most lively sorrow, that, for some time past, alarming reports have been circulated insidiously, tending to produce the belief, that I am counselled, and, indeed, am to be obliged to make innovations in the present system of our government, by altering the ancient laws of the state, and setting limits to my royal authority. To dissipate entirely such suppositions, is, for me, a duty and a gratification.

"In consequence, I declare that not only am I resolved to maintain entire, and in all their plenitude, the rights of my sovereignty, without yielding, at any time, the smallest part of it, nor permitting the establishment of legislative chambers or other institutions, under whatever name, contrary to our laws and repugnant to our habits; but even that I have the most positive assurance, that all my august allies will continue to sustain the authority of my crown, without advising or proposing, directly or indirectly, any innovation in the forms of my government."

The following may serve to shew the opinion which the wretched Spaniards entertain of their deliverers:

Irun, April 23. "As soon as the last column of the French troops went out of Vittoria, the priest sung Hallelujah; the populace ran about the streets, and pulled down the building which had served the French as a corps de garde; they cruelly treated a French limonadier, in whose house his countrymen used to meet; they broke and destroyed his furniture, staved his casks—in a word, the furious populace committed all sorts of excesses.

"The chiefs of the religious corporations gave a fete champetre, as a testimony of rejoicing at the departure of the French troops.

"The enthusiasm of these madmen is said to go to such lengths as even to preach a crusade to blockade St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, and they do not despair of taking these two places by assault. Such boastings excite a smile of pity.

"When the executioner of Valladolid had a constitutionalist to execute, he took the office on himself to have the pleasure of torturing him. Last week he was found in his bed with his head severed from his body.

Greece. The government now has 35,000 men under pay, and their number is increasing. The Greeks have been successful in several late affairs; and there is the best reason to hope that they will beat the barbarians in the present campaign.

An agreement had been made between the Turkish government and the pacha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive the revenues of the Morea for 50 years, if he can wrest that country from the Greeks. But, a letter from Constantinople, of the 23d April, states, "that alarming news had arrived from the Morea. Ibrahim pacha is in a desperate situation: he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece, has been the signal for a levy en-masse. The masters of christian vessels arriving from the coasts, consider Ibrahim as ruined."

Buenos Ayres. A letter dated in February last says—"The shares of the La Plata mining company in Buenos Ayres, the cost of which was \$1,000, were held at \$55,000—one who had sold a share for \$5,000, had offered \$25,000, but could not buy it again.

Colombia. The advices from Bogota, the capital, are to the 10th April. A treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce, had been concluded in Bogota between the government of Colombia and that of Great Britain. Colonel Hamilton was to proceed to England forthwith, with a copy of the treaty, for the information of his government.

A law authorizing the establishment of the Venezuelan bank, had passed the congress and received the sanction of the executive.

A bill was before the congress for granting one million of dollars on a loan, to the agriculturists of the republic.

A contract for navigating the lake of Maracaibo by steamboats, had been granted for twenty one years.

The Gaceta de Colombia contains a decree enjoining the disbanding of the regiments assembled in Guayaquil for the service of Peru, and for their payment and return to their homes.

A letter from Lima states that, about the 16th of February, one thousand men arrived from Bogota; the writer considered them the best looking troops he ever saw, being armed and equipped in a style vastly superior to any thing seen in that part of the country, and remarkable as being furnished by a government yet in its infancy.

## Peru—Bolivar.

The congress of Peru was convened on the 10th of February, and the session opened by the following excellent message from Bolivar, the good and the great! We record it as well because of the intelligence which it conveys, as for the reason that it is honorable to human nature:

To the sovereign constitutional congress of Peru.

GENTLEMEN—The representatives of the Peruvian people meet this day, under the auspices of the splendid victory of Ayacucho, which has, forever, fixed the destinies of the new world.

One year has elapsed since congress decreed the dictatorial authority, in order to save the republic, which was sinking under the oppression of the severest calamities. But the protecting hand of the liberating army has healed its wounds: it has broken the chains which Pizarro had riveted on the sons of Manco Capac, founder of the empire of the sun, and has placed all Peru in the possession of its primitive rights.

My administration can only be called a campaign. We have had hardly time to arm ourselves and fight. Our appalling disasters left us no choice but to defend ourselves. As the army has triumphed with so much glory, I think it my duty to request congress to reward, in suitable manner, the valor and virtues of the defenders of the country.

Tribunals have been established according to the fundamental law. I have sought hidden merit wherever it was to be found, and placed in offices of trust and power. I have carefully sought those who modestly follow the dictates of their consciences and respect the laws.

The public revenue was annihilated—fraud had shut up all its channels. Disorder and confusion augmented the miseries of the state—I have been obliged to make essential reforms and severe ordinances to preserve the existence of the republic. Social life cannot be nourished if the riches of the country do not freely flow in its veins.

The crisis of the republic, forced me to adopt measures and to make reforms which centuries may not again require. The political edifice had been destroyed by crimes and an exterminating war—I found myself on a field of desolation, but yet with the means of establishing a beneficial government. Notwithstanding my ardent zeal for the happiness of Peru, I regret that I cannot assure congress that this great work has yet attained the perfection I hoped. Congress will have to exert all its wisdom to give to the country the organization it requires. May I be permitted to confess, that, not being a Peruvian, it has, on that account, been more difficult for me to attain this desired end.

Our relations with the republic of Colombia, have obtained for us great assistance. Our ally and confederate withheld nothing from us—she employed her treasure, her navy, her armies in combating the common enemy, as her own cause.

Congress will be convinced by these demonstrations of Colombia of the infinite value with which she views a close and intimate federation of the new states. Impressed with the great advantages which will result from a meeting of a congress of representatives, I have hastened to invite our confederates, in the name of Peru, to assemble as speedily as possible at the isthmus of Panama. This august body will there seal the perpetual alliance of the different states.

The republic of Chili has placed under the order of our government, a part of her navy, commanded by the brave vice admiral Blanco, which is blockading Callao, with the Chilean and Colombian forces.

The states of Mexico, Guatemala and Buenos Ayres have made us an offer of their services, which, owing to our rapid successes, have been without effect. These republics have established themselves and maintain their internal tranquility.

The diplomatic agent of the republic of Colombia is the only one, as yet, accredited near our government. The consuls of Colombia, of the United States of America, and of Great Britain, have presented themselves in this capital, to exercise their offices—the last has had the misfortune to perish in the most lamentable manner—the other two have obtained their exequaturs to enter on the discharge of their duties.

As soon as the military successes of Peru shall be known in Europe, it is probable that those governments will definitely decide on the political conduct they have to adopt. I flatter myself Great Britain will be the first to recognise our independence. If we are to credit the declarations of France, she will not delay in joining England in that liberal policy; and perhaps the rest of Europe will follow the same conduct. Spain, herself, if she listens to her interests, will no longer oppose the existence of the new states, which will complete the friendly relations of the universe.

Legislators! In giving up to congress the supreme power which you deposited in my hands, allow me to congratulate the people in having rid themselves of the greatest curse in the world—war, by the victory at Ayacucho, and of despotism, by my resignation. *Prescribe, forever, I beg you, that tremendous authority; that authority which was the grave of Rome!* It was laudable, no doubt, in congress, in order to resist the dreadful calamities and to face the furious storms which desolated the country, to place her laws on the bayonets of the liberating army; but, as the nation has obtained domestic peace and political liberty, the laws only ought to govern.

Gentlemen, the congress is installed. My duty, as an auxiliary soldier, calls me to assist in obtaining the liberties of Upper Peru, and the surrender of Callao, the last bulwark of the Spanish empire in South America. I will then hasten to my country to give an account to the representatives of the Colombian people, of my mission in Peru—of your liberty, and of the glory of the liberating army!

BOLIVAR.

The Peruvian papers received at the office of the American, contain a decree of Bolivar, as dictator of the Peruvian republic, which affords another gratifying evidence of his wisdom and foresight. This decree, after acknowledging that the Lancasterian system of education is the most speedy and effectual for the promotion of public instruction, provides that there shall be established in the capital of each department, a normal school, on the Lancasterian system, for the support of which the necessary funds shall be provided. Each province shall send to the depart-

mental school at least six children, in order that they may hereafter extend the system to every part of the republic.

One of the first acts of the constitutional congress of Peru was the passage of a resolution giving to Bolivar the title of "*father and saviour of Peru.*"

On the 18th of February the congress passed a law ordering that a medal be struck in honor of the liberator, having on one side his bust, with a motto, "*To the liberator, Simon Bolivar;*" and on the reverse, the arms of the republic, with the following motto—"*Peru restored at Ayacucho, 1824.*"

In the capital an equestrian statue of the liberator is to be erected, and in the capital towns of the departments, large stones are to be erected in the public places with inscriptions.

The liberator is to enjoy perpetually the title of "*president of the republic.*"

Two millions, over and above their pay, are voted to the army.

General Antonio Jose Sucre is to enjoy the title of "*grand marshal of Ayacucho.*"

All the army are declared to enjoy the same privileges as native Peruvians.

The liberator is authorized to grant any other rewards, either of honor or profit, to those who have rendered, or may render any services to Peru.

On the 16th of February a part of the garrison of Callao made a sortie under colonels Alair and Aznar. They were met by a division commanded by general Salom, and after a warm contest were driven back, with the loss of about 500 killed, 19 prisoners, and a great number of wounded, leaving on the ground a number of horses and arms. The patriots had 28 killed, 23 wounded, and 11 missing—among the latter the commander of dragons, Don Juan Federnova, and captain Don Antonio Rodriguez, both severely, and captain Gregg, of Colombia, slightly wounded.

The following is the reply of general Bolivar to the testimonials of gratitude voted to him by the congress of Peru:—

*To his excellency the president of the sovereign constitutional congress of Peru.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR. The munificence of the sovereign congress has surpassed itself as regards the liberating array which fought on the plains of Ayacucho. The general in chief, grand marshal, has received a reward worthy of the Scipios, and of a great people. The other chiefs, officers and troops, are treated with the most noble generosity. The congress has rivalled in magnanimity the liberators of the country; they have shown themselves worthy of representing a mighty people. But, excellent sir, was not the congress satisfied with all the confidence placed in me? of all the glory conferred on me by placing the destinies of the country in my hands? why do they wish to perplex and humiliate me by excessive gifts? and with a reward which I ought not to expect? If I receive the favors which congress has already bestowed on me, my services to Peru will be more than compensated by the liberality of congress: So that my most ardent desire is that Peru may continue to owe me what little I may have done. It is not my intention to slight the kindness of congress for me. I never would accept from my own country any recompense of this kind. Therefore, it would be inconsistent in me if I were now to receive from Peru what I have refused from my own country. It is enough for me, most excellent sir, to have acquired the esteem and received the thanks of the congress of Peru. The medal which has been ordered to be struck with my bust, is so much above my services, that it alone exceeds my utmost desires. I accept this reward from congress with an effusion of gratitude that I cannot express. Be so obliging, most excellent sir, to present to congress, in the name of the

army, and in mine, the most expressive testimonies of our profound gratitude.

I have the honor of presenting to your excellency the expressions of my consideration and respect.

BOLIVAR.

Lima, 12th February, 1825.

The constitutional congress of Peru, recognizing the high and important services which the republic of Colombia has rendered to Peru, without which, no doubt, she would have fallen under the Spanish power—has resolved:

1. That the thanks be given to the republic of Colombia as a testimonial of gratitude for the services rendered by her to her ally and confederate, the republic of Peru.

2. That these sentiments be transmitted to the Colombian government, by the organ of the commission sent by the Peruvian congress to that state.

Ordered that the same be printed, published and circulated. Done in the hall of congress, in Lima, 10th February, 1825. JOSE MARIA GALDIANO, president—JOAQUIN ARRESE, secretary—M. FERREYROS, secretary.

### CHRONICLE.

The secretary of war returned to Washington on Tuesday evening last—after visiting West Point, Boston, and other posts.

William Lorman, esq. has been elected president of the bank of Baltimore, vice gen. Stricker, dec.

The Colombian ship Libertador, of 64 guns, captain C. Coltrell, has arrived at New York from Carthagena, for the purpose of undergoing repairs. The ship is without her armament.

Mediterranean squadron. That magnificent and powerful ship, the North Carolina, has proved herself equal to the best hopes that are entertained of her good qualities. Her officers and crew, and those of the rest of the squadron, were in an excellent condition and health.

Pacific squadron. The frigate United States, com. Hull, and sloop of war Peacock, lieut. com. Kennon, were at Chorillos, the present port of Lima, at the date of our latest accounts—all well.

West India squadron. The officers and crews are in general good health, except those stationed on Thompson's island, among whom a very malignant fever rages.

A gion, named Møgee, has arrived at Philadelphia. He is a native of Ireland, and eight feet nine inches high.

Died, at the seat of Wm. Dudley Digges, esq. of Prince George's county, Md. (where the venerable man had a home)—maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, aged about 70 years—a native of France, an officer of engineers during our revolution, and a gallant soldier, who was severely wounded at Savannah.

The deaf and dumb, at present in the United States, are estimated to amount to about six thousand. As, in several of the states, their number has been regularly ascertained, the aggregate may be accepted as very nearly correct.

A black lead mine has been discovered in West Chester county; also a marble quarry near the village of Peekskill, New York.

The canal. One raft of ship timber, valued at 23,000 dollars, was passing down the Erie canal for New York, on the 21st ult.

Georgia. The legislature has appropriated \$4,000 to the funds collected for the erection of monuments to the memory of Greene and Putaski.

Jail economy. The net profit arising to the state of New Hampshire, from the state prison, is from June 1824, to June 1825, \$6,350 75. [The number of the convicts is not stated.]

### Commerce &c. of the United States.

General abstract of the report of the secretary of the treasury, of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 16th Feb 1825.

Sir: In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 10th February, 1820, entitled "an act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the following statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1824, viz:

- 1st. (A) A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States, from the 1st of October, 1823, to 30th June, 1824.
- 1st. (B) A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States, from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1824.
- 2d. A summary statement of the same.
- 3d. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.
- 4th. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.
- 5th. and 6th. Summary statements of the value of domestic and foreign articles exported.
- 7th. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage, employed in the foreign trade of the United States.
- 8th. A general statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States.
- 9th. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each state and territory.

From these statements, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1824, have amounted to \$80,549,007, of which amount \$75,265,054 were imported in American vessels, and \$5,283,953 in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$75,986,657, of which, \$50,649,500 were domestic, and \$25,337,157 were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$43,444,619 were exported in American vessels, and \$7,204,981 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles \$23,067,087 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,370,070 in foreign vessels; that 850,038 tons of American shipping entered, and 919,278 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 102,367 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 102,552 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the said period.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The speaker of the house of representatives.

#### IMPORTS.

A summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1823, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1824.

Species and value of merchandise free of duty.

Articles specially imported for incorporated philosophical societies,	
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c.	559
Books	307
Lapis caliminaris teuteneque, spelter of zinc	12,081
Burr stones unwrought	30,060
Brimstone and sulphur	6,925
Cork tree, bark of	183
Clay unwrought	1,060
Furs of all kinds	321,060
Felt, patent, to 30th June, 1826,	2,167
Hides and skins, raw	2,142,166
Plaster of Paris	61,491
Wood	714,253



FROM	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL VALUE	
	Free of duty	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	From each country.	From the dominions of each power.
DOLLARS.					
Russia	22,078	634,940	1,552,645		2,209,663
Prussia					
Sweden and Norway	1,214	73,259	924,444	928,917	1,101,802
Swedish West Indies	29,196	2,171	71,618	102,885	
Denmark					2,090,666
Danish West Indies	320,817	90,554	1,639,295		
Danish East Indies					2,355,525
Holland	269,463	471,564	469,210	1,210,267	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	460,051	11,718	576,031	997,800	2,355,525
Dutch East Indies	50,819	7,714	88,925	147,468	
England, Man and Berwick	526,722	24,161,172	1,960,028	26,647,922	2,527,820
Scotland	6,051	949,949	52,520	1,008,520	
Ireland	1,284	384,693	45,899	411,875	32,742,340
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay					
Gibraltar	315,266	107,094	271,484	693,844	32,742,340
British African ports					
British East Indies	21,019	329,322	91,526	441,867	2,758,067
British West Indies	933,558	54,143	1,770,366	2,758,067	
Newfoundland and British fisheries	4,524	394	3,295	8,213	2,527,820
Other British colonies	479,391	55,215	171,325	705,931	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	5,729	818	29,554	36,101	2,527,820
French European ports on the Atlantic	118,819	2,326,166	72,845		
Do. Mediterranean	143,752	5,643,303	954,058	6,741,113	8,119,716
French West Indies and American colonies	57,144	207,353	185,941	450,443	
French East Indies	195,193	8,405	679,486	883,084	8,119,716
Bourbon and Mauritius					
Other French African ports	8,615		53,678	42,293	2,247,235
Hayti			312	2,783	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	312,036	107,295	1,827,994		2,247,235
Do. Mediterranean	92,054	145,760	18,746	256,560	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	53,774	14,496	249,387	308,657	16,552,156
Manilla and Philippine Islands	20,696	521	74,452	95,579	
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito Shore	19,318	37,272	96,882	123,472	16,552,156
Cuba	146,206	11,431	59,460	216,097	
Other Spanish West Indies	1,155,036	646,814	6,067,476	7,909,326	6,785,769
Spanish South America and Mexico*	32,901	12,309	811,586	866,696	
Portugal	4,596,477	621,455	1,268,807	6,785,769	639,445
Madeira	24,731	71,333	146,340	242,404	
Fayal and the other Azores	22,309	1,760	223,441	247,510	639,445
Cape de Verd Islands	4,978	11,673	28,452	45,103	
Other Portuguese African ports	46,931	5,617	51,880	104,428	2,074,119
Coast of Brazil and other Portgese Am. col.	1,189,398	63,205	821,516		
Italy and Malta	128,571	806,935	113,933		1,049,439
Trieste and other Austrian ports on Adriatic	177,390	63,326	28,151		268,867
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	60,927	346,183	64,128		471,238
Morocco and Barbary states					
Cape of Good Hope					
China	2,540	2,676,580	3,897,856		6,576,976
Asia, (generally)	23,707	288	223,103		247,095
West Indies do.	98		90		188
Europe do.			25		25
Africa do.	76,801	68,973	15,546		161,320
South Seas do.	85,443	653	35		86,131
Northwest Coast of America					
Uncertain		4,572	2,861		7,433
Total	12,563,773	41,127,835	26,733,791		80,549,007

The preceding table, as presented in the official document, contains two columns that we have been forced to omit. They are of no great interest; for they only shew the value imported in American and in foreign vessels: the aggregates of which were as follow: whole value of imports \$80,549,007; to wit, in American vessels, 75,265,063, foreign do. 5,283,958—of the last nearly 2,400,000 was from Great Britain and Ireland; about 287,009 from the British West Indies; from the Hanse Towns 867,000; from South America, &c. about 430,090, and Cuba 268,009. All the rest under 100,000 dollars.

\*The last quarter shews the following amount of imports—from Mexico \$416,179; Guatamala 4,475; Colombia 228,638; Chili 79,597. Hereafter these states will each form a separate item, and the trade with each will be respectively shewn.



*General statement of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, exported during the year ending 30th September, 1825.*

Fish—dried or smoked	quint.	310,189	4473,885
pickled	bbls.	72,559	
Do.	kegs	12,911	263,019
[Of the dried or smoked, 72,493 quint. were sent to the French W. Indies; 12,000 to Cuba; 25,143 to Hayti; 26,750 to Brazil; 20,740 to Dutch W. Indies; 21,770 to Danish W. Indies. Of the pickled, 10,879 went to Hayti; 11,787 to Danish W. Indies; 10,150 to French W. Indies.]			
Spermaceti oil	galls.	23,578	10,500
Oil—whale and other fish, do.		1,251,834	236,708
[778,390 galls. to Home Towns; 241,472 to Holland; 21,887 to Spain; 64,09 to Cuba; 10,779 to Portugal.]			
Whalebone	bs.	60,693	9,306
[40,182 lbs. to France.]			
Spermaceti candles	do.	1,598,181	157,772
[1,120,104 lbs. to Cuba; 107,948 to America; 64,123 to Brazil; 66,434 France; and the greater part of the balance to the W. Indies.]			
Wood—staves and heading, M		28,692	
shingles	do.	35,129	
boards and planks	M feet	77,292	
bewn timber	tons	7,166	1,191,956
[Of the value 410,547 dolls. to British W. Indies; 241,984 Cuba; 168,429 French W. Indies; 78,311 Hayti; Br. Am. colonies 73,721; Danish W. Indies 17,091—all else under 30,000.]			
Other lumber			206,949
Masts and spars		35,631	
Oak bark and other dyes		95,674	
Wood—manufactures of			207,028
[The five last items widely distributed, but about one fourth to Cuba alone.]			
Tar and pitch	bbls.	46,537	
Rosin and turpentine	do.	176,136	555,053
[To England 476,338 dollars.]			
Ashes—pot and pearl	tons	12,939	1,615,769
[Br. Am. colonies, (br transport by the St. Lawrence), 1,431 tons; France 1,735; England, Scotland and Ireland 4,184; Holland 1,104.]			
Skins and furs			661,455
[England, 309,995 dolls. France, 107,846; China 80,639; Holland 62,745.]			
Ginseng	bs.	800,046	229,080
[378,536 lbs. to China; 17,400 to England.]			
Beef	bbls.	66,074	
Tallow	bs.	96,281	
Hides	No.	46,166	
Horned cattle	do.	2,759	707,299
[Beef to Cuba, Hayti, Dutch and French W. Indies, &c. Tallow 11,661 lbs. S. America; 20,725 Br. Am. colonies; hides principally to England.]			
Butter	bs.	1,386,232	
Cheese	do.	933,158	204,203
[S. America, Cuba, Hayti & W. Indies in general.]			
Pork	bbls.	67,229	
Bacon and hams	bs.	1,400,199	
Lard	do.	5,053,182	
Hogs	No.	8,838	1,489,051
[Of the value of these articles, 511,141 dolls. Cuba; 378,424 Hayti; 263,226 Br. Am. colonies; 92,514 S. America; 22,479 Danish West Indies.]			
Horses	No.	2,711	
Mules	do.	840	213,396
[To the West Indies generally.]			
Sheep	No.	7,421	14,938
Wheat	Bush.	20,373	20,720
Flour	bbls.	996,792	5,759,176
[To S. America, 172,471 bbls. Brazil, &c. 171,664; British West Indies 120,220; Cuba 114,222; to Hayti, 76,574; to England 70,873.]			
Indian corn	bush.	799,227	351,665
[To Madras, British West Indies, Cuba, and West Indies, generally.]			
Indian meal	bbls.	152,723	384,674
[As above.]			
Rye	do.	31,873	85,651
Rye, oats, and other small grain			95,401
Biscuit	bbls.	30,856	
Do.	kegs	33,262	197,339
[To Br. W. Indies, S. America, Cuba, Brazil, &c.]			
Potatoes	bush.	131,134	44,012

Apples	bbls.	27,955	46,513
[To Cuba and other W. India Island.]			
Rice	barrels	113,229	1,822,923
[To England 69,911 (France; Cuba, 17,387; Asia, (generally), 20,254; Hayti 6,500; France 4,020; Home Towns 1,912; Br. W. Indies 5,506; Holland 4,812; S. America, 1,215—all else under 2,000.)]			
Indigo	bs.	819	830
[To England.]			
Cotton—sea island	do.	9,523,722	
other		132,845,941	21,947,401
[All the sea island to G. Britain, except 1,278,019 lbs. to France; 206,552 Home Towns of the other 91,261,543 to G. Britain; 30,419,323 to France; 201,645 to Russia; 437,770 to Holland.]			
Tobacco	bbls.	77,893	4,653,568
[To Holland, 23,190 bbls. to England, 20,319; Home Towns 11,500; Gibraltar 6,600; France 4,000; Sweden 1,677; Hayti 1,500; Cuba 651; French W. Indies 711; British W. Indies 819; all else under 500 bbls.]			
Flaxseed	bush.	377,226	504,327
[Principally to Ireland.]			
Hops	bs.	569,788	81,810
[Eng. 308,027; N. Towns 29,723; Denmark 17,040.]			
Wax	bs.	308,738	107,451
[Chiefly England and France.]			
Household furniture			276,453
[To South America, Cuba, Hayti, Brazil, &c. principally.]			
Coches and other carriages			29,934
[813,932 to Cuba.]			
Hats			217,649
[Cuba, 495,453; Hayti, 54,903; South America, 40,953; Brazil, 9,222.]			
Saddles			103,714
[Cuba 42,000 dolls. S. America 20,616; Hayti 31,788.]			
Beer and porter	galls.	28,529	
bottled	doz.	20,923	
Spirits from grain	galls.	340,868	154,144
[To S. America, Cuba, Brazil, &c.]			
Leather	bs.	557,614	
Boots	pairs	10,447	
Shoes	do.	682,965	719,924
[Cuba 240,617 dolls. Br. Am. colonies 145,582; Hayti 203,471; S. America, 69,002; Danish W. Indies, 61,520; Brazil, &c. 31,293.]			
Tallow candles	bs.	2,186,177	
Soap	do.	6,968,081	816,096
[Cuba 203,110 dolls. S. America 160,372; Hayti 129,240; Brazil, &c. 105,423; Danish W. Indies 82,090; Dutch West Indies 27,441—all the rest of little amount.]			
Snuff	bs.	45,174	
Tobacco, manufactured	do.	2,477,990	203,749
[Br. Am. colonies 49,959 dolls. Gibraltar 43,719; the balance to many places.]			
Linseed oil	galls.	13,924	
Spirits of turpentine	do.	30,923	23,607
Brown sugar	bs.	5,960	424
Cables and cordage	cwt.	4,769	47,962
[To South America, Cuba and Hayti.]			
Lead	bs.	18,604	1,266
Iron—pig	ton	65	
bar	do.	83	
nails	bs.	825,764	56,856
[Nearly all to Cuba and Gibraltar.]			
Castings			26,515
All other manufactures of iron			67,513
[Cuba 32,700; S. America 14,311.]			
Spirits from molasses	galls.	158,556	81,172
Sugar refined	bs.	67,909	7,193
Chocolate	do.	10,555	2,285
Gunpowder	do.	698,376	163,163
[Ch. by S. America, Cuba, Dan. W. Indies & Africa.]			
Copper and brass manufactures			26,991
Medical drugs			78,676
[To England, S. America and Cuba.]			
Articles not enumerated—			
manufactured			1,576,943
raw materials			317,939
[Of the manufactured articles, to South America, 622,671; Cuba, 207,379; Brazil, &c. 194,862; Hayti, 96,479; Br. Am. colonies, 62,324.]			

AGGREGATE VALUE OF DOMESTIC ARTICLES EXPORTED.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	TOTAL VALUE.			
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To dominions of each power.
DOLLARS.				
Russia - - - - -	92,766			92,766
Prussia - - - - -	5,163			5,163
Sweden - - - - -	109,351	54,144	163,725	368,708
Swedish West Indies	198,976	6,007	204,983	
Denmark - - - - -	31,281	4,206	35,487	1,185,128
Danish West Indies	1,145,768	3,873	1,149,641	
Danish East Indies				2,248,958
Holland - - - - -	1,529,224	68,290	1,597,514	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	542,776	46,999	589,775	
Do. East Indies	61,669		61,669	
England, Man and Berwick - - - - -	13,679,187	4,539,654	18,218,841	859,383
Scotland - - - - -	352,177	844,042	1,196,219	
Ireland - - - - -	818,258	95,274	913,532	24,848,964
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay				
Gibraltar - - - - -	890,969	43,433	934,402	
British African ports - - - - -				10,560,763
British East Indies	34,354		34,354	
Do. West Indies	1,631,523	119,180	1,750,703	
Newfoundland and British fisheries	7,243		7,243	
British American colonies	1,709,182	63,925	1,773,107	
Other British colonies - - - - -	18,649	1,814	20,463	
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	487,532	371,851	859,383	
French European ports on the Atlantic	7,083,957	501,858	7,585,815	
Do. Mediterranean	265,815		265,815	
French West Indies and American colonies	684,287	86,228	770,515	
French East Indies				10,560,763
Bourbon and Mauritius - - - - -	36,692		36,692	
Other French African ports				4,277,728
Hayti - - - - -	1,879,920	22,206	1,901,926	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	140,436		140,436	
Do. Mediterranean	9,840		9,840	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	39,467	3,378	42,845	
Manilla and Philippine Islands - - -	8,958		8,958	
Floridas - - - - -				2,827,621
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito shore	114,670	42,390	157,060	
Cuba - - - - -	3,447,153	164,540	3,611,693	
Other Spanish West Indies	301,181	5,715	306,896	
Spanish South America - - - - -	2,765,723	61,798	2,827,521	
Portugal - - - - -	77,255		77,255	
Madeira - - - - -	315,896		315,896	
Fayal and the other Azores - - - - -	9,169	8,294	17,463	
Cape de Verd Islands - - - - -	50,562	457	51,019	
Other Portuguese African ports - - -				2,161,387
Coast of Brazil and other Por'gse Am. colonies	1,671,961	27,793	1,699,754	
Italy and Malta - - - - -	66,142	10,726	76,868	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	6,596		6,596	
Ragusa and the Seven Islands				25,171
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	25,171			
Morocco and Barbary states - - - - -	1,694		1,694	
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -				330,466
China - - - - -	330,466			
Asia, (generally) - - - - -	19,271		19,271	
West Indies do. - - - - -	552,992	7,006	559,998	
Europe do. - - - - -	55,401		55,401	
Africa do. - - - - -	83,900		83,900	
South Seas - - - - -	44,063		44,063	
Northwest Coast of America - - - - -	9,703		9,703	
Total,	43,444,619	7,204,881		50,649,500

General statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States in the year ending 30th September, 1824.

Articles free of duty.	Value.
Copper, brass and tin, in pigs	\$133,883
Gold and silver coin	7,014,552
[China, 4,463,852; British East Indies, 782,382; Dutch E. Indies, 419,818; England, 312,112; Asia generally, 341,929; Honduras, &c. 262,098.]	
Brimstone and sulphur	2,653

Furs undressed	2,901
Plaister of Paris	49
Dye woods	545,391
[To G. Britain, France, Hanse Towns.]	
Raw hides	339,498
[Chiefly to Gibraltar, France & Holland.]	
All other free articles	76,160
Paying duties ad valorem.	
Cloths and cassimeres	402,306
[To S. America, \$120,095; China, 106,297; Cuba, 76,366; Mexico, 26,576; South seas, 17,947.]	

Worsted and stuff goods	111,446	
Blankets and rugs	42,219	
Cottons, printed and colored	1,544,231	
[To South America, \$731,615; Mexico, 249,989; Danish W. Indies, 132,595; Cuba, 131,644; Hayti, 130,391.]		
Cottons, white	608,069	
—Nankeens	321,204	
[White cottons and nankeens chiefly exported to the same places as the printed or colored.]		
Woolen and cotton hose	79,191	
Cotton twist, yarn and thread	5,474	
Linens, bleached and unbleached	1,660,822	
[To South America \$989,189; Mexico, 273,791; Cuba, 162,931.]		
Silk goods	1,816,325	
[To S. America \$688,715; Cuba, 453,500; Danish W. Indies, 132,036; Brazil, &c. 140,692; Eng. 75,782; Gibraltar, 47,381.]		
Hempen goods	66,865	
Brass	1,439	
Copper wares	8,689	
Iron and steel, other than that paying specific duty	274,421	
[Chiefly to Cuba, S. America and Mexico.]		
Glass, other than that paying specific duty	58,825	
China	4,279	
Earthen and stone ware	57,758	
Tin and pewter	3,807	
Paper—[Mexico, S. America and W. Indies,]	45,142	
Gold, silver and precious stones	46,602	
Hats, caps and bonnets	9,075	
Copper—[subject to a duty of 15 per cent.]	1,350	
Tin, in sheets or plates	29,395	
Raw wool, \$1,667; raw silk	483	
All other articles paying ad valorem duty	2,516,980	
[To South America, 447,838; England, 443,970; China, 223; Cuba, 267,706; Hanse Towns, 223,079; Dutch E. Indies, 161,935; Mexico, 97,852; Asia generally, 82,217; Gibraltar, 77,309.]		
<i>Paying specific rates of duty.</i>		
Duck—Russia	4,318	<i>pieces.</i>
—Ravens	9,861	
—Holland	67	
Russia sheetings—brown	23,549	
—White	1,975	497,467
[To Cuba \$308,370; S. America, 69,786; Brazil, &c. 47,248; Danish W. Indies, 25,070.]		
Wines—Madeira	14,819	<i>galls.</i>
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	586	
Sherry and St. Lucar	11,680	
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	8,147	
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	32,350	
Claret in bottles	73,240	
All other in casks	649,806	328,453
[To S. America, Cuba, Honduras, &c. Danish W. Indies, Brazil and Mexico.]		
Spirits—from grain	41,191	25,284
—other materials	408,389	210,961
[To S. America, Cuba, British East Indies and Italy.]		
Molasses	16,737	4,732
Beer, ale, &c.	4,646	2,700
Oil—spermaceti	58	
—whale and other fish	13,956	
Olive oil, in casks	15,060	15,788
Tea—Bchea	264,302	
—Souchong and other black	399,368	
—Imperial, gunpowder, gomee	180,008	
—Hyson and young hyson	255,903	
—Hyson skin and other green	49,587	562,109
[To Hanse Towns \$170,681; France, &c. 153,894; Brazil, &c. 30,444; Danish W. Indies, 33,455; Gibraltar, 82,153.]		

Coffee	19,427,227	2,923,079
[To France 4,364,066 lbs. Hanse Towns, 3,748,980; Trieste, &c. 2,208,089; Turkey, &c. 1,891,421; Italy, 1,608,182; Holland, 1,765,294; Gibraltar, 1,548,409; Denmark, 974,284; Russia, 222,921; Sweden, 197,284; England, 129,040—other amounts small.]		
Cocoa	1,908,026	377,826
[To Spain, Hanse Towns and South America.]		
Chocolate	150	98
Sugar—brown	8,248,469	
—white	5,770,613	998,168
[Of this value, to Italy, \$208,767; Gibraltar, 131,123; Holland, 168,190—all others unimportant.]		
Sugar, candy, loaf and lump	9,347	925
Almonds	69,126	
Currants	21,026	
Prunes and plums	9,677	
Figs	82,212	
Rasins, in jars or boxes	110,826	
—all others	176,711	36,813
[S. America, Cuba, Holland.]		
Candles—tallow	105,291	
—wax or spermaceti	2,428	
Cheese	13,467	
Soap	366,359	49,245
[To Cuba \$51,599.]		
Spice—mace	460	
—Nutmegs	5,286	
—Cinnamon	67,916	
—Cloves	81,521	
—Pepper	2,236,933	
—Pimento	224,593	
—Cassia	512,230	600,171
[Of this value, 135,760 dolla. S. America; 122,669, Gibraltar; France, 46,582; Hanse Towns, &c. 95,177; Cuba 42,214—all else under 30,000.]		
Indigo	249,445	513,071
[To France 59,156 lbs.; Spain, 50,501; Hanse Towns, 28,482; England, 42,959—all else of small amount.]		
Cotton	200,694	\$50,311
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	4,778	
Snuff	1,058	1,987
Gunpowder	28,925	5,202
Glue	10,644	2,638
Paints—ochre dry	35,762	
—white and red lead	130,549	13,910
Lead and shot		31,078
Cables and cordage, tarred	578,324	
—untarred	14,011	
Twine, pack thread, &c.	94,225	80,531
[Cuba, Brazil and South America.]		
Copper and composition	10,836	5,055
Iron and steel wire		786
Manufactures of iron—all sorts		15,104
—do. by rolling	5,908	
—otherwise	13,778	69,166
Iron—pig	3,188	
—castings	850	5,784
Steel	1,558	14,819
Hemp, (England)	539	3,759
Alum	319 & 24 lbs.	660
Copperas	44	81
Salt	57,763	17,066
Coal	2,414	874
Fish—foreign caught		4,761
Glass—black bottles	118	
—window	100 feet.	2,921
Shoes and slippers	2,004	1,925
Cigars	4,552	41,265

Aggregate statement of the value of the exportations of the United States, of articles of the growth, product or manufacture of FOREIGN countries, for the year ending 30th September, 1824.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL VALUE.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.
	DOLLARS.				
Russia - - - - -	51,730	24,076	63,409		139,215
Prussia - - - - -					
Sweden - - - - -	43,745	1,081	116,207	161,033	200,720
Swedish West Indies - - - - -		9,696	29,991	39,687	
Denmark - - - - -	35,282	21,618	242,922	299,822	998,124
Danish West Indies - - - - -	111,598	454,011	132,693	698,302	
Danish East Indies - - - - -					
Holland - - - - -	129,421	36,600	451,810	617,831	1,368,431
Dutch West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	3,506	84,610	23,868	111,984	
Dutch East Indies - - - - -	423,293	190,319	25,004	638,616	1,268,282
England, Man and Berwick - - - - -	540,064	555,344	172,874	1,268,282	
Scotland - - - - -	3,729	6,479	4,424	14,632	
Ireland - - - - -	5,771	279	2,623	8,673	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay - - - - -					
Gibraltar - - - - -	131,026	166,823	636,602	934,445	3,173,981
British African ports - - - - -					
British East Indies - - - - -	858,971	35,874	32,871	927,716	1,002,890
British West Indies - - - - -	12,150	750	7,405	20,305	
Newfoundland and British fisheries - - - - -					
British American colonies - - - - -	1,980	390	247	2,617	3,311
Other British colonies - - - - -		638	1,673	3,311	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany - - - - -	57,372	67,680	878,838		1,002,890
French European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	51,714	231,671	812,227	1,095,612	
Do. Mediterranean - - - - -	146,232	77,985	526,214	750,431	1,693,467
French West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	3,009	11,286	26,972	41,217	
French East Indies - - - - -					
Bourbon and Mauritius - - - - -	2,556	528	3,123	6,207	463,229
Other French African ports - - - - -					
Hayti - - - - -	53,753	356,810	52,666		366,434
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	33,507	37,822	295,105	366,434	
Do. Mediterranean - - - - -					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries - - - - -	7,568	6,136	6,440	20,144	5,221,063
Manilla and Philippine Islands - - - - -	141,440	65,016	4,106	210,562	
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito Shore - - - - -	6,725	149,361	38,279	194,365	2,195,840
Cuba - - - - -	272,815	1,390,599	532,426	2,195,840	
Other Spanish West Indies - - - - -		201,376	32,342	233,718	4,094,808
Spanish South America - - - - -	9,581	3,512,874	572,353		
Portugal - - - - -			5,168	5,168	57,203
Madeira - - - - -	3,953	5,667	16,697	26,347	
FayaLand the other Azores - - - - -		1,186	2,837	4,023	21,665
Cape de Verd Islands - - - - -	2,321	16,046	3,298	21,665	
Other Portuguese African ports - - - - -					
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. col. - - - - -	93,752	297,938	210,460		602,150
Italy and Malta - - - - -	18,998	35,932	532,550		587,480
Trieste and other Austrian ports on Adriatic - - - - -	11,036	38,933	468,058		518,057
Mexico - - - - -		907,730	38,428		946,158
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden - - - - -	6,468	30,639	347,150		384,257
Morocco and Barbary states - - - - -			3,819		3,819
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -					
China - - - - -	4,489,933	418,670	62,102		4,970,705
Asia, (generally) - - - - -	342,802	87,494	20,062		450,358
West Indies do. - - - - -	3,832	26,951	9,103		39,886
Europe do. - - - - -	130		1,478		1,608
Africa do. - - - - -		40,681	23,825		64,506
South Seas - - - - -	3,293	91,525	24,549		119,367
Northwest coast of America - - - - -	52	26,969	2,674		29,675
Total - - - - -	8,115,082	9,724,073	7,498,002	Total	25,337,157
Exported, entitled to drawback - - - - -		8,665,719	7,308,209		15,873,928
Do. not do. do. - - - - -	8,115,082	1,158,354	189,793		9,463,229

Of the preceding, the value \$23,967,037 was exported in American vessels, and \$1,370,070 in foreign vessels.

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BALTIMORE, JULY 9, 1825.

[VOL. XXVIII WHOLE NO. 721

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1824.

THE SEA, 1,610,990

### Fisheries—

dried fish, or cod fisheries	873,433	
pickled fish, or river fishery, (herrings, trout, salmon, mackerel)	263,619	
whale, (common), oil	168,272	
spermaceti oil and candles	306,014	
	474,386	1,610,990

THE FOREST, 4,889,646

### Skins and furs

Clothing 651,458

### Product of wood—

lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, brown timber, &c.)	1,734,596	
oak bark and other dye	95,074	
naval stores, (tar, pitch, resin and turpentine)	888,658	
ashes, pot and pearl	1,613,796	
	3,999,111	3,999,646

AGRICULTURE, 39,995,198

### Product of animals—

beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	707,292	
butter and cheese	204,205	
	911,504	
pork, (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,499,651	
horses and mules	213,399	
sheep	14,938	
	1,717,388	

### Vegetable food—

wheat flour and biscuit	3,977,235	
Indian corn and meal	736,340	
rice	1,892,982	
all other, rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, &c.	371,907	
	11,497,373	

### Tobacco

### Cotton

### All other agricultural products—

flaxseed	894,327	
hops	91,810	
wax	107,451	
brown sugar	454	
indigo	825	
	694,858	

MANUFACTURES, 3,264,421

### Domestic materials—

soap and tallow candles	816,003	
leather, boots, shoes, saddlery	814,639	
hats	217,648	
grain, spirits, beer	154,244	
wood, including coaches and other carriages	513,435	
cardage	47,203	
iron	145,974	
various items, (snuff, tobacco, lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine),	228,732	
	3,914,948	

### Foreign materials—

spirits from molasses	81,172	
sugar refined	7,164	
chocolate	2,294	
gunpowder	165,465	
brass and copper	20,911	
medicinal drugs	78,075	
	329,473	

UNCERTAIN 1,989,245

### Articles not distinguished in returns—

manufactured	1,370,063	
raw produce	312,183	
	1,682,246	

Total, Dollars,

50,949,590

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1824.

Value of merchandise free of duty.

Copper, brass and tin, in pigs or bars	113,893
Gold and silver bars	7,014,592
Dry woods	641,391
New hides	329,493
Resinoids and sulphur	2,653
Furs undressed, 2,001; Flaxseed of Paris, 60—	2,910
All other free articles	76,380

Total, Dollars, 8,118,056

Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem, viz

Manufacturers of woollen piece goods—	
cloths and cassimeres	492,308
worsted and stuff goods	111,440
blankets and rugs	42,219
cotton piece goods—	
printed and colored	1,844,231
white	609,068
twines	324,304
woollen and cotton hose	79,791
cotton twist, yarn and thread	4,474
linens, bleached and unbleached	1,600,802
silk goods	1,316,285
hempen goods	64,660
brass	1,493
copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value	3,609

specific rates of duty

glass ware, other than that paying a specific rate of duty	274,431
China ware	32,925
earthen and stone ware	4,279
tin and pewter	37,738
paper, writing and wrapping	2,607
gold and silver and precious stones	43,142
hats, caps and bonnets	48,002
Unmanufactured—copper, subject to a duty of 18 per cent.	9,079
tin, in sheets or plates	1,200
raw wool, 1,607; raw silk, 1,407—	29,764
All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty	3,074
	2,916,989

Total dollars, 9,724,073

Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty.

Duck and sheeting	497,467
Wines	348,453
Spirits from grain	39,594
Do do other materials	236,951
Molasses	4,732
Beer, ale and porter	2,760
Oil, whale and olive, in casks	11,788
Texas	552,109
Coffee	2,923,779
Cocoa	377,936
Chocolate	92
Sugar, brown and white	964,169
Do candy, loaf and lump	984
Fruits	30,813
Candles, cheese, soap and tallow	49,243
Spices	600,171
Indigo	213,371
Cotton	30,211
Tobacco and snuff	1,967
Gunpowder	4,202
Bristles and glue	2,033
Paints	15,918
Lead	31,078
Cardage	30,581
Copper and composition rods and bolts, nails and spikes	2,311
Iron and steel wire	796
Iron nails, spikes, anchors and shovels, in bars and bolts, rolled and hammered, pig and castings	93,683
Steel	24,818
Hemp	32,89
Alum	600
Copperas	81
Salt	17,005
Coal	874
Fish, dried and smoked	4,701
Glass, 2,091; Boots and shoes, 1,225—	4,916
Cigars	41,366

Value of merchandise, paying specific rates of duty

Do do free of duty

Do do paying ad valorem rate of duty

Total value of foreign produce

Do do of domestic do

Total value of domestic and foreign produce,

*A general statement, exhibiting the quantity of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1823, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1824.*

	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.			TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.		
	American.	British.	Total Foreign Tonnage.	American.	British.	Total Foreign Tonnage.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Russia	16,051		343	2,201		
Prussia				120		
Sweden and Norway	14,535		2,469	2,832		1,560
Swedish West Indies	3,631	90	296	8,263	90	340
Denmark	452			2,416		82
Danish West Indies	52,310	322	938	36,458		326
Danish East Indies	207					
Holland	23,529		1,087	24,517	263	1,452
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	19,710	258	1,440	19,071	357	1,406
Dutch East Indies	1,637			5,314		
England, Man and Berwick	133,794	42,055	42,552	149,125	42,310	42,310
Scotland	4,615	9,651	9,651	3,175	5,836	5,836
Ireland	11,738	2,698	2,698	20,541	1,761	1,761
Gibraltar	19,302			27,285	270	1,102
British East Indies	1,270			2,920		
British West Indies	53,933	6,501	6,507	91,637	7,567	7,567
British American colonies	48,725	3,939	3,989	53,951	9,130	9,130
Other British colonies	990			444		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	13,856		7,726	11,052		9,973
French European ports on the Atlantic	44,639		4,239	58,615		4,610
Do. Mediterranean	8,979		433	8,457		
French West Indies and American colonies	31,463		6,152	36,882	84	3,821
Bourbon and Mauritius	371			947		
Other French African ports			139			
Haiti	36,753		562	46,207		489
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	4,504			6,084		
Do. Mediterranean	4,524			756		386
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	1,106		249	1,732		130
Manilla and Philippine Islands	580			804		
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito Shore	7,199	133	854	5,290	298	1,280
Cuba	128,340	539	4,387	124,388	397	4,845
Other Spanish West Indies	13,224	804	1,158	5,068		180
Spanish South American colonies	19,144		422	31,523		390
Mexico	11,934		657	16,405		433
Rio de la Plata	434			2,070		
Terra Firma	1,186					
Guatimola	129			608		
Buenos Ayres	609			3,103		266
Peru	185			782		
Colombia	2,057		528	4,779		465
Chili			242	2,381		
Lima	204					
Portugal	25,033	820	966	3,441		352
Madeira	5,049		254	8,059		
Fayal and the other Azores	713		686	939		805
Cape de Verd Islands	3,037		619	1,781		67
Coast of Brazil and other Port'ge Am. col.	17,491			38,845	397	507
Italy and Malta	8,018	188		5,111	105	461
Trieste and other Austrian ports on Adriatic	3,541			2,165		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	1,775			2,153		
Morocco and Barbary states				164		
China	10,518			9,563		
Asia, (generally)	2,600			2,285		
West Indies do.	1,218			20,997	456	450
Europe do.	142			1,175		
Africa do.	2,086			2,498		
South Seas	18,591			12,384		
Northwest coast of America				495		
Uncertain			46			
Total	850,033	67,351	102,867	919,278	69,315	102,552

*Summary notices of the foreign tonnage other than British, entered or departing from the United States.*

*Entered* French 10,173 tons; Spanish 4,452; Portuguese 1,226; Italian 621; Dutch 3,132; Hanse Towns 8,630; Swedish 3,112; Danish 738; Haytian 83; Chilian 242; Mexican 1,057; Colombian 889.

*Departing.* French 3,821 tons; Spanish 5,198; Portuguese 1,024; Italian 621; Dutch 2,033; Hanse Towns 9,459; Swedish 2,026; Danish 827; Haytian 93; Colombian 880; Mexican 711; Buenos Ayres 266.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of imports from, and the value articles of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign power employed in the commerce of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1824.

COUNTRY	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.	
	Value of imports.	Value of domestic exports.	Value of foreign exports.	Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported.	AMERICAN TONNAGE	
					Entered into the U. States.	Departed from the U. States.
DOLLARS.				TONS.		
Russia	2,209,663	92,766	139,215	231,981	16,051	2,201
Prussia		5,163		5,163		120
Sweden and Norway	998,915	163,725	161,033	324,758	14,585	2,852
Swedish West Indies	102,835	204,983	39,657	244,670	3,634	8,265
Denmark		35,487	299,822	335,309	452	2,416
Danish West Indies	2,110,666	1,149,641	698,302	1,847,942	32,310	36,448
Danish East Indies					207	
Holland	1,210,267	1,597,514	617,531	2,215,345	23,529	24,517
Dutch W. Indies & American colonies	997,800	559,773	111,984	701,759	19,710	19,071
Dutch East Indies	147,459	61,669	638,616	700,285	1,637	3,314
England, Man and Berwick	26,647,922	18,218,541	1,268,282	19,487,123	135,794	140,125
Scotland	1,008,520	1,196,219	14,632	1,210,851	4,615	3,175
Ireland	431,875	913,532	8,673	922,205	11,739	20,541
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney						
Gibraltar	693,544	934,402	934,445	1,868,847	10,902	27,283
British African ports						
British East Indies	441,567	34,354	927,716	962,070	1,270	2,920
British West Indies	2,758,067	1,750,703	29,305	1,771,006	93,938	91,637
Newfoundland and British fisheries	8,213	7,243		7,243		
British American colonies	705,931	1,773,107	2,617	1,775,724	43,725	53,951
Other British colonies	36,101	20,463	2,311	22,774	990	444
The H. Towns and ports of Germany	2,527,830	859,383	1,003,590	1,863,273	13,836	11,652
French European ports on the Atlantic	6,741,113	7,585,815	1,095,612	8,681,427	44,699	55,615
Do. Mediterranean	450,454	263,813	730,431	1,016,246	8,079	8,457
French W. Indies & American colonies	884,084	770,515	41,217	811,732	31,463	36,582
French East Indies						
Bourbon and Mauritius	43,329	36,692	6,207	42,599	371	547
Other French African ports	2,753					
Haiti	2,247,235	1,901,926	463,229	2,365,155	36,753	46,207
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	259,560	140,436	366,434	506,970	4,504	6,054
Do. Mediterranean	308,657	9,840		9,840	4,524	756
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	95,759	42,845	20,144	62,989	1,106	1,732
Manilla and Philippine Islands	153,472	8,958	210,562	219,520	580	804
Honduras, Campeachy & Musq. Shore	217,097	157,060	194,365	351,425	7,199	5,290
Cuba	7,899,326	3,611,693	2,195,840	5,807,532	128,940	124,388
Other Spanish West Indies	556,696	306,696	233,718	540,614	13,224	5,068
South America and Mexico	6,766,769	2,827,521	5,040,966	7,868,487	36,931	61,651
Portugal	242,304	77,255	5,168	82,423	25,033	2,441
Madeira	247,310	313,596	26,347	342,243	5,049	8,059
Fayal and the other Azores	45,103	17,463	4,023	21,486	713	929
Cape de Verd Islands	66,805	51,019	21,665	72,684	3,097	1,381
Other Portuguese African ports						
Brazil	2,074,119	1,699,754	602,150	2,301,904	17,491	38,845
Italy and Malta	1,029,439	76,969	357,450	664,345	8,018	5,111
Trieste, &c. on the Adriatic	268,867	6,596	518,057	524,653	3,341	2,155
Turkey, Levant and Egypt,	471,235	25,171	384,257	409,428	1,775	2,153
Morocco and Barbary states		1,694	3,919	5,513		164
Cape of Good Hope						
China	5,618,502	330,466	4,970,705	5,301,171	10,519	9,563
Asia, (generally)	247,095	19,271	450,338	469,629	2,600	2,285
West Indies do.	185	359,985	39,886	599,864	1,218	20,997
Europe do.	25	55,401	1,608	57,009	117	1,179
Africa do.	161,320	83,900	64,506	145,406	2,084	2,498
South Seas	86,131	44,063	119,367	163,430	15,591	12,354
Northwest Coast of America		9,702	29,673	39,375		453
Uncertain	7,433					
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,549,007</b>	<b>50,649,500</b>	<b>25,337,157</b>	<b>75,986,657</b>	<b>850,933</b>	<b>919,276</b>

The total foreign tonnage that entered the United States from all parts, was, 102,357 tons, and that which departed 102,552. Of that which entered 67,341 were British; 10,173 French; 8,630 Hanseatic; 4,452 Spanish; 3,132 Dutch; 3,112 Swedish; 2,183 South American and Mexican; 1,226 Portuguese; 738 Danish; 621 Italian; 83 Haytian; and 661 uncertain.

## STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE

Of each state and territory, commencing on the 1st October, 1823, and ending on the 30th September, 1824.

STATES.	Value of merchandise imported.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.		Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported.	AMERICAN TONNAGE.	
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.		Entered into each state.	Departing from each state.
Maine	768,643	870,971	29,324	900,195	49,971	99,177
New-Hampshire	245,513	178,508	6,875	185,383	11,817	8,043
Massachusetts	15,378,758	4,038,972	6,595,356	10,434,328	182,690	134,952
Vermont	161,854	208,258		208,258	825	665
Rhode-Island	1,388,336	556,582	316,317	872,899	26,833	24,680
Connecticut	581,510	570,634	5,218	575,852	18,227	20,946
New-York	36,713,723	13,523,654	9,368,480	22,892,134	227,961	222,271
New-Jersey	637,518	28,989		28,989	2,844	1,463
Pennsylvania	11,865,531	3,182,694	6,182,198	9,364,893	76,617	76,631
Delaware	12,080	18,964		18,964	445	199
Maryland	4,551,642	3,549,957	1,313,276	4,863,233	57,708	73,610
District of Columbia	379,958	696,853	25,552	722,405	9,626	12,167
Virginia	639,787	3,276,478	1,056	3,277,564	24,237	45,677
North Carolina	465,836	588,733		588,733	27,237	40,440
South Carolina	2,166,195	7,933,713	200,369	8,034,082	39,945	61,092
Georgia	551,885	4,619,753	4,229	4,623,982	18,033	36,797
Louisiana	4,539,769	6,442,916	1,485,874	7,928,820	63,305	54,139
Alabama	91,604	457,725	3,002	460,727	11,502	6,847
Michigan territory	1,886					
Florida territory	6,986	216		216	210	177
Total	60,549,007	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	850,033	919,278

Of the foreign tonnage, 1,686 tons arrived in Maine; 5,189 Massachusetts; 35 Vermont; 217 Connecticut; 19,774 New-York; 4,938 Pennsylvania; 127 Delaware; 4,981 Maryland; 348 District of Columbia; 5,902 Virginia; 4,007 North Carolina; 17,548 South Carolina; 11,913 Georgia; 24,262 Louisiana, and 1,449 Alabama.

## NOTE.

For the purpose of stating, as accurately as possible, the trade between the United States and those countries which have changed their sovereignties, the collectors of the customs have been instructed to designate, in their returns, the trade with

Mexico,  
The confederated states of Central America,  
Columbia,  
Brazil,  
Buenos Ayres,

Chili,  
Peru,  
Bourbon, restored to France by England, under treaty,  
Mauritius, ceded to England by France, under treaty.

THE 4TH OF JULY seems every where to have received the usual testimonials of respect. The presence of Lafayette at New-York gave a mightily increased interest to the proceedings had in that city.

LAFAYETTE arrived at New York early on Sunday morning last. At an early hour on the 4th inst. he proceeded to Brooklyn, and visited his masonic brethren there. During the course of the day, he also reviewed the troops—visited and was handsomely received by the senate of the state, then in session as a court of errors—assisted in laying the corner stone of a building to be erected for the apprentices library—joined the Cincinnati, and proceeded with them to dine with the corporation—and, in the evening, attended the theatre. It is, indeed, a severe, but yet delightful, task imposed on the "nation's guest" to gratify the wishes of the people.

It is stated in the New York papers, that gen. Lafayette has yielded to the invitation of the government, and will defer his return to France until after the 11th September, that he may be conveyed home in the new frigate *Brandywine*.

BANK OF THE U. S. The semi-annual dividend, for the half year just ended, has been fixed at two and three-fourths per cent.; besides which there will remain a surplus profit on hand of \$500,000.

COTTON. London papers of the 25th May have been received at New York—and those of Liverpool of the 27th. The sales of cotton were very small—but the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are said to have been so much reduced, that they would be compelled to purchase. Uplands 15½ to 19; Orleans 17½ to 21; Alabamas 17½ to 18½.

LITERARY. The New York Evening Post states that chief justice Marshall is engaged in writing, and, indeed, is far advanced towards completing, a history of the American government, from the adoption of the constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency.

MONITORIAL. The young men, seven in number, who, in "a row," wantonly attacked Mr. Lambert and others, in the streets of New York some time ago, and so caused the death of that respectable gentleman, though they intended nothing more than the pleasure of beating him and a fight, have been sent to the state prison for seven years,—three months in solitary confinement and the rest at hard labor. They were indicted for murder, but convicted of manslaughter. It appears that they drank seven glasses each, at one grog-shop, previous to the rencontre with Mr. Lambert!

The facts disclosed on the trial, give us a horrible picture of the night scenes of New York. Several of



the boys have very respectable parents—and yet they, in a gang of eight, were roving the streets all night, at different times—there being houses open at any hour for their reception, and wretches ready to sell them strong drink.

**PUBLIC LANDS.** Large and valuable tracts of public lands, in *Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas*, are advertised for sale in October, November, December and January next.

**THE HOLLAND COMPANY'S PURCHASE**, mentioned in our last, takes in the counties of *Catawagus, Chautauque, Erie and Niagara*, and the greater part of *Greene, Alleghany and Orleans*, being about one-fourth part of the territory of the state. *The company is exempt from taxation for unsold lands*—this is unfortunate, and is also unjust; there ought to have been, at least, a limit for such an exemption. It is most probable that some great difficulty will grow out of this foreign dominion.

**TREATY OF GUYNE.** It appears, by the parliamentary papers on the subject, that the total amount of claims of American citizens upon Great Britain for slaves and property captured and carried off during the war, was *£380,329 6s.* and the amount allowed by the commissioners, *£334,594 14s 6d.*

**NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.** Three hundred citizens of New York, (observes the Philadelphia Gazette) were said to be in this city on the fourth of July. How many Philadelphians were in New York, it is impossible to say. The Trenton alone had enough passengers, one trip, to fill *thirty-five coaches.*

**MASSACHUSETTS.** During the recent session of the legislature, acts were passed for the incorporation of nine banks, two insurance companies, and eight manufacturing companies.

**VERMONT.** A canal is projected to unite lake Champlain with the Connecticut river. If it can be effected, at any thing like a reasonable expense, the public benefit will be very great, indeed. It is always pleasant and profitable to see the interior approaching the sea-board; for it immensely adds to the national resources and strength, and keeps the population together—that the people may not only be prosperous in themselves, but efficient, when their country needs their services.

**RHODE ISLAND.** The following extract from the proceedings of the legislature of this state, is worth perusing as a curiosity.

A petition from certain persons of the Narraganset tribe of Indians in this state was read and continued.

This petition and the accompanying documents, are so great a literary curiosity that they are given entire in the precise style of the petition, to the letter. To the Hon. General Assembly and Legislators of the State of Rhode Island &c.

the Sub Criber hombly begs your Honers to take hor Bissness in to Consideration and Grant Me Relief that is Respentten A Gore of Land thabbelongz to Me and My Forsastion the Indian Council Com on to this Land and Leased it out for four years agints My will Which I wont the Land forr My own youse I hombly Pray that you will Cos that that Lease to be Brock and I to have My Land in My oan hands this is Grate Damey to Me by being Detaned of the same this Land I leased to Mr. Jashua Clark Charlestown, these under Signors attest to the same the Indain Council is Augustus Harry Tobias S Ross and other; the Subscriber Wishes that som thing May be Don that I Can have My Land to My Self forder More the council receives the Rents arisen from this Land and takes it to them

Selves and Deprives My from the Same the Sub Cribers belonging to the Narreygansett tribe.

In Presents of  
Moses Stanton } her  
(who is the writer of } Elizabeth's Primas  
this petition) } mark

The Sub criber would be Glad to get Copy of the Lease and the orders that they have Received Rents on But th. Mr augustus harry forbid Mr. General Joseph Stanton of Letten Me have any coppers of the Leases, & or orders &c.

Take Perce her mark, John Conn his mark, Nancy Stanton her mark, Christopher Harry, Aibgall Chauplen her mark, Anne Meeus her mark, Marybo Cone her mark. Feleg anyon

Charlestown February 6th 1825

They may Satisfy the Ononable Samburgly that Eliseth Pimous is one the lawfull are to Eferm Coys Land and may sellup and three Of the Council is rady to Divid it wth the ars Colla. Christopher Harry, Joseph Hazard, John Stevens their mark.

**PENNSYLVANIA** is steadily and quietly going on with her canals and roads; and, to obtain the trade of the Susquehannah, is especially zealous to perfect the "Union Canal."

A letter of the 5th June, in describing the condition and progress of this canal, states that the eastern section, viz, from the Schuylkill to Lebanon, a distance of about thirty-eight miles, is nearly all excavated; and that the locks, fifty two in number, will be entirely finished by the first of October next, so that boats are expected to pass from Lebanon, via Reading, to Philadelphia, before next winter. The western section from Lebanon to Middletown, about twenty eight or thirty miles, will be all in active operation by the 1st of August. Twelve miles of this section are under contract, and rapidly advancing. The engineers are engaged in laying out the remainder of the canal line, which, when commenced, will afford employment to one thousand additional laboring hands. The summit level of the Union Canal will be seven miles long, which is four miles longer than was contemplated by any of the surveys up to the year 1822; near the west end of these seven miles, the canal will pass through a tunnel of two hundred and ninety yards long, where it will receive the feeder from the Swatara, about seven miles in length, and which is also under contract to be completed by the first of April next. This feeder, (it is added), is a work of great magnitude and comprises a two-fold object; as it will be navigable to near the coal mines, north of Jonestown, and also amply supply the summit level with water.

**GEORGIA.** The following resolution has passed both branches of the legislature of this state.

Whereas, it was a practice among the inhabitants of the colony and province of Georgia, to publish from time to time, authentic accounts of their condition; and whereas, it would be highly expedient to revive a custom, which would result in benefits, not to present residents of the state only, but even perhaps to their most remote posterity; therefore,

Resolved, That the justices of the inferior court be, and they are hereby requested, to furnish his excellency, the governor, for the use of the citizen appointed to collect the historical documents, on, or before the first Monday in November next, with information generally, respecting their several counties, and particularly as to the following points:

1. The soil; together with the nature, quantity and quality of its produce.
2. Trade and manufactures.
3. Natural history, in a comprehensive sense
4. Natural and artificial curiosities.

5. Internal improvements, from one period of time to another.

6. Peculiar settlements, their origin and subsequent history.

7. Academies and other schools, together with the state of learning generally.

8. Various sects of religion, removed or existing.

9. Manners, habits and amusements of the people.

*Resolved also*, That the justices aforesaid be, and they are hereby requested, to associate with them in their respective counties, such distinguished citizens as they may deem proper.

**OHIO.** Great preparations were making to break ground for the grand Ohio canal, on Monday last, the 4th of July. It was supposed that a vast concourse of people would attend to witness the ceremony performed by gov. Clinton. The contracts have been chiefly made, and many hundred workmen have already arrived. The two canals contemplated will probably be finished before the year 1830, the time of taking the next census, and then it will appear that Ohio has not less than 1,000,000 of freemen to rejoice in the success of this glorious policy. *It will go on.* Mr. Clay was invited to witness the commencement of this first great work in the west but, for want of time, compelled to decline the acceptance of it.

**MICHIGAN.** Three news papers are now printed in this flourishing territory—two, at Detroit and one at Monroe.

**ARKANSAS.** The boundary lines of this territory have lately been run and are given as follows:

“Commencing at the south west corner of the state of Missouri, and running west 21 miles, crosses Grand river, and thence 19 miles, making 40 miles west from the place of beginning, which point is established as the north-west corner of the territory of Arkansas. From this point the line runs due south. At 43 miles, it crosses the Verdigris, and five miles farther, the Arkansas river, about two miles above the mouth of the former. Cantonment Gibson, which is situate in this vicinity, stands on the left bank of Grand river, about five miles east of the line, and, by observation, in latitude 35 degrees 49 minutes north.

At 82 miles, the line crosses the Canadian river—at about 140 miles, crosses the Kiamiche at Jack's fork—at 170 miles crosses the Kiamiche again, about six miles from its mouth—and at 176 miles, which is the whole length of the line, strikes Red river at a point about five miles above the mouth of the Kiamiche and a little more than eight miles west of the surveyed lands in range 39 west of the 5th principal meridian.

The following extracts from the field book, show the connection of the western boundary with Cantonment Towson, (which, by observation, is situate in latitude 34 degrees 1 minute north), and the public surveys:

The connection with the cantonment begins at a point in the line 57 chains S. of the mound between 166 and 167 miles, thence E. 4 miles and 25 chains to the cantonment.

The connection with the public surveys begins at a point in the line 6 chains 52 links S. of the mound between 167 and 168 miles, and thence E. 8 miles 13 chains to the post established as the corner to sections 7 and 8, of townships 9 S. in range 39 W. of the 5th principal meridian.

Mr. Owen's establishment, at New Harmony, Indiana, is already overflowing with people, and hundreds were yet on the road to join it. The system was rapidly going into operation. Experience only can prove whether it is adapted to the habits and notions of the American people

Mr. RAYMOND's work, on Political Economy, has not been adopted in the University of Virginia—so says the Richmond Enquirer. It is unknown there as a text-book.

**MEXICO.** Mr. Poinsett, our minister to Mexico, has been received in the capital with every proper testimonial of respect. At a ball and supper given by Mr. Wileox, consul of the United States, the president of the republic, Guadalupe Victoria, was present.

“The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania” lately met at Reading. There were present 57 clergymen, and 32 deputies—absent 21 clergymen. Delegates from the synods of New York, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, were received and accredited.

Out of the 78 clergymen belonging to this synod, but 49 gave in their statements; they have 217 congregations, baptized 6,268, confirmed in the Christian religion, 1836, had communicants 27,151, buried 1721, and have under their special care 213 schools that belong to, and are supported by, the congregations, exclusive of other schools. Of the remaining 29 clergymen, 18 have not given any statement for some years, and 11 last year had 51 congregations, baptized 1,190, confirmed 531, communed 5,080, buried 347, and had schools 49. Thus it would appear that, exclusive of the increase of this year in the congregations of those 11 clergymen, 50 out of 78 clergymen, belonging to the German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Pennsylvania, have 286 congregations; have baptized 7,458, have confirmed or added to the church by confirmation 2,367, have had communicants 32,231, have buried 2,068, and have 262 schools under their special care.

Mr. WEBSTER'S ORATION, pronounced on Bunker's Hill, after laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected thereon, has been published, under a copy right, the proceeds of which are to go into the monumental fund. Hence there is, at once, a respect to the law and regard for the motive, to forbid extensive extracts from the pamphlet. Some, however, have been published; and, perhaps, we shall rather support, than be detrimental to the motive, by giving place to the concluding paragraphs of the address—they contain many fundamental principles, and have reference to facts that ought to be solemnly impressed on the mind of every American; for each of us is responsible to the present and future people of the world, for the manner in which we shall use, or abuse, the liberty that we possess.

#### Extracts.

“We are not propagandists. Wherever other systems are preferred, either as being thought better in themselves, or as better suited to existing condition, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that, with wisdom and knowledge, men may govern themselves; and the duty incumbent on us is, to preserve the consistency of this cheering example, and take care that nothing may weaken its authority with the world. If, in our case, the representative system ultimately fail, popular governments must be pronounced impossible. No combination of circumstances more favorable to the experiment can ever be expected to occur. The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed, that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knell of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.

“These are excitements to duty; but they are not suggestions of dissent. Our history and our condition, and all that is gone before us, and all that surrounds us, authorize the belief, that popular governments, though subject to occasional variations, perhaps not

always for the better, in form, may yet, in their general character, be as durable and permanent as other systems. We know, indeed, that in our country, any other is impossible. The principle of free governments adheres to the American soil. It is bedded in it; immovable as its mountains.

"And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us, who established our liberty and our government.—The great trust now descends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us, as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in a war for independence. Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon, and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is open to us, also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects, which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling, that these twenty-four states are one country. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be, our country, our whole country and nothing but our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever!"

**THE CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.** When the fate of this bill was decided in the house of lords, the archbishops of Canterbury, York and Armagh, with the bishops of London, Lincoln, St. David's, St. Asaph, Ely, Bath and Wells, Litchfield, Petersborough, Landaff, Exeter, Gloucester, Chichester, Chester, Elphin, Down, Bristol, Oxford and Worcester were present, and all voted against the bill, as did the proxies of the bishops of Hereford, Winchester, Bangor, Waterford, Carlisle and Durham. The bishop of Norwich was present and voted for the bill, and so did the proxy of the bishop of Rochester—27 "lordly bishops" against, and two for allowing to others the right which every man claims for himself, (and even the bishops themselves), of worshipping his CREATOR in his own way.

The "royal dukes" of York, Cumberland and Clarence, were against, and the "royal duke" of Sussex for, the bill. Of the king's ministers, the lord chancellor, lord privy seal, Wellington, Bathurst, Liverpool and Bexley were against the bill, and the lord President, Manners, Conyngham, Melville and Wellesley, for it.

**THE IRISH BISHOPS.** The strange fact has just been made known, that, until the death of the last of the Stuarts, the "pretender," living at Rome, had always nominated to the vacant sees of Ireland, as the "legitimate" sovereign of the country—and, very possibly, at the time when the soldiers of the reigning Guelphs, the warriers, were doing duty at Rome, to defend the person and dominion of the pope himself! But it is more strange that this secret was kept for so many years inviolate, though committed to the discretion of perhaps 10,000 persons.

**HONORABLE DESCENT.** A newly imported cockney tourist lately requested a gentleman of Philadelphia, to give him letters of introduction to some foreigners in this city, with whom he might associate without degradation—some who had "descended from great houses," &c. The courteous American readily complied with his request, and the cockney was yesterday formally introduced to three Irish hod-men, while they were in the very act of descending from a "great house" in Broadway. The traveller's mortification was lightly relished by the honest Hibernians.—[N. Y. *Athenaeum*.]  
[Now, this descent is quite as honorable as that of some "noble dukes," who enjoy their honors because they were the sons of *Mill Grynan*.]

**THE SHAKERS.** A violent outrage was lately committed on the persons of this sect, who recently settled at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, because of a young woman who had just joined them. A judicial proceeding has taken place with regard to this outrage, and, to adopt the language of the statement to which the writers have given their names, the evidence "presented a scene of the most unfeeling and unjustifiable carnage and beating, that was ever witnessed, and probably more so than ever occurred in that section of the country, and that too upon a people that never have been known to oppose violence to violence. In short, the outrage and injury inflicted were aggravated by every fact and circumstance unfolded in the progress of the inquiry."

Previous to this the parents had free access to their daughter, but no persuasions could shake the constancy of her purpose; and, being examined after the affair, she manifested her determination to remain with the Shakers, saying that she had not been under confinement, but was always free to leave them, if she had pleased.

**THE LARGE SHIP.** An unsuccessful attempt was made at Quebec on the 15th ultimo, to launch the large ship building there, for the purpose of transporting timber to England.\* An immense crowd of spectators had collected from all quarters to witness this interesting occurrence. The large vessel, on being put in motion, glided slowly along the ways, a little more than half her own length, when the cradle giving way, or from some other cause, which has not yet been explained, she settled on the ways. Several attempts were made to set her again in motion by the hawsers from the Hercules and Lapraire steam-boats, but without effect, the hawsers from the first boat snapped without, in the least, moving the ponderous mass. It was expected, however, that she would be got off at the returning flood, as she was still on her ways, and had sustained no injury. The following is given as her dimensions:—Length, 303 feet; beam, 60; hold, 35; length of mainmast above deck, 75; whole length, 104 feet; main yard 72 feet; between decks 14 feet; draught of water 24 feet, loaded; tiller 23 feet long, 1 1/2-12 square; tonnage 5,280 tons; chain cables 23 iron, 120 fathoms long, 14 inch link, 7 inches over; hemp cable 26 inch, rope 100 fathoms; weight of anchors 74 cwt. and 87 cwt.; has on board 4000 tons of timber, is 10 feet wider and 5 deeper than the Columbus; a man going round the capstern at the end of the bar 31 times, travels a mile; going round the deck 12 times a mile; carries 1800 tons more than the Columbus; 5 decks, carries about 9000 tons timber; 12 tons oakum, 125 tons iron bolts.

**GREAT STEAM VESSEL.** Our neighbors, the Dutch, (says a London paper), are making preparations to

\*A subsequent account says that, on the 25th of the same month, the mighty mass began spontaneously to move and handsomely launched itself!

surpass us in vessels navigable by steam. There is now building at Rotterdam, a vessel which, when completed, will be of the burthen of 1,100 tons, to be propelled by an engine of 300 horse power. She is intended to carry troops and passengers to Batavia; and will be commanded by a lieutenant in the Dutch navy. The machine, for furnishing her, is manufactured at Liege.

**INDIAN ELOQUENCE.** A friend has favored us with the following speech of a celebrated Indian chief, which we believe has never been before published. There appears to be a native eloquence among the Indians that irresistibly touches the feelings. The following is certainly full of meaning and figurative beauty. It strongly resembles the poems of Ossian.

[*Cherokee Intelligencer.*]

*A translation of Ridge's talk to general Jackson, when they met at the general's quarters, on the 10th January, 1825.*

My heart is glad when I look upon you. Our heads have become white. They are blossomed with age. It is the course of nature. We ought to thank the great spirit who has taken care of our lives. When first we met we were walking in the red path. We waded in blood until the murderers of our own women and children had ceased. In the land of our enemies we kindled our war fires. We set by them until morning, when battle came with the yell of our enemies. We met them; they either fled or fell.

War is no more heard in our land. The mountains speak peace. Joy is in our vallies. The warrior is careless and smokes the pipe of peace. His arms lay idle; he points to them, and speaks to his children of his valiant deeds; his glory will not depart with him, but remain with his sons.

We have met near the house of our great father, the president. Friendship formed in danger will not be forgotten, nor will the hungry man forget him who fed him. The meeting of friends gladdens the heart. Our countenances are bright as we look on each other. We rejoice that our father has been kind to us. The men of his house are friendly. Our hearts have been with you always, and we are happy again to take the great chief by the hand.

**SAFE TRANSPORTATION.** As there is public spirit and capital enough in New York to meet every useful project that holds out a prospect of profit, the scheme of having tow-boats, attached to steamboats, for the conveyance of passengers, is already in operation. A safety barge, called the *Lady Clinton*, left New York, for Albany, last week, towed by the steam boat *Commerce*, and the passage, (160 miles) was made in 20 hours. This is travelling fast enough, and without the least danger.

The barge is a large and splendid vessel. The dining room is 84 feet by 22. The ladies cabin is elegantly fitted up: all things are snug and comfortable, and the accommodations for sleeping, in all the cabins are most happily arranged. The price of a passage in the barge is \$4—in the steamboat 3. The vessels are about 15 feet a-part,—but such communication as may be needful between them is kept up by a draw-bridge, properly secured and guarded. An immense concourse of people assembled on the wharves to witness the departure of these boats. This mode of travelling will become fashionable every where that the passengers are sufficiently numerous to justify the extra expense—for, in the tow-boat, the travellers are not only free from danger, but relieved of the annoying heat and unpleasant motion of the steam boat.

On the departure of these boats, one of the spectators made the following remark: "This turbulent spirit of republican freedom and fair competition,

which fosters genius and encourages skill and industry, is continually working wonders that will more and more astonish the slumbering subjects of enslaved Europe."

Mr. CALHOUN has partaken of a public dinner at Edgefield, South Carolina. The 6th toast was—Our distinguished guest—Always jealous of his country's honor, he has invariably stood forth, in every crisis, as the fearless, efficient and consistent advocate of her best interests—(Six cheers.)

On which, Mr. C. rose and addressed the company in a very neat speech—he concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The congress of '76—The immortal political architects, who first constructed the temple of liberty from the imperishable materials of the rights of man.

Volunteer—By col. E. Simkins, (president of the day)—Whilst it will be our pride, as well as our duty, to support the present administration in all its wise and just measures, we shall feel equally bound to remove the dangerous precedent, at the end of four years, by which it came into power. [Change the constitution so that elections shall be made by the electors, and these electors chosen by an uniform system? Who will not say agreed?]

Mr. CLAY. At the dinner given to this gentleman, in Woodford county, the following toasts were drank:

*Our guest and late representative, HENRY CLAY*, the eloquent and enlightened statesman—His distinguished services in the cause of freedom, his indefatigable exertions in promoting internal improvements and domestic manufactures, and his recent vote in the presidential election, entitle him to our warmest approbation.

Mr. Talbot, late senator from Kentucky, was one of the guests—on his health being drank, he returned thanks, and offered the following—

*John Quincy Adams*—A statesman of experience and worth, whose choice of a secretary of state is not less deserving of applause, than the preference given to him, as chief magistrate, by those who voted for him.

The dining party, in Woodford, amounted to five hundred persons—"many of them the oldest inhabitants of the county, and the early and constant friends of their guest."

At the dinner, which he partook of in Clarke county, "the party was composed of between 2 and 300 gentlemen, and 60 or 80 ladies." The toasts, &c. have not yet reached us.

Between four and five hundred of the people of Madison county, met at the court-house in Richmond, on the 11th ult. to consider the propriety of inviting Mr. Clay to a public dinner at that place. Col. John Speed Smith, late a member of congress from the district, was called to the chair, and captain R. Appleton appointed secretary. The business of the meeting was opened by major Turner, whose speech is reported—in the course of which, he said—"The president, elect, was not my first choice for that station—but, that I preferred him to his strongest competitor, I am willing to avow; and, I believe I risk but little in saying, that he was and is preferred by nine-tenths of the citizens of Madison county."

After he had concluded, certain resolutions were submitted and a committee raised to invite Mr. Clay. They were passed unanimously. The letter of invitation and Mr. Clay's reply, are both given. They abound with feeling. The invitation could not be accepted, in consequence of previous engagements. Mr. Clay, in his reply, says—"Those who have recently assailed me, in consequence of that part, [the part he took in the election of president], have done me an essential service. They would have sacrificed me to their malignant and ambitious passions. The nation has seen and condemned their machinations,

They would have deprived me of the attachment and confidence of my constituents. My constituents have overwhelmed me by general and emphatic manifestations of their regard and esteem. They would have infused distrust into the minds of the people of my state, of the integrity of my public actions. Kentucky never displayed more entire satisfaction with me than at the present, to me, happy moment. Their signal defeat is a new demonstration of the wisdom of our social structure and of the competency of the people to discriminate between the suggestions of calumny and the accusations of truth. And they have impressed upon me, more strongly, my obligations of gratitude to my country, of my ardent devotion of the utmost of my humble abilities to its service, and of unceasing prayers for its welfare and prosperity. In the new office to which I have been called, and my acceptance of which you are pleased to have seen, with satisfaction, I hope to be able, by zeal and industry, to evince that I am not insensible to the distinguished evidence of honor, affection and confidence, of which I have been so long and so often the favored object."

Mr. Letcher, the present member in congress from the district, was directed by the meeting to be also invited to attend. He voted for Mr. Adams.

At the entertainment given to Mr. Clay at *Paris, Ky.* one thousand persons are said to have been present. At the dinner, in *Scott county*, he sat down with 300 gentlemen and many ladies. In *Jessamine county*, the party was also very large, and he was invited to another dinner in another part of it, which he was compelled to decline. The correspondence and proceedings, on those occasions, would fill many pages; the toasts were complimentary to the administration and to Mr. Clay—and some of them sharply pointed. Mr. Trimble, one of the members of congress, was a guest in *Clarke county*, and thus toasted—*Our guest the hon. David Trimble*—His independent course, at the last session of congress, has given him an additional claim upon our confidence.

**POPULATION.** It is stated, in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, that the counties of *Lehigh, Bucks, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin*, and a part of *Dauphin and Northampton*, that part of *Pennsylvania*, which lies south of the *Blue mountains*, have an area of 7,849 square miles, and had 369,355 inhabitants in 1820, or 73 to a square mile. This, however, includes the city of *Philadelphia*. *Massachusetts* has 72, *Rhode Island* 68, *Connecticut* 59, *New Jersey* 40 and *Maryland* 37 persons to a square mile. The district spoken of is equal to about one-sixth of the territory of *Pennsylvania*, and there is room enough for a large accession of inhabitants.

The writer proceeds—The south eastern section of *Pennsylvania* is that which contains the densest population. The next is the south western, or that which lies west of the *Chestnut Ridge*, including the counties of *Green, Washington, Beaver, Alleghany*, and parts of *Westmoreland and Fayette*. Its area is 4,190 square miles, and its population, in 1820, was 136,133, or 37 to the square mile.

The only district, in the middle of the state, that contains a dense population, is that which is composed of the counties of *Union, Columbia and Northumberland*, on the *Susquehanna* river. Its area is 1,562 square miles, and it contained, in 1820, 51,692 inhabitants, or 32 to the square mile.

It thus appears that about three-fourths of our population are settled on about one-third of our territory; and who can desire that it should be otherwise? Who can desire that our population should be scattered, as it is in many parts of the *United States*, and thus deprived of half the advantages resulting

from society? Can any man believe that the state would have been as wealthy, or the people as comfortable as they are at present, if they had been set down in the woods, at a half a mile distant from one another, and thus scattered over the whole surface of the state?

**FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.** The corner stone of the new hall of this valuable institution, was laid at *Philadelphia* some time ago, by the grand lodge of *Pennsylvania*, in ample form. It is located on *Seventh*, a short distance below *Market street*.

The building, (says the *Philadelphia Gazette*), which will be about 60 feet front, and 100 in depth, will cover the whole lot, and be three stories high, exclusive of the basement. In the first story, there will be a large lecture room, three committee rooms, and two offices. The second story will be occupied by the *United States and district courts*. The third story will have an arched ceiling, and be lighted partly from the sides and partly from the top. It will afford extensive accommodations to the institute, for the drawing and mathematical schools, for the collection of minerals, &c. and will be so arranged that it may be thrown open if necessary into one spacious room, well calculated for the exhibitions of the society. In the basement story reservations will be made for the laboratory and workshops connected with the lecture-room, and for the accommodation of the family having charge of the building. The residue will be let out for storing goods.

The front will be highly ornamental, and of a different character from that of any other building in *Philadelphia*, its order being taken from the proportions of the celebrated *Choragic monument of Thrasylus*, one of the handsomest ruins of *Athens*. It will present an enriched entablature supported by four antas, or massive pilasters, whose dimensions will be four feet square and thirty-two feet in height: these will be constructed of marble, standing in bold relief, in advance of the front of the building, which will also be faced with marble. The plan is such, that a statue of *Franklin* may at any time be placed on the top of the building, thus completing the resemblance to the original edifice, on which the remains of a statue, supposed to be from the chisel of a celebrated sculptor, are still to be seen.

**THE CREEKS.** *Milledgeville, June 21.* A talk is now holding with the friendly Indians at the *Indian Spring*. *General Gaines*, and, we presume, *maj. Andrew*, attend it. *Messrs. Seaborn Jones, Warren Jourdan, William H. Torrance and William W. Williamson*, are present as commissioners on the part of this state.

On Saturday next, a meeting of the hostile party will be held at the agency. The gentlemen above-mentioned, and the *United States commissioners*, *Messrs. Campbell and Merriwether*, will attend it.

*General Gaines* is proceeding promptly in the discharge of the duties of his mission. From his known prudence and firmness, we have every reason to expect that the unhappy differences, which have of late existed among the Indians, will be speedily adjusted.

Concerning the *Creeks*, the *Savannah Republican* says—It is stated that *general Gaines* has full power to call into the field two thousand men, should he deem it necessary, to restore and keep in order the Indians. The *Alabama Republican* adds—"It is not ascertained where these troops will be had; but it is thought a requisition will be made either on this state or *Tennessee*. This is a most important crisis for the states of *Alabama and Georgia*. Should the report of the commissioners prove unfavorable to the treaty, we must give up all hopes of ever acquiring the *Indian lands by treaty*, for there is no doubt, that a large majority of the chiefs, and Indians generally, are op-

posed to the cession, and force must be resorted to, to remove them; but we trust something better will be done, and that the present chiefs may be induced to acquiesce in the present order of things."

Governor Troup, of Georgia, has issued an order requiring the volunteer corps of infantry and cavalry attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th divisions, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely armed and equipped. "This order being founded on a requisition of major general Gaines, under the authority of the president of the United States, and for objects connected with the interest of Georgia, the governor expects that there will be no default, and that their appearance and conduct will do honor to any service."

Col. John Crowell, agent for Indian affairs in the Creek nation, has been suspended from office.

MIDDLETOWN, CON. June 29. Our readers will recollect, that, about a year ago, a marriage took place between an Indian chief, who had attended the Foreign Missionary school at Cornwall, and a white girl. Most of the papers spoke of it in terms of decided disapprobation. The agents of the school, at the head of whom is the rev. Dr. Brecher, of Litchfield, have published a report, under date of the 17th inst. in which they state, that a negotiation, for a marriage, has been carried on, for some time past, between Elias Boudinot, a young Cherokee, and Harriet R. Gold, of the village of Cornwall, and that there is now a settled engagement between the parties. The object of the publication is to declare their "unqualified disapprobation of such connections." And they regard the conduct of those who aided or assisted in this negotiation as highly "criminal." They say that additional restrictions have been adopted to protect the interests of the school, and of the community as connected with it.

[Why so much sensibility about an event of this sort? A gentleman who was thought fit, by many thousands of the people, for the office of president, openly and frankly recommended an incorporation of the Indian race with the citizens of the United States, by intermarriages,—and we could never see any reason why, on account of that recommendation, his claims to the office should have been lessened. The proudest man, perhaps, in America, and as great a stickler for dignity as can be met with, boasts of the Indian blood in his veins. But the rev. doctor, who is at the head of the school, rudely exposes the name of the young lady who has found pleasure in the society of an Indian youth, and makes the affair "criminal." It is a strange world. If the persons are free to act as they please—if they are not bound "not to commit matrimony or play at any other unlawful game," (as Mathews says he had it in charge by the celebrated John Wilkes, when apprenticed before him), we do not see why this fuss is made about them. Let the girl go, if she pleases, and teach the Indians to make butter and cheese—how to spin, make clothes, &c. and become the parent of children, taught by her to read and write, and think and reflect on things of deep interest to them and all the human family.]

ANCIENT BIBLE. A copy of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible, printed at different periods, from 1569 to 1573, by Christopher Plantin, is now in the city of New York. It is supposed that there are not more than twelve perfect copies of this edition extant.

REMEMBERABLE LONGEVITY. To the regiment of our revolutionary army raised in this state, and commanded by col Webb, was attached a band of music, which was organized at Hartford in the year 1777, and composed of eight individuals. Intelligence has been received from all these eight, within a few months

past, and, unless some of them have since deceased, all are still living. Their names and places of residence as definitely as known, are as follows:

Jared Bunce, Philadelphia.  
James Goodrich, western states.  
William Hooker, Berlin, Conn.  
Prosper Hosmer, Hudson, N. Y.  
Stephen Moulton, western states.  
Epaphras Jones, state of Vermont.  
Timothy Olmsted, Farmington, Conn.  
John Steele, Hartford, Conn.

[New Haven Journal.]

MOWING MACHINE. I have just returned, (says the editor of the Village Record), from viewing, in company with several gentlemen, the improved mowing machine of Messrs Ezra Cope and Thomas Hoops, jr. It is a simple, and highly efficacious labor-saving machine; as will appear by the fact, that it mowed an acre of good grass in thirty minutes. It cuts a swath of 5½ feet, and lays the grass handsomely. When under full way it cuts of that width, 50 rods in length in 20 minutes. Ten acres a day may be mowed with it easily. It cannot fail—it ought not to fail, to recommend itself to the enlightened farmer, until it gets into general use.

The revolving horse rake, in use in this neighborhood is also valuable; it will rake an acre of smooth land, clean in 15 minutes, and has done it this week in less time.

FISHING. A challenge to the world. At Southold, L. I. in May last, the following numbers of shad, or, (as they are generally called), mossbonkers, were taken by a seine, named the Sea Serpent, at single draughts, viz. one of 400,000; another of 700,000; a third of 1,200,000!!! These fish are taken for the exclusive purpose of manuring the soil, from eight to 12,000 are usually put on an acre. Some of the seines are above 100 rods in length, and from 12, to 20 feet in depth. [N. Y. Post.]

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR NEW ORLEANS. The following account is copied from a London magazine, it is probably true, in its leading characteristics. The affair was about one of the roughest, for the amount of the persons engaged, that, perhaps, has happened in later times. A very distinguished officer under general Jackson, and, without disparagement to that chief, as brave a man as himself and one that possessed the entire confidence of the general, observed to the editor of the REGISTER, a year or two after the battle took place, that he himself, twice had a personal combat with Englishmen, so near that he laid his hands on his enemy, before it was decided who was to be the victor; adding, "he did not know much about hard fighting, but if any body wished to engage in a rougher business than that—they might go and make a battle for themselves!" He had no sort of a desire to participate in it!—yet, should it come, he would not shrink from it.

Extract. A landing was made, and the army marched onward to the attack in the dead of night. Such a battle then ensued as the annals of modern warfare can hardly match: all order, all discipline were lost. Each officer, as he was able to collect twenty or thirty men round him, advancing into the middle of the enemy, when it was fought, hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, and sword to sword, with the tumult and ferocity of one of Homer's combats.

To give some idea of this extraordinary combat, I shall, (says the narrator), detail the adventures of a friend of mine, who chanced to accompany one of the first parties set out. Dashing through the bivouac, under a heavy discharge from the vessel, his party reached the lake, which they forded, and advanced as far as the house where general Keane had fixed

his head quarters. The moon had by this time made her way through the clouds, and, though only in her first quarter, gave light enough to permit their seeing, though not distinctly. Having gone far enough to the right, the party pushed on to the front, and entered a sloping field of stubble, at the upper end of which they could distinguish a dark line of men; but whether they were friends or foes it was impossible to determine. Unwilling to fire, lest he should kill any of our own people, my friend led on the volunteers whom he had got around him, till they reached some pile of reeds, about twenty yards from the objects of their notice. Here they are saluted by a sharp volley, and being now confident that they were enemies, he commanded his men to fire.

But a brother officer, who accompanied him, who was not so convinced, assuring him that they were soldiers of the 93d; upon which they agreed to divide the force; that he who doubted should remain with one part where he was, while my friend with the rest should go around upon the flank of this line, and discover certainly to which army it belonged.

Taking with him about fourteen men, he accordingly moved off to the right, when, falling in with some other stragglers, he attached them likewise to his party, and advanced. Springing a high rail fence, they came down upon the left of those of whom the doubt had existed, and found them to be, as my friend had supposed, Americans. Not a moment was lost in attacking, but having got unperceived within a foot of where they stood, they discharged their pieces and rushed on the charge. Some soldiers, having lost their bayonets, laid about them with the but-ends of their fire locks; while many a sword, which, till to night, had not drank blood, became in a few minutes crimsoned enough.

The English and Americans were so mingled, that they scarcely knew friends from foes; and more feats of individual gallantry were performed in the course of this night, than many campaigns might have afforded. We lost more than five hundred men, and the field of battle was dreadful.

I have frequently beheld a great number of dead bodies in as small a compass, though these, indeed, were numerous enough; but wounds, more disfiguring or more horrible, I certainly never witnessed. A man, shot through the head or heart, lies as if he was in a deep slumber; inasmuch, that when you gaze upon him, you experience little else than pity. But, of these many had met their death from bayonet wounds, sabre cuts, or heavy blows from the but-ends of muskets; and the consequence was, that not only were the wounds exceedingly frightful, but the very countenances of the dead exhibited the most savage and ghastly expressions. Friends and foes lay together in small groups, of four or six, nor was it difficult to tell almost the very hand by which some of them had fallen. Nay, such had been the deadly closeness of the strife, that in one or two places, an English and American soldier might be seen with the bayonet of each other fastened in the other's body. [London Mag.]

**ALBANY THEATRE**—from the *Argus*. This structure, which is one of the largest and most elegant in the city, has been erected and completed within the short space of seven months. The site is a very eligible one in South Pearl-street, a short distance from State-street. The building is something more than 60 feet in front and rear, 116 feet in depth, and 40 feet in height, extending from South Pearl to William-street. "The front, (says a correspondent), is divided into a basement, principal and attic story. The entrance to the boxes, is by three lofty arched openings; the piers and arches of freestone, beautifully rusticated, which occupy three-fifths of the front. The entrances to the pit and gallery are on each side, in plain brick-work. Above the rusticat-

ed basement, the centre is continued, and embellished with six stone pilasters, coupled at the angles, and a proper entablature supporting an angular pediment; the cornice only is continued the whole length of the front, which is surmounted with a handsome balustrade, and appropriate acroteria; the order, antique Ionic. The entrance to the outer lobby is by three easy steps from the pavement, from which a flight of six winding steps, at each end, lead you into the spacious corridor, surrounding the first tier of boxes. Over the outer lobby is an elegant saloon, or coffee-room, with an adjoining chamber; and over these, in the third story, are similar rooms. The auditory is divided into a pit and three tier of boxes—the gallery occupies 6-10ths of the third tier in front of the stage; the boxes advance one seat in front of the columns; the second and third tier are brought forward on arches, springing from the capitals of pillars. The ceiling over the pit is a paneled dome, highly enriched by the pencil of Mr. Graem, the scene painter. The fronts of the boxes and proscenium, are in a corresponding style. The stage, including the proscenium, is 52 feet in depth, and 56 feet in width. Adjoining the theatre on William-street, is a wing of 33 feet front, and 38 feet in depth, two stories, containing the green-room, wardrobe and dressing-rooms." We are assured, by gentlemen who profess to be judges, that the internal arrangement and embellishments of this fine building, equal any thing of the kind in the United States.

[The whole cost of the lot, building, scenery, &c. is ascertained to have been about \$25,000.]

**NEW MEXICO.** From the *Natchitoches Courier*. A man belonging to an expedition fitted out for trading to Santa Fe, from St. Louis, in 1822, arrived here a few days since, by the way of Chewawway, (Chihuahua,) Durango, and Saltillo, across the Rio Grande del Norte, by St. Antonio, to Nacogdoches.

He left Santa Fe in August last, and states that the trade of that country is lucrative, and the inhabitants friendly to the Americans. Wheat, he states, is raised in great abundance on the Rio del Norte, and transported on mules to Gasmis, and other ports on the east side of the Gulf of California, from whence it is shipped, in exchange for silk, tea, and sugar, to China and India.

West of Santa Fe, a nation of Indians have settled down into a state of civilization. They manufacture cloth, and various implements of husbandry and war, for the supply of their neighbors. They were not long since at war with the intendency of Santa Fe, on account of the perfidy of the commander under whom they served in an expedition against the royalists, near Durango. Fifteen of their chiefs had been murdered, and they abandoned the republican cause for a time.

The new government has been completely established, and the condition of the country much improved.

Taos is the first town met with on the route from St. Louis to Santa Fe, and contains 4 or 5,000 inhabitants. It is 80 miles from Taos to Santa Fe, through a cultivated country. Santa Fe contains about 9,000 inhabitants, has some trade, but no manufactures. There is a silver mine in its vicinity. One hundred miles further south, is Albuquerque, a town of some importance. The next place of note is the pass del Norte, 500 miles north of Chihuahua. IntermEDIATELY the country is inhabited and well cultivated.

Chihuahua is a large city, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, and situated about 400 miles north of Durango.

To establish a military post at the mouth of Colombia river, the American government would find it much to their advantage to march their expedition by the way of Santa Fe, to the Pacific, and thence along

the coast to their destination. Five hundred men, with 1000 horses packed with flour and ammunition, can establish themselves in six months on the Pacific Ocean. The long and difficult way by the Missouri, must certainly be abandoned.

One thousand horses can be purchased at Natchitoches for \$20,000.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers to the 25th May, inclusive.*

**The holy alliance.** The approaching congress at Milan was a general topic of conversation at Paris. Some said that the marquis Wellesley was to attend on the part of George IV.; others, Mr. Stratford Canning; and a third party, that the assistance of an English diplomatist would not be required—the object of the meeting being *only* to decide on the measures to be adopted in regard to South America and Greece.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** Ministers have communicated three state papers to parliament, of considerable importance, from the foreign department. The first was a treaty with Russia, settling the disputed claims which existed, with regard to certain rights of trade and navigation in the Pacific. The second was a treaty between England and Sweden, providing, (by the establishment of the mutual right of search), for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. The third, the official document of the treaty of amity and commerce, between England and the United States of La Plata. When Mr. Canning laid the last of those papers before the house, there were long and loud cheers from all sides of the house.

The health of the king of England was considered to be in a very precarious state.

[George is "no great things"—a very common man, but worth a dozen Fredericks—and we hope that he will live to a good old age.]

The bill now before parliament on the subject of the customs, will repeal 465 acts of parliament!

In the house of commons, on the 16th, a resolution passed to raise the salaries of the judges, instead of leaving them to a small fixed salary and other precarious sources. The salaries of the judges of the king's bench were raised from about 9,000 to 10,000*l.* the chief justices of common pleas to 8,000; master of the rolls 7,000; Ch. Baron of the exchequer to 7,000; vice chancellor from 5,000 to 6,000, and the puisne judges from 4,000 to 5,000. [What are the salaries of the judges and other officers of the United States, compared with these? And yet, perhaps, much the most severe duty is performed by our judges.]

The church-running public of London have changed the object of their attentions—to hear the reverend Mr. Irving was the fashion; but the fashionables now gather at the church of another popularity-seeking priest, named Benson, and he will have his day.

The habit and decorations of the order of the garter, which the duke of Northumberland is charged to deliver to the king of France upon his coronation, are now in the hands of embroiderers at Lyons, who are charged to place the diamonds. They are said to be worth 1,500,000 francs.

The exports of Liverpool are greater than those of London, or any single port in the world. They last year amounted to 29,642,587*l.*

**France.** The Duchess of Northumberland, or the ambassador, as she is called, was received by the dauphiness on the 15th May. Her dress is the subject of wonder and admiration in the Parisian papers. Her mantan was so superbly embroidered, that its weight was almost too much for two persons to support.

**Spain.** A corvette of the royal navy has arrived at Cadiz from Peru; and so earnest was the desire of the Ferdinandish authorities to keep secret the intelligence of the annihilation of the armies of Cante-

rac and La Serna, that all communication with her had been prohibited. The commander was ordered to fire upon all boats that approached the corvette. There is a stupidity in this worthy of the king—he would keep that secret which every body knows; and punish a man for saying it is day, when the sun is at its meridian.


**Italy.** An article from Naples communicates a curious effort in favor of morality by the king of the Two Sicilies. The officers of the army and navy of that sovereign are to be discharged, if they do not marry the mothers of their natural children.

**Sweden.** Stockholm, April 29—A French paper says Sweden recognized the independence of the South American states three years ago. It has done more, for it declared its intention of recognizing them in 1811, when the whole continent was governed by Napoleon, and Joseph was acknowledged king of the Indies by all the European powers, except England. This is proved by the report made at the beginning of 1812, by the crown prince to the king, on the administration of the government during his illness.

**Greece.** Our accounts from Greece are rather gloomy. They speak of dissensions among the chiefs, and it is not certain that the Egyptians who landed in the Morca, have been defeated, as was reported. But we are so much used to the reception of confused or false news from this quarter, that we know not what may be relied on. A fleet of twenty-two Greek vessels, however, was at sea. The Turkish fleet was soon expected to pass the Dardanelles.

**Brazil.** The negotiation between Portugal and Brazil, is stated, in the Paris papers, to be at an end. The emperor will retain the sovereignty of Brazil, during the life of his father, and will continue to reside at Rio Janeiro, even though the kingdom of Portugal should revert to him by the right of succession, which is to be preserved. The two millions sterling, given by Brazil, are not, as has been asserted, the purchase money of its independence, on the part of Brazil, but an indemnity for the produce of the mines, and other property belonging to king John VI.

**Buenos Ayres, &c.** It is stated that gen. Lavallia had raised troops in Banda Oriental, to the amount of 2,000, and been joined by Frutes Rivero, who had deserted from the Brazilian army. Much consternation prevailed at Monte Video from the fear of an attack from this revolutionary party, who are not in any way connected with the government of Buenos Ayres.

**Mexico.** Mexican papers, to the 12th of May, have been received by the editor of the National Gazette. The treaty between the Mexican union and Great Britain was still under discussion in the senate, in which body it had encountered much opposition. One of the principal objections to it was, that it contained no formal acknowledgment of the independence of the republic.  Later accounts say that the treaty has been accepted.

**Cuba.** The slaves on several plantations, about twenty miles from Matanzas, revolted on the 16th of June. They murdered between fifteen and twenty whites. Troops were marched against them, and it is said that they were speedily subdued, with the loss of 60 or 70 killed. The white population was much agitated in consequence of this event, but tranquility had been restored at the date of our latest accounts.

**West Indies.** The governor of Bermuda, sir Wm. Lumley, has been called home, on account of his being so much detested by the people, and after having almost ruined the colony. A dock yard is erecting on Ireland Island, that will cost 1300,000*l.* A town is also to be built on this island.

**Canada.** Sixteen hundred and seventy-six emigrants arrived at Quebec from the 15th to the 19th of June. The whole number which arrived, during the season, up to the 25th June, was 4,412.



## Bunker's Hill Monument.

We shall not fail to make due record of what was done, on the 17th ultimo, by the people of Boston and the neighboring towns, on laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected on Bunker's Hill. The following, however, is so well fitted to precede an account of these doings, and is, besides, so valuable in itself, that we gladly make room for it.

*From the New York American.*

The following eloquent reflections, written in Paris, by an old associate and colleague in the chamber of deputies of Lafayette, M. Keratry, will be read with pleasure, and some most opportunely to hand.

They were called forth by the knowledge that, on the 17th June, Lafayette was to lay the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, and feelingly appeal to our pride, our feelings and our recollections. We owe many thanks to the friend who kindly furnished them to us.

[TRANSLATION]

Upon the anniversary of the 17th June, 1775, and the laying of the corner stone, by general Lafayette, of the monument to be erected in Boston to the heroes of Bunker hill.

NATIONS discharge a sacred debt, when they honor the memory of illustrious citizens. In so doing, they perform an act of self-preservation, since nothing can more strongly incite to generous devotion, than the certainty its author would acquire of escaping from oblivion.

There is, indeed, in the acclamations of public gratitude, something so inspiring, and so almost contagious, as to exalt man above himself, and the interest of common life. This is sacrificed, in order to secure a more brilliant and enduring one. It is vain to say that these honors will only be decreed to cold and senseless ashes: we feel that we should revive and live again in this glorious hereafter; and thus, by a miracle of patriotism, the general welfare of a country is the result of all individual sacrifices and abnegations.

People, capable of such sacrifices at the moment when they were seeking to shake off the yoke of oppression, whose inevitable effect it is to degrade our species, whosoever they submit to it, were never without virtues. If, as we have the strongest conviction, God waits for men, and subjects them, one by one, to judgment, according to their deeds in the body, which constitutes the justice of the life to come, he passes, in mass, here below, upon nations, according to their collective merit, and in that way makes manifest the providential justice of our present economy; as he has weighed them, they prosper or sink—thus hordes have become empires—thus empires have disappeared.

Americans of the north, men of an enfranchised world, this it is that has permitted you to constitute yourselves into a nation—this it is that guarantees to you a perpetuity of noble existence! Your civic virtues have sprung from your laborious habits and your domestic virtues. The virtues subsist among you. Where the women are chaste, the men are always brave: where religion, the free and spontaneous aspiration of the creature towards the Creator, is not transformed into a political lever of worldly interests, salutary creeds control the social system, and invigorate the soul. You have had your Franklins, Washingtons, Samuel Adamases and Jeffersons—when need is, you will find others such—the tree has not lost its sap; why shall it not bear fruit? Your prosperity in nowise astonishes me; it is in the nature of things human and divine.

Nevertheless, you do well to add to the renown of the supporters of your liberty, and to dedicate worthy monuments to those who died for it. The illustrious citizen, who, in 1785, was one of the founders of

that holy conspiracy of Boston, so influential upon your destiny—he, whom that city, on two memorable occasions, charged to console, by his eloquence, the manes of his countrymen, slaughtered on the 1st March, 1770—he who, in 1775, assisted in conquering the brilliant auguries of the battle of Lexington, and who fell, pierced with a mortal wound, on Breed's Hill, in the second affair of your independence, Dr. WARREN, deserved from you and from your children some special distinction.

It was perhaps enough for the glory of this citizen warrior, whose virtue was attested by the regrets of his bitterest enemies, and whose courage is proclaimed by the earth of the trench which drank his blood, and received his last breath—it was, I say, enough, perhaps, that his remains reposed in honorable burial in the bosom of the city he had sought to free—you have resolved that more was due to the hero and to his companions in arms, Men of North America, I congratulate you that the services of brave men do not grow old in your memories, for it would be rash to answer for the future condition of a people who should forget the past, by which they exist. There are in you the elements of vigor, and you know how to sustain them. You have waited until the hand of an illustrious defender of your liberty should aid you in fulfilling these pious duties. Already our thoughts and our eyes had followed to the tomb of Washington the veteran identified with your national glory; and never, as I think, did Heaven smile upon a finer spectacle. Now our looks will again be turned towards him, when, on the 17th of next month, he will, in your presence, inaugurate the monument that Boston is erecting to the heroes of Bunker Hill. Abundantly worthy to solemnize with you such a homage, he will doubtless think upon his own country, while assisting to pay a debt of yours: he will put up aspirations for us; and perhaps without envying the prosperity which you owe to the civil and military courage of your citizens, he will respectfully ask of Providence, wherefore the glorious days, of which the aurora was seen but for a minute, are withdrawn from the French. But, no! In his religious sorrow he will be silent, lest the monumental stones, and the sacred relics that they protect, should utter too severe an answer for us, the inhabitants of old Europe, where liberty is aimed at without making sacrifices, and happiness is expected without virtue.

Happy nation! that counts in its annals no victories but those that established its independence. Wish not for others, unless indeed a noble feeling should impel you to take part in the cause of men oppressed in either hemisphere—for you, too, were oppressed, and were secured.

Permit no one among your countrymen to render himself distinguished by a greatness that should be merely personal, and which might, by comparison, render all around him little—for a nation ought not to be a pedestal.

Grant distinctions, among the living, only to those who have sought them without other ambition than that of doing you service—and to the dead, who can enjoy them without derogation from the merit that may be springing up around their ashes; for the hereditary transmission of honors, is the act of a people of madmen, who give away their hereafter, for the benefit of the unknown.

A simple citizen of another country, I am very bold thus to address you across the ocean that separates us; but my soul yearned to converse with yours; and I believed that the counsels of a Frenchman, who rejoices in your fortune, would not fall on ears too proud or too disdainful, at the moment when a Frenchman is honored by your gratitude.

That man, one of those to whom it is granted to see themselves in the light that posterity will see them, is preparing to return to his native land, for you

know that his heart goes not about in search of the prosperous of the age, and that for him the just cause, triumphant or otherwise, will always be the good cause: may all the elements be propitious to him! Loaded with your gifts, after the antique manner—crowned with flowers by the hands of your modest daughters, and their virtuous mothers, may he soon revisit his fire-side! let him be restored to us! ah! seek no longer to detain him on your shores. You are rich enough in citizens. I will not say that among us, they may still be numbered, for it is not permitted even to speak ill of one's country; but when the feeble are shaken, the presence of the strong becomes but too necessary.

KERATHY, former deputy.

Paris, 2d May, 1825.

## Pure and Cool Water.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

We have lately seen the plan of an invention, made by Mr. Cunningham, of New-York, for purifying and refrigerating water in aqueducts, so as to distribute that useful fluid in any city where the plan is adopted, not only purified from all argillaceous substances, animal or vegetable impurities—but, by his process, so effectually cooled, that the use of ice for the refrigeration of water would become entirely superfluous.

As the ends, thus proposed by Mr. Cunningham, are interesting to every individual of any community, we have obtained from him an explanation of his system, which may give the readers of the Journal a correct idea of the method he has adopted, which, to all who have examined it, appears easily practicable.

We are to suppose the water possessing an elevation over the city or community which is to be supplied, either naturally, by means of pumps, or by making a dam across a stream, which may form the requisite head. At this height it is led into a reservoir, covering from one to ten acres, as the magnitude of the work may dictate. This reservoir is of a square form. At the lower basement a pit is dug of six or eight feet in depth, and ten or fifteen in width, perfectly tight at the bottom and sides. The pit is filled with round stones, pebbles, and siliceated sand, upon which the water flows from the grand reservoir. The pit is bounded on the lower side by a curb or barrier, formed by a frame of wood or iron, filled with round field stones, pebbles, charcoal, sand, broken crockery, chalk, and other substances favorable to filtration. That the passage of the water be not clogged, between each of these substances is distributed a layer of wool. As many of these curbs are presented to the passage of the water as may be thought necessary, each about six feet from the other.

Having found its way through the curbs, the water encounters, at the entrance into the second fountain or reservoir, a strainer of coarse flannel, stretched upon an iron or wooden frame. This is so disposed, that, should the impure substances, contained in the water after passing the curbs, be sufficient to clog the texture of the flannel, a new strainer may be placed before the old one, while it is removed and cleansed. Thus, it will be seen, the water will have passed through innumerable filtrations before having reached the second reservoir, where the process ends; and it cannot be doubted that, at this point, it will be found pure, limped and potable, to the full wish.

But the refrigeration claims more attention, and is a more ingenious section of his plan for obtaining good water.

From the last reservoir, which is covered, so as to be perfectly defended against dust or any other impurity, springs the main trunk of the aqueduct, and conveys the water as near the point where the pipes

branch out into the quarters to be supplied, as the nature of the plan will allow. Here Mr. Cunningham proposes to dig a drain or cellar, of such length as the work may require—a mile, or more, if requisite—as deep in the earth as the elevation of the aqueduct will allow. He prefers that this drain be circular, and thinks twenty feet about the diameter required. This, however, can be adapted to the magnitude of the work. The foundation is to be solid, the sides perfectly tight, and formed of stone, brick or wood. The top may be either solid or moveable, as may seem best. Within a few inches of the bottom of this drain, the pipe of the aqueduct will pass, supported on solid props.

This cavity, formed above and around the pipe, is to be filled with ice, to be completely secluded from the influence of the sun by the solidity of the top, and by a lining of non-conductors of caloric.

Thus, having formed an ice-house, the next object is to obtain ice. This is a part of the plan before us, and provisions are made to produce it on the spot, and in any quantity. Along each side of the drain or ice-house, he forms shallow vats of considerable extent. Into these, at any time when the mercury in the thermometer stands at the freezing point, all the surplus water from the aqueduct can be turned, by means of pipes, extending up from the aqueduct to the summit of the drain, to which stop-cocks are attached. The water thus drawn off will be congealed in the vats, broken up and deposited in the drain; and the process can be renewed several times in each day during freezing weather. Or should this process be found too expensive, he proposes to open the top of the drain in freezing weather, and, by converting the perpendicular pipes into fountains, or *jets d'eau*, obtain in the drain large solid masses of ice.

Below the drain, and at the very insertion of the distributing branches, he forms another ice-house of a square form, through the middle of which the aqueduct passes. At the upper extremity of this ice-house, a transverse pipe intersects the main trunk at right angles, extending to the extremities of the ice-house on each side. Another transverse pipe, of the same size and length, crosses the aqueduct at the lower extremity of the ice-house. The arms of these cross-pipes are connected by small tubes, which are laid at the bottom of the ice-house, several feet below the level of the aqueduct. When a stop-cock, which is placed in the main aqueduct, a few inches below the first transverse pipe, is turned, the water rushes into the arms of that pipe, and passes through the tubes laid under the ice-house, into the second transverse pipe, through which it regains the main trunk. This latter refrigerator is considered only necessary in the warmest weather, and in the winter is closed.

Should any difficulty occur, from the temperature of the winter, in obtaining sufficient quantities of ice, to fill both the drain and the lower ice-house, Mr. C. proposes to fill only the latter; then, by a pipe inserted in the aqueduct, above the first transverse pipe, to carry into one of the arms of the latter a certain portion of the water, sufficient for a supply for potation, which will pass through the tubes just mentioned, into the lower transverse pipe, and thence into a small pipe running along the trunk, and conveying through a separate pen-stock refrigerated water, while the main aqueduct and common pipes convey the remainder of the water, less cold, but equally fit for culinary uses. But it does not seem probable that in any city, where ice can be formed, this expedient need be resorted to.

The plan seems to us very complete, and likely to become highly beneficial in its operations. The union of the several processes to obtain one great desideratum—pure cold water—seems very happy. Indeed, the high commendations bestowed on it by Dr.

Mitchell, of New York, professor Kenwick, of Columbia college, and many other scientific gentlemen, to whom the plan has been developed, establish sufficiently the character of the improvement.

Mr. Cunningham has obtained a patent for his important improvement, which, we understand, he intends applying to the aqueduct now about to be constructed in the city of New York, which, although at the head of our cities in commercial consideration, is totally destitute of good water.

### Code Napoleon.

Extract of a letter from judge —, one of the first literary and law characters in Connecticut, in answer to a letter, accompanied with the code Napoleon, sent him in French.

"I have received your present, the "code Napoleon," with great pleasure, and have read it with much interest.

"It would be difficult, in the compass of a single letter, to do any thing like justice to it. My remarks must, of course, therefore, be general. In the first place, let me observe, that there is a greater body of law contained in that little octavo volume, than in most English or American law libraries. An English lawyer—and it is the same with an American—must wade through seas of useless legal learning, while the "code Napoleon," in a single month, may, even by a merchant, be completely mastered—and yet this code has been found sufficient to regulate an empire, nearly twice the size of Great Britain. Nay, not only to regulate, but thoroughly to regulate. Law suits have been reduced to one-third of their former number, (an important fact, and, what is still more in its favor, the present ruling powers in France have adopted it.) It is now the code of France, though its author *lovely* sleeps in the rock of St. Helena.

"The character of this code is brevity and perspicuity. Every subject, which can become a subject of litigation, seems to be provided for, and so plainly, that little room seems left for instruction, and, what is more, any man who can read, will find no excuse for violating it.

"Having said thus much in its favor, you must not suppose I should advise its introduction into England, much less into the *United States*, without great alterations and amendments. To form a just estimate of the laws of a country, we must be acquainted with the people who are to be governed by them. The French and English are, in their nature, nearly antipodes. In their form, notions, prejudices, manners, habits—in short, in every thing, they differ. The question is, whether the code in question was not calculated to suit the French when made. I don't hesitate to say, that, in that respect, there are fewer defects in it, than in any other code I am acquainted with—it allows all the *liberty* to Frenchmen that they were capable of. It does not, like the laws of the *United States*, create *freemen*, nor, perhaps, ought it, until they are capable, (by being more enlightened), of becoming so.

"But, if this code be found fault with, as preventing the march of liberty, what shall we say to the *edicts of the Holy Alliance*? These are the *death warrants* of nations. These bring back the dark ages. No room is left for the amelioration of groaning millions. Greece may be able again to boast of her Marathon and Plataea, but at last must be put down and enslaved by this accursed *Holy Alliance*. And even the *United States* may one day feel their blasting siroc. But hard, indeed, would be the struggle—3 million of bayonets would meet them on the beach—their lives and their liberties would expire together. But I am growing warm. Yes, I wish, as much as I condemned the ambition of Bonaparte, that he was yet alive, at the head of that gallant army, which

perished in Russia, to check the march of despotism. And I have no doubt that the time is not far distant, when Albion, herself, will curse the hour she chained her illustrious prisoner to that fatal rock.

"With what pleasure we can turn, from the atrocities of Europe, to the just and magnanimous conduct of the *United States*. Unawed by the threats of the allied powers, she dares to take the part of the suffering Greeks and South Americans. Rapidly advancing to greatness, we can, with pleasure, anticipate, that the time is not far distant, when the guns of her Washington, her Franklin, her Ohio, and a thousand others, will shake the most distant shores, and spread the banners of freedom over the oppressed world. But paper fails, and I must close after thanking you for the valuable present of the "Napoleon code."

### England and America.

Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, laid the following before both houses of parliament on the 24th of March:

*Opinion of the emperor of Russia, with respect to the first article of the treaty of Ghent, entered into between Great Britain and the United States.*

Having been requested, by Great Britain and by the *United States*, to pronounce an opinion, as arbitrator, upon the differences which have arisen between those powers, as to the interpretation of the first article of the treaty, concluded between them at Ghent, December 24, 1814, the emperor has examined into all the acts, statements and notes, by which the respective plenipotentiaries have made known to the imperial department for foreign affairs, the arguments which each party advances in support of his own view of the right interpretation of the said article.

After having maturely weighed the observations, brought forward by each party, considering that the British and American plenipotentiaries have demanded that the discussion should be brought to a close; considering that the former, in his note of the 8th, (20th), of October, 1821, and the latter, in his note of the 4th, (16th), of November following, have declared that it is upon the construction of the text of the article, as it is written, that the arbitration is to be founded; and that neither of them have referred to the general principles of the law of nations, and of maritime law, but as secondary considerations:

The emperor is of opinion, "that the question is only to be decided according to the literal and grammatical meaning of the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

With respect to the literal and grammatical meaning of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, considering that the paragraph, upon the meaning of which doubts have arisen, is couched in the following terms:

"All territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain *interita* upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds and papers, of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper authorities, and persons to whom they respectively belong." Considering that, in this paragraph, the words, "originally captured, and, which shall remain

therein upon the exchange of the ratification of this treaty," form an incidental phrase; which can only grammatically refer to the substantives, or to the matters which precede; that, thus, the first article of the treaty of Ghent does not prohibit the contracting parties from carrying away from those places, for the restitution of which it stipulates, any public property, but such as may have been originally captured therein, and which may have been actually there at the moment of the exchange of the ratifications; but prohibits the removal, from the said places, of any private property whatever.

That, on the other hand, these two prohibitions are applicable only to the places, the restitution of which is stipulated for in the article:

The emperor is of opinion, "that the United States of America are entitled to claim, from Great Britain, a just indemnification for all private property which the British forces may have carried away, and, as the question relates to slaves more especially, for all the slaves that the British forces may have carried away from the places and territories of which the treaty stipulates the restitution, in quitting these same places and territories.

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transferred, from the abovementioned territories, to British vessels, within the waters of the said territories, and who, for this reason, may not have been restored.

"But that, if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from the territories of which the first article of the treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the United States are not entitled to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

The emperor moreover declares, that he is ready to exercise the office of a mediator, which has already been tendered to him by the two powers, in such negotiations as they may be obliged to enter into, in consequence of the arbitration they have requested from his imperial majesty.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 23d of April, 1822.

## CHRONICLE.

Nathaniel Macon, the venerable senator of the U. S. from North Carolina, received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the late commencement of the university of that state.

George Hay, esq. has been appointed judge of the eastern district of Virginia, vice St. George Tucker resigned.

Prince Murat has arrived at New York, to reside with his uncle King Joseph; or that peaceable gentleman, Mr. Bonaparte, who lives near Bordentown, in New Jersey.

Guatemala. Wm. Miller, esq. of North Carolina, charge d'affaires to the "Central Republic of America," with Dr. Baker, secretary of legation, are about to proceed to Guatemala, via Thompson's Island.

The U. S. schooner *Shark*, lieutenant com. Gallagher, has arrived at New York, last from Havana, after a long cruise in the West Indies, during all which no case of malignant fever has occurred on board of her.

A piratical vessel is supposed to have been off the coast of North Carolina. If so, and she has not left it, we may soon expect to be better acquainted with her. The secretary of the navy promptly acted that she might be caught.

Baltimore. Two cutters are to be built in this city, for the revenue service of the United States. It is the very place at which such vessels ought to be built—and they ought also to be drafted here.

Kentucky. The Versailles, (Kentucky), Commonwealth states, that specie, at that place, commands a premium of 60 per cent; the consequence of which is, that silver dollars are thrown into circulation which have been hoarded up for years past. A short time since the premium was at 100 per cent.

State bank of Trenton. It would appear that nearly the whole of the stock and resources of this bank have been divided among a favored few! But this is only a breach of trust. Some way must be adopted to get at and punish such gentry—or the laws should be abolished that make robbery a crime.

Died, at Ashburnham, Maas. on the 25th ult. lieutenant Ebenezer Monroe, aged 73. He was the first man that returned the fire of the British at Lexington, and it was believed with effect; but he himself was soon after severely wounded.

—, at Baltimore, on the 30th ult. Mr. Peter Weary, in the hundredth year of his age—for seventy-two years, a citizen of Maryland. He has left a widow, to whom he had been united sixty-three years.

—, at New York, on Sunday last, col. Charles G. Haines, adjutant general of the militia of the state—much regretted for his private worth and public virtues, as an ardent friend of popular rights and an able defender of them. His remains were interred with distinguished honors.

—, at Machias, Maine, Mrs. Deborah Larrabee aged 100 years, 10 months and 7 days.

—, near Wilmington, Del. Chloe, a woman of color, supposed to be one hundred and sixteen years old.

Morris Birbeck, esq. secretary of the state of Illinois, was lately drowned in crossing a stream, on his way home from a visit to Mr. Owen, at Harmony. Mr. B. was the founder of New Albion, the zealous promoter of emigration from Great Britain, and the author of a vivid description of the western country. His loss will be severely felt by the emigrants of the west. His door was ever open, and his purse was ever at the service of "the houseless wanderer."

The Thayers. Three brothers of this name, aged 25, 23 and 21 years, were executed at Buffalo on the 17th of June, for the deliberate murder of a person named John Love. Two of them left wives. It is supposed that from 20 to 30,000 persons were collected to witness the putting of three fellow creatures to death! It is a strange taste that people have, and one which we cannot suppose to be consistent with that good feeling that should abound in the hearts of men.

Mad Buffalo and Little Eagle, the two Indians who were condemned to death for the murder of major Wellborne, and others, in November, 1823, have been pardoned by the president, and set at liberty. The magnanimity with which these Indians gave themselves up, to save their tribe, was not inferior to the famous self-devotion of certain citizens of Calais, when that place capitulated to Edward the third.

The fifth generation. A friend, living in the western part of New-York, referring to a paragraph in this paper, in which the fifth generation living was noticed as rather uncommon, says, that his, (the writer's) grandfather is still living and "tolerably smart," and that he himself has three nephews and two nieces, who are between 20 and 30 years old, the most of whom have children—some, perhaps, 10 or 12 years of age.

Theological seminary at Princeton. Four new scholarships have been endowed since the last meeting of the general assembly. An endowment costs 2,500 dollars. The whole number of scholarships is now sixteen. The expenditures of the institution, for the ensuing year, are estimated at 6,900 dollars; the regular income at 4,301 dollars, leaving a balance of 2,000 dollars, to be provided for by the general assembly.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Three other essays have been received from my unknown correspondent on the "right of instruction," as well as a letter addressed personally to myself, in answer to certain editorial remarks on the general matter of the essays already published: that letter, with No. 4. of the series, is given in the present sheet, and will well repay the time spent in reading and considering it, to those who are willing to examine the subject and ascertain the principles by which it ought to be governed. To this letter I shall hereafter offer a rejoinder, and maintain the opinion heretofore expressed, that the "right of instruction" does exist, "and must necessarily exist and ought to be exerted" in numerous cases, though I cannot believe that it is absolute and should be arbitrary in all. It appears to me that it ought to prevail in matters of opinion, but it may not operate in matters of principle; for, powerful as the people are and should be, though they are the beginning and the ending of legitimate authority, there is no right in them to dictate to the conscience, or dissolve the obligations of an oath. It is admitted, that it may sometimes be difficult to draw the line between opinions and principles; but the settlement of it may be safely trusted where it is—in the hands of the people, by virtue of the ballot, which has in it a power that would laugh an appeal to the bayonet to scorn. And it always will be so, until brute-force has subjugated the dominion of reason.

I shall take up this subject and endeavor to shew what are my notions of the "right of instruction." Perhaps, they may be generally understood by stating two cases:

1. If I had been a representative in congress when the proposition was made to renew the charter of the bank of the United States, and believed that that institution had been legally established—I would have voted for its continuance, if made duly sensible that such was the will of a fair majority of my constituents, notwithstanding I myself might have thought it most expedient that the corporation should cease. The difference between them and myself I would call, in this case, a difference of opinion—and, therefore, give up my own opinion to that of my constituents.

2. But if I had been in like manner called upon to vote for the establishment of this bank, I would have rejected the right of instruction, for the reason of my obligation to support the constitution of the United States, and my serious belief, within the secrets of my own heart, that the said constitution does not authorize the passage of acts of incorporation by congress—and further, because that it should not. This I regard as a matter of principle, and reason and common sense tells me that no human power can have a right over me in a case of conscience. I may be in error—so may all the different religious sects in certain parts of their belief; but heaven forbid that any man or body of men shall have power to declare what others shall believe!—or interfere in what is an affair between them and their God.

BRITISH "FREE TRADE!" We have several times attempted to put our fellow-citizens right in the real meaning and intention of Mr. Huskisson, as to what he proposes to do, that "commerce may be relieved of its shackles"—for many in the United States have been greatly deceived by the pretty things which he has said, without paying regard to that which he has done,

or even resolved on to do. It is all talk!—no foreign people will be allowed to compete with the British themselves, for their domestic consumption, except of some absolute necessity for the articles supplied—by way of compromise on account of another peculiar benefit enjoyed—or in respect to such things as British statesmen surely believe that their own people can produce or furnish, in greater perfection and at more reduced prices, than any other people can do.

The following cases may shew what is meant by "free trade" in the British commercial nomenclature. It was very lately found necessary, or thought expedient, to re-sheathe two Baltimore vessels with copper, at Liverpool; and the masters or agents of them wished to dispose of the old copper in part payment for the new. This was not allowed in either case. In respect to one of them, it was known that her old copper was manufactured in the United States—and, though it was perfectly clear that it had not been brought to England for sale, it would have been thought as reasonable to have asked the king to give up his throne, or a bishop his "living," as that this article, (then only a rare material), which had undergone a manufacturing process in the United States, might be newly manufactured and used in England: it was under perpetual condemnation, and peremptorily ordered away. As to the other vessel, her old copper was, probably, British; but, as the captain could not positively swear that it was, he no more was permitted than the former to exchange it for new. He dared not sell it for one cent per lb. or even give it away, for British consumption.

If a citizen of the United States, being in England, and having a coat, the sleeves of which were lined with American cotton, was to wish those sleeves re-supplied by new ones, he could not give the old stuff to a chamber-maid for a dusting cloth, without making himself liable to the pains and penalties of the laws against smuggling.

The cases of "free trade" just above referred to, need no comment. They justly represent the British system—a system to which the British statesmen adhere with the greatest tenacity, but modestly recommend that no other people should venture to think upon it as being consistent with sound policy and the liberal spirit of the age!

## A CHEERFUL AND EXHILARATING COMPLIMENT.

Europe, Christmas day, 1824.

To H. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register,  
Baltimore.

SIR—I introduce myself by stating that I am a native citizen of the United States, and inherit that spi-

"An Indian, in what then was the western wilds of New York, very much wishing to have his full of cider, set his wits to work to get it. He proceeded to the house of a missionary, or minister, and, placing himself near the door, began "Moses, Abraham, Joshua, Isaac, Solomon and Aaron," and kept on repeating all the scripture-names that he could recollect to have heard of. He was asked by one of the inmates of the house, "what he was doing;" "talking scripture," returned the Indian; what do you mean by that? "Get cider," replied the honest son of the forest. Mr. Huskisson talks about free trade pretty much after the manner that the Indian talked scripture;" but he will not let us know he only means that the British may have much trade with other people—or, get plenty of "cider" of other men's making

rit of liberty and love of country that actuated my forefathers; perhaps almost in an enthusiastic degree—partly excited by daily witnessing the despotism and misrule with which I am surrounded. I wish it were possible, or practicable, for every citizen of the United States to pass one month in any part of continental Europe. He would turn from the scene with disgust, and learn how dearly he ought to estimate the blessings that his own free government confers upon him. If any ask why I remain in the midst of so much wretchedness? I reply, that I hold an office in the service of my country.

From this spot I seem to have a bird's-eye-view of the whole United States, and witness, with pride and delight, the signal prosperity of the great family of which I am a member. Their public improvements of every description—steam-vessels, canals, manufacturing, roads, bridges, public buildings, &c. &c. from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Lakes—all equally and warmly interest me. Nothing cures sectional prejudices like a residence, for a few years, in a foreign country.

The immediate object of this letter is to thank you for your great and successful exertions in the cause of liberty, and, more particularly, for guarding, like a faithful sentinel, the rights and privileges of the people of the United States, from innovations of every kind.

I have long been a subscriber to the Register, (unknown to you): but I would fain express my gratitude, for your eminent public services, by offering a cask of the juice of the grape, of which I beg your acceptance. Perhaps a cheerful glass of it, now and then, may exhilarate you, (more than if it was bought with gold), to persevere in the glorious cause in which you are engaged.

I wish you many years of health.

The preceding letter is without any signature except some initials, which could not lead to a discovery of the author's name. It was mailed at Boston, but not marked "ship," and I was perfectly at a loss to conjecture from whence it came, or what I should do to obtain the "juice of the grape," if forwarded, as the gravity and discretion shewn in the letter itself made me conclude that it had been. And so things remained for 10 or 12 days, when I was informed that the cask was in this city, and would be sent to me free of expense for freight, duties or transportation. It has since been received, and it is needless to add that the wine is of a superior quality; and if it shall be the lot of the generous donor again to tread the soil of his beloved country and visit Baltimore, he will add much to the obligation already conferred, by taking a glass of it with me. In the mean time, I will heartily drink his health and prosperity, with that of every other American abroad, whose heart is warmed when he mentally hears the voice of gladness and the song of triumph resounding in the "home of the free," or in like manner beholds the mighty march of intellect with power, in his own dear native land.

AFFAIRS OF THE CREEKS. There is one part of the documents laid before the legislature of Georgia, which, being complete in itself and separated from the great mass of papers transmitted, we have thought it proper to publish. The strange and unnecessary language used by gov. Troup, in all matters connected with his transactions with the general government or concerning the Creeks, has led many to suspect the sanity of his mind—so destitute is his communication of that degree of courtesy and respect which

I dare not publish the remainder of this paragraph. I am truly thankful for the honorable, and, no doubt, sincerely good opinion of the writer of the letter, and wish that I deserved all his kind expressions of regard for my labors.

should always prevail in official correspondences, however firmly either party may be resolved to maintain the respective stands they have taken—but the governor has only been in a passion: he ought to have recollected, however, that the people were quite cool, and rather prepared to smile at his big swelling words, than, to use his own polite saying, "be frightened by an angry look." Napoleon, at the head of a million of men, would not thus have scattered hard words. Whether the governor is right or wrong in the principles which he has assumed, will be dispassionately judged hereafter—we have no present opinion to offer on them: but it is self-evident that, for the manner in which he has acted, almost every body severely condemns him. Indeed, he seems to admit his determination to quarrel about something, by intimating that he himself may "be in the way of that peace and harmony which ought to exist between the state and the general government." Peace and harmony "ought to exist" only on proper and just grounds; and what then is the inference that must be drawn from the hint that his retirement from office might bring about "peace and harmony?" He cannot suppose that the last and present administrations of the United States have, on his personal account, been opposed to the rightful wishes of the people of Georgia, or the justice of their claims; and we must, therefore conclude that it is he himself who will not entertain, unless yielded at his own imperious command, such measures as would lead to "peace and harmony" between the government of the state and that of the union. It is not creditable to our country that such things have happened—but they are a part of the tax which must be paid for the liberty that we enjoy. And as we have, in obedience to the injunction of WASHINGTON, "indignantly frowned" on the "dawning of an attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest" in the east, we cannot do less than reprobate the less reasonable design which appears to have entered the mind of gov. Troup, and a few others, to alienate the affections of the people of the south, by alarming them with a phantom more preposterous and absurd than ever entered the mind of man in what has been comically called "the nation of New England." It is folly—it is worse than folly—it is against every dictate of common sense, built upon experience and the actual progress and prospect of things, to believe that the people of the "free states," as certain of them are termed, can have any interest or desire about "slavery or no slavery," in the south, as the phrase is used, unless as patriots, aiming at the welfare of the whole union—for it is ordained, that free laborers must profit, whenever and wherever the product of their industry comes into free competition with that which is brought into a common market by the labor of slaves. We have already dropped a few remarks on this subject, and will demonstrate the force of them by "obstinate figures" on some future occasion, with reference to the progress of population and wealth in the different sections of our country—and also shew the transfer of political power. The last is not worth quarrelling about, even if any one was disposed to meddle with the constitution in respect to it—which we do not believe is the case. It will settle among and abide with the free people of the union, let them be located where they may. It cannot long be maintained any where else, unless by inverting the order of nature, and the established principles of all things: And it is, undoubtedly, the pecuniary interest of the people of the "non-slave-holding states," that other members of the union should abound with slaves. This assertion is capable of demonstration, or the facts which experience, in all ages, has furnished, are good for nothing.

LAFAYETTE. The "Whitehall boatmen" have presented to the general their famous race boat "Ameri-

can Star," with a request that he will take it with him to France, to remind him "of the grateful friends he shall have left behind, of the ingenuity of the mechanics of a country which he assisted to liberate, and also of our great naval motto, "free trade and sailor's rights." The "nation's guest" accepted the gift with his usual courtesy, and with the thanks of a veteran, heartily devoted to the great naval motto, "free trade and sailor's rights."

**Ma. CLINTON.** We have accounts of the arrival of this distinguished gentleman in Ohio. He has been received with national salutes and civic honors, after the manner in which the people have shown their gratitude to the "nation's guest."

**Com. PORTER.** The court martial for the trial of this distinguished officer met at the navy yard, in the city of Washington, on the 7th instant, and has since been daily engaged in hearing the testimony of sundry persons relative to the charges preferred.

The court consists of captains Barron, (president), Tingey, Biddle, Ridgely, Spence, Downes, J. D. Henley, Elliott, Renshaw, Brown, Thompson, Wadsworth, and G. W. Rodgers—R. S. Coxe, judge advocate.

Captain Porter was asked if he had any objections to make to any member of the court—but he only objected to the judge advocate, because that his original appointment had not been legal, and for the reason that he had expressed an opinion on the subject. After consultation, the court decided against the power of the accused to challenge the judge advocate.

After the usual oaths had been administered, the charges and specifications were read by the judge advocate:

The first charge is, disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer; and the specification alleges that captain Porter, in violating the territory of his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, by landing troops, in a hostile manner, and by committing divers acts of hostility there, acted in contravention of the constitution of the United States and of the laws of nations, as well as in opposition to his instructions.

The second charge is, insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer; and the various specifications embraced in this charge, allege that he has written and sent letters of a disrespectful character to the president of the United States and to the secretary of the navy, by which he has violated the respect due from officers to the head of the department, and has deranged the discipline of the navy: that he has published a pamphlet of the proceedings, before such publication was authorized by the executive; has given to the world partial and incorrect statements of the proceedings; and has also published official communications to the government, and correspondence of an official character, and orders and instructions which he has received from the department.

Walter Jones, esq. on leave asked and obtained, appeared as counsel for com. Porter, who was additionally allowed a clerk to take minutes of the proceedings. The editor of the "National Journal" is also taking them down and publishing the evidence as it is given: but we think that a great deal too much

\*The object of the editor of the "National Journal" was simply to convey to his readers an account of the trial as a matter of intelligence—but we are not displeased to observe that the court has interfered and prohibited the further taking of notes for present publication in the newspapers—considering that such publications are without precedent, and were improper, because they enabled witnesses to make themselves fully acquainted with the testimony of those who preceded them, while, by a rule of the

has already been written and published concerning the commodore's case, and that it would be far better if it were suffered to rest where the laws have placed it, until the time shall arrive when the people will be enabled to make up an opinion upon it, having "a view of the whole ground." Perhaps, no matter, at any former period, when under judgment in the United States, has been more improperly brought into public discussion. Every body is deeply interested in the fate of com. Porter—but all are more interested in preserving the law, and maintaining that degree of discipline without which the navy must fall to pieces like a rope of sand. We are not prepared to pass any opinion on the proceedings already had, or those which are now taking place, and, even if we thought that we were, we should deem it indecorous to do so, at present. The people have no concern with any personal feeling that may prevail, on one side or the other—it is public justice that alone interests them, and they will render it, when advised of the facts, without respect to persons, though it may be with regret. The case is in the hands of honorable men, and it is their duty to ascertain the merits of it, and declare whether the commodore is guilty or not guilty of the charges made against him—when judgment is rendered, the people may understandingly revise the proceedings, if they please; but until then, a rightful degree of respect for the accused and the court, should forbid every partial exposition of the proceedings or comments upon the nature of the case in general.

It is stated that, when the present general naval court martial shall have decided on the case of commodore Porter, it will continue its sittings for the trial of com. Stewart, lieutenant. Carter and lieutenant Hunter, on charges to be preferred against them. Mr. Prevost, who had been ordered home from Chili, as a material witness in the case of com. S. is supposed to be deceased.

**COTTON.** Liverpool accounts of June 4—Only 1,920 bales were sold during the week. Imports up to June in the present year, 253,096 bags—in the same period last year 216,543—excess 66,548 bags. Uplands 16½ to 19d. Orleans 17½ to 21; Tennessee and Alabama 17½ to 18½.

**FLOUR.** A letter from Valparaiso dated March 31, says—"The market for flour on this coast is low beyond example. It is supposed that at least 1,000,000 dollars will be lost this year on American account on this article. At present, it will not net the first cost, and at Charillos, (which is now the sea-port of Lima, while Callao is blockaded), 50,000 barrels are afloat, and much of it must be thrown into the sea. I hand you an extract from one of the most respectable American houses in Lima, to a merchant of this place, dated late in January: "For God sake, let no more flour come down to Lima, if it will bring with you one dollar per barrel on board; here it must be a total loss."

court, the witnesses, to be examined, were uniformly excluded during the reading of the testimony which had been previously taken, &c. Some have objected to this decision, as infringing the liberty of the press, about which we are as jealous as any other can easily be. One of the reasons assigned is not, perhaps, very important, because the examination of the witnesses is not made in secret—but it has always been thought proper, except in a few solitary cases, that the proceedings of a court, affecting the property, reputation or life of an individual, should be withheld from the public, until all the facts and circumstances could be laid before the people—and for this manifest reason, that public feeling ought not to pass the precincts of a court, for or against one accused.

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY contains 268 male and 65 female prisoners—total 336: of the former, 138 are employed in weaving, warping, &c. 28 in hating, 25 in sawing marble, 18 in cordwaining—the rest in brush and comb making, dying, turning, tailoring, &c. The females are engaged in carding and spinning. There are only nine on the sick-list.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In the legislature of New Hampshire, on the 17th ult. the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the public and patriotic services of James Monroe, of Virginia, late president of the United States, justly entitle him to the virtuous regard of a grateful people.

That the legislature of this state entertain a high respect for this distinguished citizen of our country, and feel a deep interest in his future health and happiness.

CONNECTICUT. The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending 31st of March, were \$64,156 33, viz: 126 38 avails of court; 3,990 83 forfeited bonds; 7,875 57 duties on writs, licenses, &c. 11,252 2 dividends on bank stock; 2,820 61 interest on U. States stock; 37,679 86 state tax, and 1,011 75 tax on bank stock owned by non-residents.

The expenditures, during the same period, were 58,408 99 dollars, viz: 9,259 on account of salaries; 13,937 58 debt and contingent expenses of general assembly; 6,422 5 contingent expenses of government; 16,713 80 judicial expenses; 2,690 92 support of state paupers; 7,284 90 for state penitentiary, and sundry expenses to the amount of about 2,000 dollars.

The debt due by the state is only \$1,681 38.

The permanent funds of the state consist of 321,000 dollars in transferable bank stock, and 55,302 66 U. States three per cent. The state has, besides, 52,709 dollars in transferable bank stock.

PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS. The following is a comparison of the exports in April, May and June, 1824, and April, May and June, 1825:

In 1824, in 146 vessels. Specie \$1,592,603. Domestic produce 1,032,874. Foreign produce \$1,307,344. Total, 2,892,811.

In 1825, in 149 vessels. Specie 2,136,151 dollars. Domestic produce 998,123. Foreign 1,854,368. Total, 4,985,642. Excess in 1825, 1,055,291. [Gaz.

BALTIMORE. The 5th regiment, so long the pride of Baltimore, and a school for the militia of Maryland, has been dissolved, by the resignation of every commissioned officer, (save one), and the vote of every company, in consequence of what was thought to be the irregular appointment of a gentleman to the majority who had been the adjutant of the regiment, which was wholly composed of volunteer corps.

Inspections for the quarter ending the 30th June—110,638 bbls. and 6,470 half bbls. wheat flour, 1,381 do. rye, 2,386 casks corn meal; 32,716 bbls herrings, 6,604 do. shad, 1,232 do mackerel; 4,095 casks domestic liquors, 25,720 bbls. do.

KENTUCKY. Some unknown friend has sent me a pamphlet entitled, "Liberty saved, or the warnings of an old Kentuckian to his fellow-citizens, on the danger of electing partizans of the old court of appeals, at the next August election, to represent them in the next general assembly of Kentucky," accompanied with the following note:

"Mr. Niles, though generally admired by the writer of these few lines, is thought, by him, to be not fully informed on the Kentucky judiciary question. Though occasionally brought up by the relief system, it is now a national one, coming to the following di-

lemma: will the republic of the United States be overset or annihilated, by the judiciary or the judges, elevating themselves over the laws; or will the compound will of the people, ascertained by their majorities, continue being the ruling power agreeable to the constitutions founded on the rights of man, and the judges restrained to judging suits, according to law, as it was intended in the beginning, and as it must be, if the republic is to continue standing? because, wherever there is any controlling power over the laws, but the people assembled by delegates in legislative assemblies, and above those legislative assemblies, assembled in conventions, there is not any more [a] republic. Mr. Niles is invited to peruse the within pamphlet with serious attention, before judging in definitive.

A COSMOPOLITE REPUBLICAN,  
or a Friend to Mankind."

I will certainly read the pamphlet with attention, as requested by the author of the preceding note, who is evidently, (from his writing), an old man, and, no doubt, a sound democratic republican, as I have always supposed that I myself was, from my boyhood until the present day. I know that the chief merit of consistency in opinion is the evidence of honesty in the person who holds it, for that wise men often change their's—and that every one should, sometimes, yield his assent to the correctness of new propositions, or principles, as the march of mind and progress of improvement shall justify—but as to the judges, or judiciary, I never have entertained more than one opinion; to wit, that they are fallible men, and ought to be subjected to the judgment of the people, in some regular manner, established by the law creating them, or derived from the constitution, or compact, made by the people, one with another, for the government of the community—and, in opposition to these general principles, I never have entertained one serious thought, much less, knowingly, written one line: Still, as a judicial system and the appointment of judges has been regarded as a very serious part of the arrangements thought necessary for the success of social compacts amongst men, and as it has been universally agreed, (so far as I am informed), that the judges should be more or less removed from the sudden action of public opinion, that they may more independently proceed to determine matters according to the established principles of law, or the superior provisions of the constitution, so that what is the law may be known to all by honest and impartial decisions uniformly made—I have ever believed that this branch or arm of the governing power should always be touched with caution and never with passion, or under feelings highly excited by passing circumstances or temporary causes. But, if the case in Kentucky involves the great question, that judges are, and ought be, wholly irresponsible to the public will, constitutionally ascertained and indubitably expressed, on subjects of vital interest to the people at large, or by them deemed to be such—I would not, surely, if a citizen of that state, give my vote for a "partizan of the old court of appeals." The affair, however, invites a more laborious investigation, and takes in a greater field of argument, than, perhaps, I am able, and certainly not willing, to give to it at this time—of this, nevertheless, I am satisfied, and will freely repeat the opinion which I have many times expressed, that the "relief system" of Kentucky has materially interrupted the progress of population and wealth in that state. I always was an opponent of every thing of the sort, and suppose that I always shall be, until matters of speculation shall have greater weight on my mind than the results of experience.

LOCKPORT. The ceremony of "laying the cap stone" of the most splendid flight of locks in the world, at Lockport, on the Erie Canal, took place on



the 24th ult. and was performed in ample masonic order, by a large body of companions of the W. A. Three years ago, the village of Lockport was not—it now contains 1,500 inhabitants; and here is located the most important work on the whole canal, the descent to the Genesee level—and presents one of the grandest and most interesting views that can be imagined.

Troy, located at the head of the sloop navigation of the Hudson, and a great stopping-place for the products of the interior, brought down the Erie and Champlain canals, is, perhaps, the most beautiful and thrifty city of its size in the world. The stores and warehouses here remind one of New York and other great cities, on account of their magnitude; and the business caused by the canals, with the abundance of water power in its vicinity, gives to Troy much of that bustle which we notice in them—being the seat of a large manufacturing district. We should like to see a list of these establishments, and hope that some of our friends in Troy will furnish it; for the people of all parts of the United States are interested in ascertaining the progress made towards the supply of our wants. The "Troy Register" states, that, in addition to the present great establishments, a new one is to be erected in the south part of the city for the printing of *calico*—the buildings and machinery of which, it is estimated, will cost one million of dollars! It is added that a large manufacturing house in Manchester (England), is deeply interested in this grand undertaking—success to it and all others say we, that our people may find profitable employment, and our farmers a market for their products at home, which the "free trade" notions of Mr. Huskisson denies them abroad.

We are getting on very handsomely—but the present high price of cotton has materially affected the consumption of the article in the United States as well as in England. Let those interested look out! The idea begins to prevail that the present price is chiefly caused by the speculations of the banker Rothschild; if so, there will be an explosion. *He only buys to sell!*

HUDSON. We are glad to see in the "Republican" of the 14th ultimo, an account of some of the manufactures carried on in this small, but exceedingly interesting and beautiful city, located on the Hudson, 117 miles from New York, and to which the river is navigable for the largest ships. No people appear better fitted to succeed in such establishments than those of Hudson—for there is not a more industrious and comfortable community any where.

There are three cotton mills within the city—two in operation, and the other not yet finished. The two will annually produce 540,000 yards of coarse cotton goods, valued at 15 cents per yard, or \$70,200; and 360,000, at 24 cents, or \$86,400—together 156,000 dollars. And when the three mills are in operation it is supposed that they will give support to 57 families, of 9 persons each—in all 513 persons.

There are six *sericot* manufactories which employ 455 persons, consume 236,400 lbs. wool, and make 654,000 yards of cloth per ann. Also a *sericot* manufactory, employing 30 persons, consuming 15,500 lbs of wool, and making 46,800 yards of very superior goods every year; adjacent to this there is a morocco and skin-dressing establishment. The carpet manufactory employs 20 persons, consumes 12,000 lbs. of wool, and makes 10,000 yards per annum, besides 1,100 yards of diaper, and doing occasional jobs for the citizens.

The capital actually employed in these works is estimated at more than half a million of dollars.—The adjacent country (beyond the limits of the city) also abounds with manufactories, whose products

mainly centre at Hudson, to be disposed of at New York or elsewhere.

THE WEST. We have several times noticed the trade which is carried on by the people of Missouri with the interior provinces of Mexico. One party of traders, stopping at Fort Osage on the 16th of May last, consisted of one hundred and five men, who had with them 34 wagons and 240 horses and mules; besides, there was a large party in advance. Cash is said, however, to be very scarce in the countries to be visited, and that the returns will chiefly be made in horses and mules. The first are had in exchange for goods, sold at one hundred per cent. profit, at from 10 to 20, and the last at 20 or 30 dollars a-piece.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Among the appropriations of the common council of Boston, is the sum of 73,500 dollars, for the support of public schools.

LAW CASES. Prosecutions for breaches of promise of marriage appear yet to be frequent in the eastern states, but the penalty for such things is rapidly declining. In one case, a lady received 200 dollars as damages, but another got only *twenty-five*.

SILK. The public attention is called, in several places, to the planting of mulberry trees, for the supply of silk-worms and the making of silk. No doubt, this might be made a profitable business in many parts of the United States, and afford a valuable and pleasant employment to thousands of persons who now add nothing to the general wealth of the nation. The silk goods, imported last year, were valued at 7,103,000 dollars, and those exported at 1,816,000—leaving 5,287,000 dollars for the consumption—a large part of which might be saved, and chiefly by the wholesome amusement of children in the country, a few weeks in the year.

THE CREEKS. *Augusta, (Geo.), June 29.* Mr. B. Ames, of New York, formerly a merchant of this place, arrived here two days ago, from Montgomery, in Alabama: he informed us that he passed through what was called the hostile part of the Creek nation, and he remarked that he never saw the Indians more friendly, or apparently more peaceably disposed: he neither saw nor heard any thing like a hostile disposition or unfriendly feeling towards *any one*, during his whole progress through the nation.

We understand that Mr. Burton too, who has lately been from this place to Talahassee, and who returned through the Creek nation with a wagon, reports, also, that he never saw any set of men more obliging or ready to oblige a white man than the Indians are. He seems to have experienced nothing but friendship from them; and he could have had no idea of any thing like a hostile spirit existing in the nation, from any thing he saw or heard of there. [*Chronicle.*]

SNAKES. A copper-snake was killed in the vicinity of the Columbia paper-mill, near Washington City, on Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, about 2 feet 9 inches long, and which contained the astonishing quantity of *sixty-eight* young ones, from one to three and a half inches in length, besides a number of eggs.

"The copper-snake" is as poisonous as any of its species—yet we do not oftentimes hear of persons being bitten by them.

THE NETHERLANDS. Brussels is to be made a seaport by a canal—4,000 men are now employed in digging one from Ghent to Terneuze, and that to Brussels will be begun next year. No less than 800 men are busy in making fascines to stop the stream called Axeloche Gat—said to be one of the boldest and most difficult attempts that has been made in hydraulics.

**CHILI.** The finances of this republic are said to be in a very distressed state, and well they may be—for a considerable part of the old royal plan of monopolies, for the benefit of a few, has been preserved. For instance, one commercial house has the sole right of receiving teas, tobacco, spirituous liquors, &c. For this the house has agreed to pay the interest on the loan of one million, obtained in London in 1823! There are other regulations of trade equally at war with the public interest. Would it be believed that no citizen of the republic of Chili has liberty to raise one stalk of tobacco on his own land! Verily, our South American brethren have yet a great deal to do before they can become free. They are under full dominion of Spanish prejudice and stupidity, though relieved from that of the Spanish crown.

**GREAT NEWS FROM PERU.** The Paris papers state, that about four thousand monks have piously resolved to abandon the poor emancipated people of Peru to all the wretchedness of a free government, and proceed immediately to Spain, carrying with them all their industry and productiveness to enrich that highly favored and prosperous kingdom, and exalt the Spanish name by their knowledge in science and the useful arts. Such are among the evils to Peru that must follow the success of the non-king-loving Bolivar! This army of monks will arrive in Spain in excellent season, to support the pious cause of the wise Ferdinand and his enlightened clergy—who are so nobly struggling to keep the people in the good old way of thinking on religious subjects, for the "Bourbons are restored"—the most Christian and most catholic lines of kings now reign! as is made manifest by the following remarkable instance of the zeal with which the church is supported in Spain:

"The military commission condemned a man to the galleys for ten years for having said that the image of the virgin Mary at Montserat was made of wood. During the trial, the counsel for the prisoner remarked, that there was no more harm in saying that the image of the virgin at Montserat was made of wood, than in saying that her image at Saragossa was made of marble. For this expression he, [the counsel], was sentenced by the commission to six months' imprisonment in a fortress."

But to be serious—though the fact stated in the preceding is given as the truth, we are almost afraid that so great a blessing has not been conferred on Peru, as the abandonment of the country, at once, by four thousand idle, worthless and wicked consumers of the sweat of the people.

**BRITISH COMMERCE.** It may not be unsatisfactory to the public, (says an English paper), to learn, from the following official statement, which has been laid on the table of the house of commons, that the gross amount of the exports, for the last year, has exceeded that of the imports by the sum of twenty-one millions sterling. The balance of trade, being thus decidedly in favor of this country, the existing apprehension of gold being exported, may be safely dismissed:

Year ending 5th January, 1825.

Total official value of imports into Great Britain,	£1,729,495 17 9
Total official value of exports from Great Britain, viz:	
British and Irish produce and manufactures,	£1,718,606 17 6
Foreign and colonial merchandise,	£1,156,665 9 10
	£3,225,272 7 6

A French deputy was severely censured, and I think, somehow punished, not very long ago, for saying that the present king was a man.

**Gold and silver.** An account, (says another paper), has been presented to the house of commons of the quantity of gold and silver exported in the last ten years. The total export has been—

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	ounces.	dwts.	ounces.	dwts.
In 1814	288,121	17	2,699,933	18
1815	346,050	12	6,421,888	01
1816	11,703	2	6,814,083	18
1817	176,423	2	8,322,770	16
1818	137,975	4	17,777,366	11
1819	93,223	2	7,356,086	0
1820	39,570	19	5,550,467	6
1821	13,829	0	4,674,157	17
1822	284,277	16	14,658,251	14
1823	206,475	15	11,724,019	5
1824	1,134,407	13	8,705,977	14

The value of the gold and silver exported in the last year, at the standard prices of those metals, may be taken, in round numbers, at 6,500,000*l.* sterling. Of this large export, the greater part has been to France, viz: Of gold, 967,048 oz.; of silver, 4,083,978 ounces. Holland stands next to France in the quantity of gold—it has received 109,864 ounces, having been sent thither in 1824; Brazil, next in the quantity of silver, 2,314,607 ounces, having been sent thither. It thus appears, that, of the gold exported in the last year, nine-elevenths were sent to France, and one-eleventh to Holland. Of the silver, nearly one-half was sent to France—and the total value sent to that country was about four millions and a half sterling. These accounts do not exhibit the imports, (which are not to be ascertained at the custom-house), but it is quite impossible that any considerable import of specie could have been going on at the time of so large an exportation.

[The imports of the precious metals were, no doubt, greater than the exports, unless they were invested in something more profitable abroad. A country which really has the balance of trade so much in its favor, cannot fail to have enough of the precious metals, representing money.]

**HAYTI.** From the Philadelphia Gazette. A gentleman has furnished us with a statement of the trade of Port-au-Prince, during the last year, from which an idea may be formed of the great and growing importance of the commerce of this island. It will be recollected that there are twelve or thirteen other ports at which foreign vessels are permitted to enter.

The statement is, by no means, full, as no account is taken of lumber, India and European goods, and other articles shipped from America. If these were added together, the total would be 1,200,000 dollars, and, it would be found, that one-third of the receipts, into the treasury, are paid by citizens of the United States. It is proper to observe that much of the coffee exported to France is on American account, and that the Americans are customers of the Haytiens for full one-third of the exportable produce.

Even when there was a discriminating duty of five per cent. in favor of the English, our merchants found a vent in Hayti, for some European and Indian goods; and, during the last year, for domestic cottons. How important must this trade become to both countries, now that the duties are equalized.

Trade of Port-au-Prince, for the year ending Dec. 1824.

American vessels,	131,	Tonnage,	16,537
English,	18,	do.	2,953
Bremen,	6,	do.	638
French,	33,	do.	6,095
	198		26,223

*Importation duties paid.*

America,	\$201,550 45
England,	105,900 99
Bremen,	59,903 13
French, &c.	110,982 52
	\$459,337 08

*Importations from America.*

93,123 barrels flour,	
8,649 do. pork,	
1,257 do. beef,	
5,912 do. fish,	
265,133 lbs. butter, cheese and lard,	
43,955 do. hams and sausages,	
41,262 do. sperm. and tallow candles,	
1,600,147 do. codfish,	
462,560 do. tobacco,	
2,654,603 do. rice,	
812,562 do. soap,	
9,164 gallons oil, linseed and fish,	
57,642 pair shoes,	
7,755 hats,	
Valuation per invoice,	\$501,769 00
Tariff,	\$1,184,358 00

*Importation from other countries.*

	<i>Per invoice.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
England,	\$807,214 00	\$1,239,582 50
Bremen,	216,651 00	308,772 40
French, &c	456,954 80	621,281 00

*Exportation.*

	<i>Coffee.</i>	<i>Cotton.</i>	<i>Logwood.</i>
American	6,508,649	439,184	162,641
English	3,467,042	6,398	72,275
Bremen	1,720,354		51,562
French	7,781,977	425,503	528,551

Total, 19,478,022 lbs. 871,085 821,629

With quantities of cocos, tobacco, mahogany, shell and hides.

*The export duties paid were as follows:*

American	\$242,753 15
English	129,515 84
Bremen	64,507 78
French	302,313 21

Add import duties 739,089 98

Total revenue \$1,197,427 06

St. (Port-au-Prince is the capital of the republic and the place of its greatest trade—but it is probable that the whole revenue derived from imports and exports may be about three millions of dollars. We are not acquainted with the other resources of the government, but they must be very considerable.]

**POST OFFICES.** Since the first day of January last, (says the National Journal), no less than 276 new post offices have been established. Independently of this addition, one of the great western mails, formerly transported but three times a week, has been made a daily mail; and other arrangements, equally valuable, have been made to facilitate the arrivals and departures of the mail in other sections of the union. Yet, notwithstanding these additions to the annual expenditures, the revenue of the post office department, which has for some years past been inadequate to the expenditures, will, this year we understand, in consequence of the new modes of business, introduced by the present postmaster general, be fully equal to the expenses, and will probably somewhat exceed them.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**France.** The receipts of the French treasury, for this year, are estimated at one hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars.

It appears that the duke of Northumberland was specially permitted to address the king of France in English! A precedent for this concession is found in the act of the late king, who permitted Mr. Crawford, when our minister at Paris, to address him in the same language. These are vastly important matters!

The Journal de la Marne says, "Two oxen, destined for the king's table, weigh 6,660 pounds. The largest is 10 feet 6 inches in length, 6 feet in height and 8 feet 8 inches in girth.

The king Charles X, was crowned at Rheims on the 29th May—with great pomp, splendor and magnificence. The "money changer," Rothschild, was in the midst of the "great dignitaries" on this solemn occasion. When matter is wanted to fill up the pages of the *Revue*, we may give a pretty full account of the *fin-crack* doings of the king and the princes, the cardinals and the archbishops, the soldiers and the cooks, the coachmen and the horses. But it may be well to mention *en passant*, that the last did not appear to have much respect for the king and some of his chief officers—for they run away with the carriage of majesty itself, and had nearly dashed it and him to pieces, and they caused several dukes and counts to exhibit specimens of "ground and lofty tumbling," not prescribed in the order of the ceremonies. One thing, however, may be noticed with pleasure, that three ordonnances have been issued which grant an amnesty to many persons who had been condemned, or were fugitives from France, for political offences, and pardon those who were suffering punishment for misdemeanors against the *forest* and *fishing* laws. An amnesty is also granted to deserters from the navy, who shall return within a given time. Many persons engaged in the preparation of fire-works, were killed.

**Netherlands.** A Dutch Jew, named Samuel Bonduy, lately died at Amsterdam, leaving funds to build and equip six ships of the line of 74 guns each; there was found in his house, 44 casks full of coins of all the princes in the world. A month was occupied in taking out and arranging these coins, and eight days in counting them. This man had for a long time followed the armies of France, visited all Europe, Africa and America, and some of the establishments of Asia. He was 96 years of age.

A Brussels Journal announces, that, among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders to the exhibition at Haarlem, there is a piece of cloth which has in its breadth 4,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of thread, imperceptible through its fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

**Spain.** The finances are in such a wretched condition, that Ferdinand had not been able to fit out a minister to attend the coronation of the king of France, or to allow the Spanish ambassador, at Vienna, to follow the emperor of Austria to Milan.

Spain is disturbed by parties of guerillas—the regular troops are as badly paid, clothed and fed as is possible, and are rapidly deserting; they have mutinied on several occasions, and the cry of "live the constitution" is pretty frequently heard. Blood is oftentimes shed, and misery abounds. The wretchedness of the people is seemingly increasing, and would appear nearly to have reached that point at which suffering becomes intolerable. But what the event will be, "no one knoweth."

**Germany.** The Hanoverian government has ordained, that capital convicts shall be executed by the guillotine.

**Turkey and Greece.** We have now more pleasant accounts. Letters from Bitolia and Janina, announce that the Seraskier, Reschid Pacha, experienced a sig-

nal defeat on Easter day, and had retreated to Janina. Smyrna advices state that the Greeks had captured, near Suda, three Turkish vessels laden with ammunition, and several Austrian vessels that were conveying provisions to Patras. Letters from Constantinople announce the death of Abdal Hamed, heir of the Ottoman throne. His brother was also dangerously ill. The Janissaries, who were very desirous of giving the throne to his son, are much grieved at his death, which is attributed to violence.

The Ottoman troops, who were marching for Thesaly, had been suddenly countermanded in consequence of orders from Constantinople.

Extract of a private letter, of the 5th May, from Trieste: "Direct intelligence, of the 11th ult. from Tripolizza, announces the total defeat of the Egyptian troops, under the command of Ibrahim Pacha. The Greeks gained this decisive victory on the 27th of March. The Egyptian expedition is now regarded as having completely failed. Several European officers, in the service of Ibrahim Pacha, were made prisoners, and immediately conducted to Napoli di Romania."

The Greek government has published an official account of the bloody battle fought on the 18th of March, under the walls of Navarin, after which the Egyptians were obliged to retire, with a loss of 1,400 men left on the field. The Greeks lost but a few men, but among them was the last of the sons of Mavromichalis. This family of heroes, which has paid for most of their victories with some of its blood, under the walls of Carystos as well as of Missolonghi and Navarin, reminds us of the deeds of ancient Greece.

There are many reasons to believe that the successes of the Greeks, above spoken of, have really attended them. It is said that Ulysses, who deserted, had been abandoned by all his men, and fled to the mountains. Colcotroni and his associates were yet confined at Hydra. It is supposed that the Albanians, on account of the beheading of some of their chiefs, will make a common cause with the Greeks.

Extract of a private letter of the 18th May, from Smyrna: "Letters from Alexandria announce that the viceroy Mehemet Ali Pacha is preparing a fresh expedition to carry a prompt succor to the Egyptian troops that have disembarked in the Morea, but there is reason to fear that it will arrive too late to extricate Ibrahim Pacha from the wretched situation in which he finds himself. The expedition is to consist of 17,000 men, and be placed under the command of Defterdar Bey, son-in-law of Mehemet Ali. The defeat of Ibrahim, at Navarino, is confirmed from all parts. His loss is very considerable. Soliman Bey is among the slain."

Canada. The right rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D. first "lord bishop of Quebec," died on the 16th June last. He was consecrated in 1793.

Colombia. The brig *Vencedor*, of 14 guns and 160 men, has had an engagement, off Cadiz, with the Spanish brig *Primero de Cataluna*, and sunk her, after an action of ten minutes. Ten or twelve of the crew of the last went to the bottom with her, the rest, 58 in number, were saved by the boats of the *Vencedor*, which was not touched by a single shot. The Colombian privateer *Maria Ysabel*, is also on the Spanish coast, and has made several captures. She took 8,000 dollars, in bullion, out of one vessel. These privateers were to lie off Cadiz, and await the arrival of the Havana fleet.

Peru. A late letter says—"The war in Upper Peru is at length closed, by one of Olaneta's colonels who deserted him, carrying a large part of his force. A battle ensued between them, in which Olaneta was killed, when hostilities terminated. At the time of the action, general Suere was in Olaneta's rear, and had already obtained possession of Potosi, but arrived too late to assist in the action. It is believed

that Olaneta was killed by some of his own party, as he was the first person who fell, at the commencement of the action. The result of this affair must prove of immense benefit to the commerce of this place. Upper Peru is one of the richest provinces in this part of South America, and has always obtained its supplies of merchandise from this port, (Buenos Ayres). It has been closed for nearly 10 years.

Mexico. Several heavy ships have arrived at Tampico, loaded with engineers, miners, machiniers, quicksilver, &c. for working the Mexican mines.

Later—London papers to the 8th June.

Britain. Average price of wheat, May 29, 6s. 10d. Gen. Mina, who has long been sick, has nearly recovered. The Unitarian marriage bill has been rejected in the house of commons, by a majority of four votes. The proposition to grant 200,000*l.* to compensate certain of the people of the U. S. for their slaves deported during the late war, was discussed—but not decided. Mr. O'Connell has made a sort of triumphal entrance into Dublin—he was drawn through the streets amidst the shouts of the multitude. There has been some very heavy failures of persons in the sugar trade in Dublin. Many persons have died of the hydrophobia in England—a horrible death, indeed.

France. We have an account of the return of the king to his capital after his coronation. It was a grand display, and the populace shouted "vive le roi," and so forth.

Spain. As it is notorious that La Serna is in Spain, it is now allowed to say that he was defeated in Peru! An alarm seems to prevail for the safety of Cuba, and there is a talk of sending more troops to that island. The negotiation for a new loan with Holland has been broken off—what can the king give as security for its re-payment? Two frigates have been sent from Cadiz to drive off or capture the Colombian privateer *Maria Ysabel*. Many French soldiers have been murdered in different parts of Spain—the kingdom appears to be ripening for some commotion.

Greece. The total defeat and almost total destruction of the 10,000 Egyptians, who landed in the Morea, seems to be amply confirmed. This is really good news. A large Egyptian fleet has been compelled to return to Alexandria, having suffered much damage by a tempest—the pacha was making great exertions to relieve his son, but it is believed that he is a prisoner to the Greeks. Many Austrian vessels, carrying grain, &c. to the Turks at different places, have been captured by the Greeks. 800 Etolians penetrated the camp of Redschid Pacha, of 12,000 men, in a dark night, and dispersed the barbarians, after a dreadful slaughter of many of them. Candia is possessed by the Egyptians, but a Greek fleet was off the island. Another fleet waits at the Dardanelles the coming out of the Turkish. There is a strong report that eight or ten Egyptian vessels have been captured.

## "Right of Instruction."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

June 4, 1825.

Sir: I have just seen, in the "Register" of the 28th ult. your remarks upon my essays on the "right of instruction." I cannot, in courtesy, do less than thank you for the complimentary part of the notice, and I must be permitted to add, that I am, at least, as well

\*It is stated that after Ibrahim was first defeated with the loss of 1,500 men, he revenged himself by cutting off the hands and ears of many European officers in his service, believing that they had betrayed the confidence reposed. We cannot have much pity for the fate of these profligate creatures, and their mutilation will be a lesson for others.

placed with the kind and argumentative manner of your objections to some of my ideas on the subject of those essays. Permit me to notice one or two of them, and explain the apparent differences between us. I select, as the first and most important, and, perhaps, it is all that requires comment, the second sentence of your second paragraph on the essays: "For, however well satisfied every republican must be, that there are cases and circumstances in which it, (the right of instruction), must necessarily exist, and ought to be exercised—still, there are others in which it would be very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to prescribe the point whereat the right of the constituent should begin and the discretion of the representative should end: For it cannot be proper that the former should force the convictions of the latter, as to what it is his duty to perform, under the special obligations of an oath." Here there is an apparent disagreement, but I think a perfect agreement, between us. I admit the right of persuasive "instruction," in all cases, and you reject that of force, in all cases under the "special obligations of an oath." Now, I am persuaded that all the official acts of a member of congress are acts of duty under the constitution; and, therefore, that each and every one of them, is performed under the special obligation of an oath. For the oath, though general in its terms, is certainly special in its nature, as being applicable to every particular act. Neither the constitution nor the law makes any specification of cases to which it is intended to apply; and I think it would require more casuistry to safely determine upon such cases, than it would subtilty to determine the point whereat "the right of the constituents should begin, and the discretion of the representative end." Is it not better, then, seeing the impossibility for human faculties to determine accurately and safely in either case, to adopt the manifest constitutional meaning in both, and leave the representatives in the free and unbiased use of reason and conscience, in the performance of their constitutional functions; even if it was a matter of constitutional choice, whether they should be so left, as it is not?

Allow me now, if you please, to advert to the word "republican," and endeavor to ascertain its meaning, as used in the above extract. It is said that there are three sorts of mixed "republican" governments: monarchal, aristocratic and democratic; and that they receive one or other of these denominations, just as the principle, to which it applies, is seen to predominate in the composition of the governments.\* Hence

\*For instance—a monarchal republic, is said to be that in which the principle of monarchy prevails—as in some of the colonies amongst us before the revolution; and as in the Canadas now.

An aristocratical republic is said to be that in which the principles of aristocracy prevails—as in Virginia, at this moment; where the right of suffrage, which is at once the constituent quality and the sovereign power of a citizen, is limited to the landed aristocracy of a state: where even the white man, who possesses not the proud distinction of a "free-holder," is compelled to endure the degrading one of a political cypher amongst the agrarian units of the state! It is indeed true, that he is permitted to take the place of an unit amongst, or on the left of, the aristocratical cyphers, for the defence and protection of their persons and properties in war—that he is permitted to pay taxes in support of the government which degrades him to the condition of a slave in time of peace—and that he is represented in congress, according to the constitution of the United States; and so is the wretched African who toils beside him, and, perhaps, under the lash of his whip, in the field of their common master. But neither the one nor the other can elect, or be elected, to any political office in the state.

it is said, that "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," of one sort or other. Now, according to this definition, which is commonly received amongst us, I take it that our general government is that of a federal democratic republic, and that you are a federal democratic "republican"—and, therefore, that the word "republican" was used by you in the democratic sense; and, this being the case, I think it quite reasonable to suppose that "every republican," could not be "well-satisfied" with the right of instruction by the people. For the monarchal and aristocratic "republicans" would be opposed to it, by the nature of their principles; and many of the democratic "republicans" might object to it, as you and I do, in the arbitrary sense, from moral and constitutional considerations.

"The people, undoubtedly, possess the right of self-government;" and it is equally clear to me, that the people should govern by their representatives, according to the constitution and laws of the country. The correctness of this proposition is strikingly exemplified in the unexampled prosperity and happiness of this country, in defiance of the constitutional absurdity in the mode of electing the representatives in the executive and senatorial branches of the government. But whenever the people depart from the constitutional rule of government, and attempt to govern, according to the whims and caprices of their own fickle, and furious, and head-long passions, by the "right of arbitrary instructions," they will rapidly run into confusion, anarchy and ruin—and afford to the world the strongest proof it has ever yet seen, (many as it has seen in the downfalls of other governments), of the lamentable truth of the assertion, that "THE PEOPLE ARE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES."

I am, with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. IV.

"Have the state legislatures the right to instruct the members of the respective states, in the congress of the United States?"

May 10, 1825.

SIN: It may be seen that the right of the people to instruct their representatives in congress, was discussed in my essays of the 19th, 22nd and 25th ult. It may, also, be seen in those essays, that I adverted, occasionally, to the exercise of the right by the state legislatures, as the representatives of the people; and I think it is clearly shown, that neither the people, themselves, nor the state legislatures for them, have even a shadow of right to arbitrarily instruct their representatives in congress. It might not, therefore, at first sight, be thought necessary to trouble you with the discussion of the present question of right. But, this right has been often exercised and never disputed,

How long this foul blotch in the political escutcheon of Virginia, will continue to blemish and canker the political body of the union, is as yet unknown. Many of the wisest and best men in the state are in favor of a constitutional reform—and amongst them is the sage of Monticello, the great and venerable patriarch of democracy, and his illustrious disciples, Madison and Monroe. But there are many in the legislature opposed to it, who are neither the wisest nor the best men in the state—and these have neither talents nor virtues to distinguish them any where: but they are so fond of distinction, that, rather than be without any at all, they cling, with the utmost pertinacity, to that infamous one which deprives their fellow men of their natural and just rights, and sinks them below the level designed for them by their Maker, in the scale of political beings.

A democratic republic, is said to be that in which the democratic principle predominates—as, in Pennsylvania, where all are equal in political rights.

although it is not supported by any provision of the constitution; and is, in my opinion, infinitely more dangerous to the peace and safety of the union, than the pretended right of the people which has just been examined—I have, therefore, thought it worthy of special notice, and of your serious consideration.

The national legislature consists of two distinct branches—the “senate and house of representatives.” It was so formed, because reason and experience taught the people and the framers of the constitution then, as they teach us now, that it would be best to have it so. The reasons for it are so plain, and have been so often mentioned by the writers upon governments, that it is scarcely necessary to repeat them.

The members of the house of representatives, or delegates, as they are called, by way of distinction from the senators, are chosen by the people; and are, therefore, called the *representatives of the people*.

The senators are chosen by the state legislatures; and are, therefore, called the *representatives of the states*. But this is a distinction without a difference. The people are the states and the states are the people. There was no class of separate interests, no orders of distinction to be represented in the senate, any more than in the house of delegates. There was, therefore, no difference in the state of society, at the time of the formation of the constitution, that required or authorized the distinction then taken by Mr. Hamilton, in the nature of our federal representation, and, consequently, there was no reason or occasion for the difference then adopted, in the mode of choosing the senators from that of choosing the delegates: why then were not the senators, as well as the delegates, chosen by the people? It was their right to choose them; and why were they deprived of that right? I am persuaded that no man living can assign a rational motive for it. But if there be one who can, I shall be happy to hear it from him.

The governments of the states, and that of the union, are *the people's governments*. They were formed by the people for their own benefits; they are supported by the people, and ought to be managed by the people and the people alone, by means of the *direct election of all their principal representatives* in the legislative and executive departments of those governments. For the sovereignty of the people consists in the right of suffrage; and the only rational way in which they can exercise the sovereign power of the state, so as to cause their wills to be respected and obeyed in the government, is in the *election, by themselves, of those who represent them in the government*. Now, the senators are the representatives of the people in the national legislature; but these *representatives of the people* are chosen by the legislatures of the

\*I do not think so. I have always thought that the senate was composed of representatives of the *confederation*, each state having an equal weight in that body, to guard its own sovereignty or peculiar interest, and so preserve the union, which was the grand object of the framers of the constitution: the other house was composed of representatives of the *people of the several states*, according to population, and herein it is that their power is felt. The constitution is made up of concessions and compromises, and without them it could not have been made at all. We have no wish to disturb any of them. The operation does not always seem to be consistent with the natural rights of man, because that one person may be invested with as much power as many equally wise and good persons, or one state, with one third or one half less citizens than another state, may have the same number of representatives, or more—but these things will regulate themselves, and there is nothing that can be so valuable to us as the union of the states and the preservation of harmony among the people

states, and the people have no influence or control over them—not even by the miserable pretension of the “right of instruction!” For this is claimed by the *state legislatures*, in virtue of their *right of election*! But a slight examination will shew the absurdity of this claim. The people have, by the constitution, expressly delegated to the state legislatures the right to appoint their senators in congress. But I can see nothing in that instrument to authorize the inference that they intended to give to the legislatures the “right of instruction” also. On the other hand, it is clearly seen, in the provisions of the constitution, that the people have delegated to the senators full powers and authority to legislate for them and in their name, upon all subjects that may constitutionally come before congress, during the term of six years, for which they are elected, without reference to the state legislatures, as to the matter or manner of such legislation, in any case whatever: And this act of delegation, as is clearly shewn in the essay No. 3, on this subject, prohibits to the legislatures, as well as to the people, all manner of right to arbitrarily interfere with, or attempt to control the senators in, the free constitutional exercise of those powers.

But, it is contended, by the advocates of the right, 1st, that the legislatures are the “states in their political capacities; 2nd, that the senators are the representatives of the states in their political capacities; 3rd, that the senators are, therefore, the representatives of the state legislatures, and, consequently, that the legislatures, as *constituents*, have a right to instruct the senators, as their representatives in congress. See the *Federalist*, No. 59, page 372. This, however, is a mere sophism; and was introduced by Mr. Hamilton, who was a lover of distinctions, as the means of laying the foundation of a distinct order in the state. I have already shewn, in this essay, that the right thus assumed, is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution; and to shew that it is equally contrary to the dictates of common sense, it might only be necessary to remark—1st, that there cannot be an effect without a cause; 2nd, that effects are like their causes; 3rd, that there was not a reasonable cause for giving this right of election to the legislatures—and, consequently, that it would be contrary to the rules of common sense to infer a *reasonable* “right of instruction,” from an *unreasonable* right of election. But, for the sake of the argument, I shall examine this assumed right, by another process, in a future essay.

I am, with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

## The Farmington Canal.

FROM A CONNECTICUT PAPER.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the canal, took place on the 4th inst. at Salmon Brook village, in Granby, in the presence of nearly 3,000 people.

The services of the day were commenced with prayer, by the rev. Mr. McLean. The declaration of independence was read by the hon. Timothy Pitkin, and an able oration was delivered by Burrage Beach, esq. After which a procession was formed, under the command of general George Cowles, which moved to the north line of the state of Connecticut, and, being composed chiefly of persons in carriages and on horse-back, extended nearly two miles.

Previous to commencing the excavation, gov. Wolcott delivered the following address:

*Fellow-citizens and friends:* We are assembled, on this anniversary of our national independence, to perform an interesting ceremony. The time, the circumstances and the object of our meeting, are calculated to awaken recollections and to suggest thoughts peculiarly impressive: The noble enterprise of uniting the valley of Connecticut with the city of New

Haven, by a navigable canal, in this day to be commenced. To me has been assigned the high honor of first applying the hand of labor, to a work which is itself magnificent, though, as I believe, but the first of a series of like operations which are to combine the resources of an extensive and flourishing country.

Under the auspices of an honorable association, which has united talents, wealth and perseverance, and confiding in the skill and intelligence which I see assembled around me, I have repaired to this station, here to manifest my conviction, that scientific investigations have already demonstrated that the enterprise is practicable, and my belief, that the requisite labors will be continued, with the characteristic energy of New-England-men, until the design shall be successfully consummated.

It is impossible to entertain doubts on either of these points; for, permit me to inquire, when, on any former occasions, have the enlightened freemen of this region failed to accomplish their deliberate resolutions? or when has their ardor been subdued by obstacles which it was possible to surmount?

Nothing can ever retard the progress of our public improvements, but foreign war, or domestic dissensions. The first is improbable; the last may possibly create some temporary embarrassments: Ignorance may excite prejudices; envy may impute mercenary motives; may create sectional jealousies; array the opposition of imaginary counter-interests, or stimulate individual selfishness to withhold necessary facilities, unless accompanied with exorbitant remunerations for surrendering them.

No sinister events are, however, expected in this quarter; and such have been recited merely as contrasts to the course of conduct which will be here exhibited.

Relying on the efficient aid, the sound sense, and the patriotic views of the people among whom their operations are to be conducted, this association will proceed with ardent hopes and an untiring spirit.

Philosophy has proved that animal vigor and health depend on the constantly reciprocating action of muscles, nerves, veins and arteries: Intellectual excitement is promoted by the activity of social intercourse. This intercourse is elevated and refined as it progresses through populous cities, flourishing towns and prosperous villages, until it vivifies the minutest ramifications of civilized life.

Experience has proved that the interests of science, agriculture, arts, commerce and manufactures are correlative; that they are mutual aids to public industry, and the prosperity and power of states and nations.

The present period appears to be the fulfilment of a divine prediction, that "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

And, while in unison with our countrymen, from Maine to Missouri, we peal anthems of gratulations in honor of the festival which constituted us a great nation, may we not indulge a hope, that this day will also witness the commencement of an equally durable work, which will add to the strength and security of this community, and attach another link to that chain which surrounds and binds together the resources and interests of our beloved country?

With such hopes and feelings, I now proceed to perform the duty which has been assigned to me.

On concluding the address, the governor began the ceremony of digging, in which he was assisted by the president of the canal company.

The business, of course, was concluded in the true American style, by a plentiful participation in the good things of this life. Among many others, the follo-tosts were drunk:

Congress and the state legislatures—May each be confined to constitutional landmarks.

Internal improvements and manufactures—The great sources of national wealth and of real independence.

Gov. Wadsworth—The patron of canals and all public improvements.

De Witt Clinton—First among the foremost in the great work of canals.

The Erie canal—A project bold in conception; in execution the wonder of the world.

The extension of the Farmington canal through the valley of the Connecticut.

American farmers—The mineralogists who find gold at the root of every herb bearing seed—canals will conduct their produce to the mint.

Among the volunteers was the following—Our Moses—Who led the school fund out of Egypt and left it on the top of Nebo.

## Legislature of Georgia.

Message of the governor of the state of Georgia, to the legislature.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 3d June, 1825.

The papers now communicated would have been laid before you as soon as received, but the measures to be taken in carrying into effect the wishes of the president, depending on the arrival of major general Gaines, then daily expected, it was deemed best to withhold them until that arrival, when both the views of the general government, and the measures consequent upon them, could be fully disclosed. It being understood, however, that much public anxiety is manifested for their publication, they are transmitted to you. You will perceive, by those views, that if the general government, assuming the exclusive right to expound and carry into effect the treaty of the Indian Springs, shall persist in giving to it the construction which is to be found in the letter of the secretary of war, and elsewhere, it would have been better for all parties that the treaty had never been concluded; for it is quite obvious to you, that, admitting the power and the construction, the execution of it may be indefinitely postponed at the will of the United States. According to that will, we are not to survey the country, because the hostile Indians who opposed the treaty, have also opposed the survey; they continue to oppose both treaty and survey, and to conduct themselves in the most hostile and offensive manner.—The hostile Indians would prohibit us from passing to and fro through the country, and the prohibition would be equally reasonable; the act of survey, so far as regards the security and peace of the Indians under the treaty, is as innocent as the act of passing to and fro. Whilst, therefore, by the treaty, we have the absolute title to the soil, and the absolute jurisdiction, with the reservation merely of temporary occupation by the Indians, and of power in the United States to protect them in their persons and effects, the right of survey, even when the consent of those who ceded the country is denied to us; and this denial founded on an assertion utterly destitute of truth, viz.—that the troubles in the nation have been caused by the act of this government, which procured the consent to survey the country. In the absence of all other testimony, to show that these troubles had their origin in other, and very different causes, it is sufficient to inquire what assignable connection exists between the survey of the country, and the hostility of the Indians? The survey could neither expedite or retard the removal of the Indians; the Indians were not certain that, even with their consent, the survey would be attempted. Surely, therefore, if this had been the cause of excitement the Indians would have waited the event. It is conceivable that the cession of the lands might have produced hostilities—but failing to do so, it is inconceivable how the consent to survey them, which had no relation to their

erential surrender and abandonment, could produce that effect. The object of the government of Georgia in procuring the consent, was not to settle the country one day sooner than the provisions of the treaty would authorize; but, in surveying the country, to save the time consumed in that operation, to extend its laws over it, and to settle it immediately on the departure of the Indians; and this was of the more importance, because the government was to expect in a short time the arrival of their civil engineer, and as that was to be the field of his first and most interesting operations, it was necessary to place him there under the guardianship and safety of our own laws. But so it happens, that this act of survey, in which no body before ever saw harm or cause of offence, is suddenly magnified into an evil prolific of all other evils, and this merely because the government of the United States is so informed by its agent—that agent who stands conspicuously charged as the prime mover and instigator of them all—who opposed the treaty from the beginning—protested against it to the last, foretold the mischiefs which were to come of it, and is yet the confidential, trusty and impartial witness, upon whose dictum the United States' government accuses the executive government of Georgia. The executive of Georgia will not retort the accusation—it will not say that the government of the United States is responsible, in the sight of heaven and of the world, for the crimes, (if any), committed by the agent—because the government of Georgia is not in the practice of thus treating the government of the United States—but it must be permitted to say, distinctly, that, upon the naked information and advice of the agent, the government of the United States has suffered itself so far to enter into the views, and to adopt the feelings of the agent in relation to the late events connected with the treaty, as to have given already expositions to two of its important articles, most palpably erroneous, and unwarranted by the letter or spirit of either. The one is, of that article which cedes absolutely the territory, and, therefore, of course, cedes the jurisdiction—the other, of that which stipulates the payment of money to the Indians. Of the first, enough has been said for a message; of the second, it is sufficient to say, that the United States' government has given such a construction to this article, that the hostile Indians, those which remain, as well as those which remove, will share equally with the friendly Indians, the money stipulated to be paid by it. The money is not given in consideration of the lands—the consideration of them is other lands, acre for acre, in fee simple—the money is given expressly for improvements abandoned, losses suffered by removal, and to defray the expenses of removal. That portion of the tribe which will not remove, is to share it with that which does remove. This, to be sure, is no concern of ours—but you will see, by the letter of general Chilly McIntosh, that, if this construction is persisted in, the consequences may be of the most deplorable character—a gross breach of treaty on the one side, a consequent refusal to comply on the other. Power enough on the one, to enforce compliance—on the other, weakness, innocence, wretchedness and woes innumerable.

Permit me to add, that there is something strange and inexplicable in this conduct of the general government to the chief magistrate of Georgia. On the 31st day of March last, my application to the Indians for permission to survey the country, and my intention, if that application succeeded, to convene the legislature, were made known to the president. Although one communication at least was subsequently received from the war department, not one word was said in objection to the survey. If any had been made, I would have discussed it calmly and temperately; and if, in the result, I had found myself in the wrong, it would have been a question whether for other objects

an extra session should be called. Now that you are assembled, and in progress upon public affairs of deepest interest, it is attempted most unexpectedly to cross and embarrass you; but the legislature is not to be frightened from its duty by an angry look. I invite you to proceed, therefore, in the course which you have taken, and, keeping strictly on the side of right, and within the pale of the constitution and the laws, you will, under the most adverse circumstances, find the most cheering consolations. You cannot thus proceed without the countenance and support of your constituents, and I doubt not they will be readily yielded. If it be possible, which I do not permit myself to believe, that a certain person, filling a certain station, stands in the way of the peace and harmony which ought ever to subsist between this and the general government, and on this account valuable interests are endangered, that person will retire instantly, and with much more pleasure than he ever occupied that station. G. M. TROUP.

No. 1.

*Correspondence between the special agent of the United States and gov. Troup, at Milledgeville.*

*Milledgeville, Geo. May 31, 1825.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith, despatches from the secretary of war for your excellency, received by me on the 20th instant, at Washington.

I presume you will be informed, by the despatches now handed to you, that I have been appointed, by the president of the United States, to examine into certain implied charges against col. Crowell, the Indian agent, contained in your excellency's letter to the president, of the ——— instant, as well as others of a direct and specific character, made by Chilly McIntosh and other chiefs of the Creek nation, at Washington. To enable me to perform this delicate and responsible trust with effect, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to furnish me with any charges and specifications which you may have to make against the officer referred to, accompanied by any evidence in your excellency's possession relating thereto, or references to the sources whence such evidence may be derived.

Having also instructions to lose no time in an effort to restore the Creek Indians to a state of tranquility, (the president having, in the mean time, as your excellency has been informed, taken prompt and energetic measures to provide against every event or emergency), and knowing the great anxiety of the president of the United States and of the secretary of war, to consult the wishes of the people of Georgia and of your excellency, in relation to the unfortunate disturbances in the Creek nation, I have the honor to request, also, that you will be pleased to favor me with any information or suggestions which may enable me to fulfil, if possible, the object of my visit; assuring you, at the same time, that they shall receive all that respect and attention, to which, coming from so high a source, they will be so justly entitled.

Should your charges against the agent, (or any information which you may be pleased to possess me of), demand it, I have to inform you that I shall exercise a discretionary power vested in me, (unless the excitement among the Indians forbid it), by suspending the agent from all his functions, until the further pleasure of the president be expressed. It will, however, be evident to your excellency, that I should not stand justified in pursuing so decided a course, on slight grounds, towards a gentleman who has heretofore enjoyed the full confidence of the government. The known high sense of justice of your excellency will be satisfied too, should such a report appear necessary, it would be due to colonel Crowell to place him, immediately, in possession of the charges made against him, that he may be enabled to defend him-



self before his government, with as little delay as possible.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be,  
 your excellency's most obedient servant,  
 T. P. ANDREWS, *special agent.*  
*His ex. Geo. M. Troup, governor of Georgia,*  
 Milledgeville, Geo.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
 Milledgeville, 31st May, 1825.

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your communication of this date, I proceeded, in compliance with the wishes of the general government, to charge the agent superintending the affairs of the Creek Indians, with—

1st. Predetermined resolution to prevent the Indians, by all the means in his power, from making any cession of their lands in favor of the Georgians, and this from the most unworthy and most unjustifiable of all motives.

2dly. With advising and instigating in chief the death of McIntosh and his friends.

You are referred to the documents connected with my late message to the legislature, and to the testimony disclosed and to be disclosed, before the committee charged with the investigation of the subject to which they relate, and which are submitted to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 G. M. TROUP.

To major Andrews,  
 Special agent of the U. S. Milledgeville.

No. 2.

Correspondence with the secretary of war.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 18, 1825.

SIR: In answer to your several letters received at this department on the 15th and 17th inst. I am instructed by the president to express his deep regret at the deaths of general McIntosh and the other Creek chiefs, and the shocking circumstances with which they were attended. While your excellency is understood to ascribe the cause of these events to the criminal conduct of the agent, he, by despatches received some few days past, states to this department that your purpose of entering upon and surveying their territory, as made known by your proclamation, had produced in the chiefs, who received it when assembled in general council, for the purpose of receiving their annuity, feelings of melancholy and great distress. Exceptions to your measures were then taken by them: they declared their assent had never been given, and that it had not been asked.— Those exceptions were communicated by the agent in the letter above referred to, together with the request of the chiefs that the government would interpose its authority, and put a stop to the contemplated survey.

Whatever cause may have produced the disturbances and bloodshed which followed so soon upon the breaking up of that council, has now become a matter of very subordinate consideration, compared with the means necessary to be adopted to prevent their repetition. Remote from the theatre of action, with but little information, and that uncertain, (for we have not a word from the agent), as to the extent of the designs of the Indians, or the scale on which their operations will be conducted, the president has deemed it advisable, and has ordered accordingly, general Gaines, distinguished alike for his military skill and for his discretion, now in Georgia, to repair forthwith to Milledgeville, for the purpose of consulting with your excellency on the measures proper to be adopted in reference to the actual posture of affairs on his arrival. To him a discretion has been given, if in his judgment the occasion requires it, to call on you for such portion of the militia of Georgia, to be placed in the service of the United States, as he thinks

necessary; to march, also, such portions of the regular force as may be convenient to the scene of operations, and to take command of the whole. By his instructions, he will be ordered to repel any hostile attempt that may be made by the Indians on the people of Georgia, and to chastise them by measures of retaliation for such attempt, till their sufferings and submission shall entitle them to clemency. If their violence has been limited to their own tribe, the course to be pursued is not without its embarrassments. The government of the United States, since its establishment, has, in no case, it is confidently believed, forcibly interposed in the intestine feuds of the Indians. They have limited their interference to good offices and friendly advice. To depart from this policy, strengthened by time and the approbation of the American people, involves a high and delicate responsibility. On the other hand, to surrender the Indians, friendly to the views of the United States, to the unrestrained ferocity of the hostile party, is too shocking to humanity to permit. Amid these opposing difficulties, the general is instructed to enter the territory of the Creeks, and extend protection to the friendly party, but not commit hostilities on the Indians, unless provoked thereto by acts, on their part, which may justify such hostilities. A special messenger will be despatched to Milledgeville, on Friday, at farthest, with general Gaines' instructions.

The president, not yet being informed of the measures adopted by your excellency, cannot, at this time, take any step thereon. Your promised communication will relieve him from this difficulty, and immediately on its arrival will receive his prompt attention.

I am instructed to say to your excellency, that the president expects, from what has passed, as well as from the now state of feeling among the Indians, that the project of surveying their territory will be abandoned by Georgia, till it can be done consistently with the provisions of the treaty.

From the charges made by your excellency, and the deputation here, against the agent, major Andrews, possessing, from his high character, the full confidence of the executive, has been deputed to the agency to inquire into these charges and to adopt the course, in reference to the agent, which he may deem best calculated to promote the public service.

Major Andrews is the bearer of the despatches to general Gaines, and as he will pass through Milledgeville, if you have any facts calculated to criminate the agent, an opportunity will be furnished your excellency to communicate them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
 JAMES BARBOUR.

*His ex. G. M. Troup, gov. of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
 Milledgeville, June 24, 1825.

SIR: I have received, by major Andrews, your letter of the 18th ultimo. The dispositions manifested by your government to do right in all the matters connected with the subject of my late communication, are only in accordance with my just expectations. I am happy that, in the general, the measures deemed best appear to be appropriate and judicious. Pardon me for making an exception. In searching the archives of your office, you will find, at divers times, and on various occasions, representations made on the conduct of the agent, all or any of which should have disqualified him as a competent witness against the government of the state of Georgia. On the recent one of the ratification of the treaty of the Indian Springs, yourselves pronounced upon that incompetency in terms not to be mistaken. The agent protested against the treaty; the president submitted it to the senate, and the senate ratified it in contempt of that protestation. If a single declaration of the agent

had been accredited, the president would not have submitted it; the senate would not have ratified it. The last of your prominent acts, therefore, in relation to this individual, places him in an attitude before yourselves, which should have decided you to listen with great caution and reserve, to any suggestions of his, connected with any subject whatsoever. Whilst, on the one hand, he presents himself before you as an accuser of the chief of the government of Georgia, and the accusation is neither more or less than the measures taken on his part have been the only existing causes to the mischiefs and crimes perpetrated in the nation; and you, on the other hand, so far sustain him in this position, as not only to receive it willingly, and to specify it distinctly, but to make it the basis of a most erroneous construction of the treaty; and in consequence of that construction, to address to me a most extraordinary request of the president, affecting important interests here, I must pray you to excuse me, when I say to you in answer, that I do not feel myself treated in a very kindly or very generous spirit; and that, if treated in the most kindly and most generous, such an expectation would be pronounced at once as unreasonable on your part, and certainly not to be fulfilled on ours. Is it possible that the president could have consulted the Indian treaty, and compared its provisions with those of the articles of agreement and cession, and at the same time have indulged this expectation? Without troubling you with the argument, permit me to state the fact. By the treaty of the Indian Springs, the Indian claims are extinguished forever. The article is worded in the present tense. On the instant of the ratification, the title and jurisdiction became absolute in Georgia, without any manner of exception or qualification, save the single one which, by the eighth article, gives to the United States the power to protect the Indians in their persons and effects, against assaults upon either, by whites or Indians. For this purpose, your powers are quite ample, and, in proceeding to the survey of the country, you will only find aids and guarantees on the part of this government for the faithful execution of the article. Beyond this you cannot pass. Soil and jurisdiction go together, and if we have not the right of both at this moment, we can never have either by better title. If the absolute property and the absolute jurisdiction have not passed to us, when are they to come? Will you make a formal concession of the latter—when and how? If the jurisdiction be separated from the property, shew the reservation which separates it—it is impossible. You have the same remnant of it in this case, as you have by constitution and treaty in all similar cases, where treaties having guaranteed the rights and privileges of aliens; those rights and privileges find their protection under the supreme law of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the several states. If the president believes that we will postpone the survey of the country to gratify the agent and the hostile Indians, he deceives himself. To these poor deluded men who have been hostile in peace, and hostile in war, and the opponents of the treaty, Georgia could make no appeal. From McIntosh and his friends, who made the treaty, we sought permission to make the survey, and obtained it. Scrupulously regardful of the stipulation of the treaty, we asked them, in substance, if the survey would, in any manner, interfere with their convenience or security, and they answered, No—a ready answer, because the survey would in fact contribute importantly to both.

The frequent recurrence to the conduct of the agent may induce a belief that the influencing motives here are impure or tainted with prejudice—it is not so. As an individual, no angry feelings have been indulged toward him, or any harm desired—as a public officer, the most indignant sentiments have been awakened from the beginning, because, as soon

as I entered upon the duties of this office, it was known to me that he had come to the resolution to prevent the Indians from ceding any lands to Georgia, so long as I continued in it; a resolution so ungenerous and unworthy of any officer, in any station, that I determined to employ all honorable means to effect his removal as absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the state. You ought to have removed him long ago, and thus have spared us all the evils which have followed your omission.

Be pleased to present my respectful compliments to the president, and assure him of my good wishes and regard. The frankness with which it is my duty to communicate with him, can have no tendency to weaken them on my part, or to excite distrust of their sincerity on his. Even upon the subject of intensest interest to us, upon which the opinions of the president are known, many allowances are made for the immeasurable distance which separates us. In treating it, I have used strong language, but he will not on this account believe that I make light of the union. I would offer up my life with pleasure to sustain it for a single day. The fearful consequences, constantly in sight, keep us in a state of agitation and alarm. I strive to stave them off; and it is for this, that language is employed, sickening to the heart and most offensive to a vast portion of the common family. Who can help it when they see wise men engaged in a playfulness and pastime like this, indulging their whims and oddities and phantasies, and causing this union to tremble upon a bauble?

With regard to the expenses attendant on our measures of defence, of which you are instructed to say nothing until those measures are submitted to you in detail, I have to congratulate you and myself that they will be so inconsiderable in amount as not to cause much trouble or anxiety to either of us. Whilst I took the precautionary measures to make safe the women and children upon the frontiers, I remembered very well that we had been pleading at your treasury for thirty years for similar expenses incurred in defending ourselves against the same Indians. I feel much more anxiety about the expenses which may be incurred by the friendly ones, who have sought refuge within our settlements, which they are quite willing to defray from their own scanty means, but which justice and humanity require you to defray for them.

With great consideration and regard,

G. M. TROUP.

*The hon. James Barbour, secretary of war,  
Washington City.*

No. 3.

*Correspondence between the deputation from the Friendly Creeks and the secretary of war, at Washington.*

WASHINGTON, May 17th, 1825.

Sir: A hostile party of Indians, instigated by some enemy of my father, general McIntosh, on the 30th of April last, attacked his house and murdered him and another chief of the Creek nation, Etome Tustunnuggee.

This calamity has fallen upon the family of general McIntosh, from his being the steady friend of the United States and of the civilization of his countrymen. His confidence in the American government, his compliance with its wishes, and his support of its policy and measures for civilizing the Indians and improving their condition, gave his enemies the pretences under which they have excited those hostile feelings to which he has fallen a sacrifice.

His family and friends look with confidence to the justice of the United States government for protection against further hostility, for a just revenge on the ringleaders in this murder; and for the punishment of those by whom it was instigated. We cannot believe that the president will disappoint their

just expectations. If the friends of the United States are not protected, it will be thought safest and most advantageous to be their enemy. This opinion the government is too wise and too just to encourage.

The party which attacked my father's house killed his cattle, and, as far as they could, destroyed all his property. The United States government, which has received so much benefit from the faithful services of general McIntosh, will not, I trust, refuse to indemnify his family for the destruction of their property, when the occasion of its being destroyed is remembered.

I beg the favor of you, sir, to inform me how I shall proceed to obtain a remuneration for the pecuniary loss that has accompanied a much more afflictive injury; an injury which can never be repaired, and will be very inadequately atoned for by the punishment of those who perpetrated or promoted this murderous outrage.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
(Signed) CHILLY MCINTOSH.

To the hon. James Barbour, secretary of war.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 17th May, 1825.

Friend and brother: I have received your letter of this date, communicating the distressing intelligence of the death of your father, and two other chiefs, and the destruction of your father's property. The president deeply sympathizes in the misfortunes of your family, and directs me to say in reply to your request for protection, and for remuneration for the losses they have sustained in the destruction of your father's property, that measures are taken, which it is hoped will secure the first, and the second will be recommended to the favorable consideration of congress. The measures which are adopted, it is hoped, will eventuate in the establishment of peace and the future harmony and prosperity of your people.

I am, respectfully, your friend and brother,  
JAMES BARBOUR.

To Chilly McIntosh.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1825.

Sir: We have come to request our father, the president, to protect us against a hostile party of Indians, as was promised by the commissioners at the treaty of the Indian Springs, when we ceded the lands to the United States.

The commissioners gave us a good talk from our father the president. They told us that you were bound by the compact of 1802, to procure our lands for the state of Georgia. We listened to the talk of our father, and did all he desired. We made a fair treaty for the sale of our lands; which publicly passed the senate, and was ratified by our father the president.

Since then a hostile party has attacked the house of our father, gen. McIntosh, and killed him and Etome Tustunnuggee.

The commissioners told us that you would protect us against any attempt to injure us; and also, that you would send a garrison to Chatahoochie river to prevent any encroachment on our lands, before we removed west of the Mississippi. This never was done, and we did not ask for it, because it was not thought necessary. Now we need assistance, and claim a performance of your promise.

We ask to have revenge for our blood, spilt by a hostile party of Indians; and that the murder of our father, general McIntosh, and Etome Tustunnuggee, may be investigated, and the ringleaders punished.

Without your assistance, we cannot settle our disputes. We ask you to investigate them, and to aid in removing our difficulties.

We now look for your protection, as it was promised by the commissioners. Without it we cannot prepare to go west of the Mississippi. About one thousand troops will be necessary.

If our father, the president, does not protect his red children, we shall be oppressed, and many of us will be killed. We hope he will not deny us his protection, as promised by the commissioners. We have trusted his promise, and think he will not deceive us.

Chilly McIntosh,  
Intallasky McIntosh, his x mark.  
Ben Daulawza, his x mark.  
Jim Daulawza, his x mark.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1825.

Sir: We beg leave to state that the authorized agent of the United States for the Creek nation, col. John Crowell, is not trusted by us; and we do not think ourselves safe in his hands.

Col. Crowell has always been opposed to general McIntosh since 1823, when he tried to have him broke as a chief of the Creek nation, and threatened to destroy his property. He was offended at gen. McIntosh for refusing to give up a man named Stinson, without an order from the head chiefs of the nation. Stinson was afterwards delivered into the agent's custody, and tried for selling goods in the nation without a license, of which he was acquitted by the federal court in Georgia. Col. Crowell was further incensed against general McIntosh, for interfering when Crowell drew a knife and threatened to cut the throat of a man named Cells, who had been adopted by the Creek nation.

Col. Crowell was opposed to the treaty at the Indian Springs, and tried to prevent the Creeks from selling their lands to the United States. He sent William Hamby, United States interpreter, to the council, to say that he wanted to see the chiefs, but was jealous of the commissioners. He told them that they should not give any long answer to the commissioners, but only say "they had no lands to sell." That the commissioners would threaten, but their threats would all end in words, as soon as they heard from the government. Even after the treaty was freely agreed to, he did not cease his opposition. He sent a message by William Hamby, the interpreter, to tell some of the Indians that they should go away across the line that night, or they would be taken and shut up until they signed the treaty. This party went off in the night as they were told. The next morning three men were sent after them to know why they had gone away; they told these men the message they had received from col. Crowell, which was the reason of their going. One of these messengers, Ben Daulawza, is now in Washington.

After col. Crowell returned from Washington, a council of the nation was called; when the broken hour was out, Chilly McIntosh and several of the friends of general McIntosh attended. They called on col. Crowell for rations, which were refused to the friends of general McIntosh, but were furnished by col. Crowell to all others. Within eight days after this council, a hostile party attacked the house of gen. McIntosh, and killed him and Etome Tustunnuggee.

Col. Hawkins and general Mitchell were equal and kind to all the Creek nation, and favored its civilization. Since col. Crowell has been agent, he has been good only for his friends and favorites, and to effect his own purposes.

Now, sir, we beg our father, the president, to send an agent who will be a friend to all the nation equally; and one in whose hands we can feel safe to go west of the Mississippi. If col. Crowell is continued agent, we fear that the friends of general McIntosh will be sacrificed.

Chilly McIntosh,  
Intallasky McIntosh, his x mark.  
Ben Daulawza, his x mark.  
Jim Daulawza, his x mark.

To the hon. James Barbour, secretary of war.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1825.

*Father:* We beg to know from you whether colonel Crowell received the money for the annuity for 1825, stipulated to be paid to the Creek nation by the treaty of the Mineral Springs, in 1821.

Colouel Crowell, at Broken Arrow, informed the council that he had made an arrangement with the government of the United States, that every individual in the nation should receive an equal share of the money which was to be paid under the late treaty. If he did make this arrangement, the party of us going to the western country will not get enough to pay our expenses. If col. Crowell did make this arrangement with you, not one would go to the western country; because they have no money to bear their expenses, and none to pay for their improvements.

We beg also to know if the United States will not pay our expenses here, on the business which has brought us to Washington. It is business in which the United States is concerned equally with the Creek nation.

We beg to be informed to-day what will be done by our father, the president, because we are to leave Washington to-morrow.

Chilly McIntosh,  
Intullaskey McIntosh, his x mark.  
Ben Daulawza, his x mark.  
Jim Daulawza, his x mark.

To the hon. James Barbour, secretary of war.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 17th, 1825.

*Friends and brothers:* I have received your letter of this date, and am directed by the president to convey to you his deep regret at the rupture of the friendly ties which have heretofore bound you together as a nation, and at the calamity which has befallen you in the death of general McIntosh and two other chiefs. General McIntosh was known as the steady friend of the United States and of civilization; and his death is very sensibly felt as a great loss. I am directed to state further, that measures have been taken by the president, which it is hoped will quiet the disturbances which exist among your people, and secure them from future violence.

The charges you make against the agent will be examined into, as will the subject of the recent calamity, generally. Such measures will be taken as may seem best calculated to reconcile existing differences, and to punish such as may appear to have acted in promoting them, and, as it may be within the province of the government to punish. Your expenses, in coming to Washington, on this melancholy occasion, will be paid, on your presenting an approved estimate of them; and your request to have an agent to accompany you, in search of a country for your future residence, is granted.

I am, respectfully, your friend and brother,  
JAMES BARBOUR.

Chilly McIntosh,  
Intullaskey McIntosh, } *Creek Deputation.*  
Ben Daulawza,  
Jim Daulawza, }

## CHRONICLE.

*Mr. Rush,* secretary of the treasury, and his family, have arrived at New York, in the ship York, from London.

*Heat.* On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last, the thermometer, in what seemed to be comparatively cool places, stood at 94 and 95° of Fahrenheit.

*Florida.* Col. Joseph M. White has been elected a delegate in congress from this territory. The votes were, for col. White, 742; col. Gadsden 460; gen. Hernandez 362.

*Died,* at Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. *Thomas Leiper,* esq. in the 80th year of his age—a venerable relict of the revolution, and one of the most useful and patriotic citizens of that place.

—, in Hanover, Virginia, on the 22nd ult. captain *James McDowell,* in his 69th year, an esteemed officer in the revolution. He was exceedingly anxious to witness one more anniversary of his country's independence.

*New York.* Several "cargoes of Philadelphians"—from 3 to 400 in number, were landed at New York, from the steam boats, on the 2nd and 3rd of July—and a large number of the citizens of New York arrived at Philadelphia, on the same days, to spend the 4th of July there.

*Ballooning.* A Mr. Robertson, son of professor Robertson, of Paris, ascended in a balloon from Castle Garden, New-York, on Saturday evening last, in the presence of gen. Lafayette and a vast concourse of people. As he, seemingly, just skimmed over the city, the spectacle was very interesting; after which the balloon rose to a great height, and, in a few minutes, looked like a small black spot. He descended safely on Long Island, about 11 miles from the Garden, to which he returned to show himself to the people, yet waiting to receive him.

*Merchandise* is now imported direct to Buffalo from Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield.

*The safety barge,* Lady Clinton, arrived at New York from Albany, in seventeen hours and forty minutes, with a full complement of passengers. [It was mentioned in our last, that the passage occupied about twenty hours.]

*Fatal duel.* At New-Orleans, lately, a rencontre took place between two Choctaw chiefs, at the basin Corrondelet; one was killed; the other retired with some men of his nation, that he might be shot by them, agreeably to the usages of their nation, which requires that the survivor be buried in the same grave with the person he has killed.

*Burning of an ice house!*—At an early hour on the 8th instant, the extensive ice-house of Mr. Wm. Lee, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. It was a low frame building, more than a hundred feet long, and contained a great quantity of ice. The straw used to cover the ice, took fire accidentally from the flame of a candle.

*A panther* lately attacked a little girl, 12 or 13 years old, in Jackson county, Tennessee. The furious animal was first assailed by a small dog, which only diverted his attention from the girl for a few moments, when another larger dog came up and made battle with him, during which two men arrived and rescued the gallant dog and killed the panther. It is very seldom that this animal attacks a human being.

*Extraordinary animal.* The bones of an animal of an immense size, and which apparently belong to some unknown species, were exhibiting at New Orleans. They were found on a small bayou leading from the Mississippi, about 20 miles below Fort St. Philip, and immediately on the sea shore. The following is the only description given. A horn, 18 feet long, and weighing about 1,000 lbs; a branch of a horn, 9 feet long, weighing 150 lbs; 7 joints of the back bone; 1 joint of the tail; 2 joints of the leg.

*New York, July 11.* On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house, at the corner of Fayette-street and Chatham-square, discovered, at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arched vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. We have not ascertained the amount—reports state from 30, to 50,000 dollars. The building which had stood on this ground it is said, was about 50 years old.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 723]

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

¶ We have, with no small degree of labor and care, compiled a very valuable statistical table, showing, at a single glance, many important things relative to the trade and commerce of the United States. In forming this table the best authorities were consulted, and several deficiencies in the excellent works of Messrs. Pitkin and Saybert have been supplied, from authentic sources,\* and, as the whole has been carefully examined, we can venture to recommend the matter as superior to any of the kind ever before collected and published. The blanks in some of the columns must always remain so—they cannot be filled up. But, ever since the passage of the act of the 10th Feb. 1820, for obtaining correct statements of the foreign commerce of the United States, and so long as that law is continued, there has not been, nor can there be, any difficulty in ascertaining the facts belonging to the different items. Mr. Sanford, the present chancellor of New York, deserves the thanks of the nation for having originated that law.

**HEAT.** The 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. appear to have been three of the hottest days that we have had this season. In Boston, the thermometer, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 3, P. M. of those days, ranged from 95 to 100. The 12th was the hottest: at 11, it was 96, and at noon rose to 100, and remained at 99 until after 4 o'clock. At Providence, R. I. it ranged from 96 to 98½. At New York and Philadelphia, pretty nearly the same, but not quite so high, and in Baltimore it stood at 94 to 97. We speak of places in the shade, and in which there were free currents of air—places that might be sought on account of their comparative coolness! During these three days, 25 or 30 persons died at Boston, in consequence of drinking cold water, and several in Providence, New York and Philadelphia—they were chiefly natives of Ireland; and a great many others narrowly escaped. One physician in Boston was, on the 12th inst. called to visit thirteen persons, attacked from the imprudent use of cold water, three of whom died, and the others were in a doubtful state when he reported the fact. Great numbers of horses have been killed, and it appears that a pond, or small lake, near Providence, was so affected by the heat, as to cause the death of hundreds of perch, pickerel, &c. some of which weighed a pound and a half. Many persons also, exposed to the action of the sun, died of the heat. It is worthy of remark, that the weather was more severe at Boston than at Baltimore, by 3 or 4 degrees of heat.

There were 191 deaths in New York in the week ending on Saturday last—of which thirty-three were in consequence of drinking cold water. This is more than sixty above the usual number.

At Edenton, N. C. on the 9th inst. the thermometer stood at 102, in the shade—at Pen-Yan, N. Y. on the 10th, at 106; at Little Falls, on the 11th, at 101.

The weather, during the present week, has been nearly as hot as in the last. In Baltimore, the thermometer, in the coolest places in the shade, has been generally up to 91 or 92 in the course of the day; in others to 94 and 95; and in many offices, stores and other places in which people transact their ordinary business, from 95 to 100.

**GREECE.** We have glorious accounts from this country—if true. The Egyptian fleet has been anni-

hilated. The brave *Coraris* has been among them with his dreadful fire ships—the Greeks are every where successful. It is even thought that the campaign has already ended! See page 324.

**LAFAYETTE.** The final parting of the general and his friends in New York was very affecting, on Thursday, last week, and especially with his old companions in the revolution, colonels Willeit and Rutgers, with whom he never can expect to meet again, unless beyond the grave. His last visit was to the widow of the late vice president—at whose hospitable mansion he received the first demonstrations of that respect and attention which a great nation has since rendered to him, and he wished it to be the last at which he should be in New York. There is a delicate kindness and consideration in this small incident which shows the noble virtues of the man. And noble he is, though now for an American to call him *mercis*, might appear disrespectful to him! With us he has titles which cast all others in the shade—we call him "the good Lafayette," and the "nation's guest."

The following happy toast was given by his son at Portland—"Yankee doodle—the American tune. The oldest and gayest death-song to despotism."

Colonel McKee has fixed upon township No. 1, joining Tallahassee, as the land granted by congress to general Lafayette. Its worth is estimated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

The general, having stopped to dine with Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, near Bordentown, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last. He was very kindly received and affectionately attended to. The design was to make him master of his own time and place him at home; but the multitude met him on the wharf and accompanied him to his lodgings, when a splendid entertainment was given to him, and the following toast drunk—"the beloved guest of twelve millions of freemen." The general's was as follows: "The great and beautiful city; which first welcomed me as a recruit, and now welcomes me as a veteran."

The *Hall of Independence* was appropriated to the use of the "nation's guest," where he has received visitors every morning. On Monday, he dined with Mr. Rush, the secretary of the treasury, and a select party. He has attended several other dinners, &c. On Monday next he is to be at the house of his friend, Mr. Dupont, on the Brandywine, from whence he will proceed to view the *battle ground* at Chad-Ford, and visit West Chester, Lancaster, &c.—the people of which are "all alive" to greet him. By this it appears that his arrangements will not permit his presence on the proposed celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th September. Indeed, it is said that he then expects to be on his voyage to France.

**BRANDYWINE.** There is much conversation about celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th Sept. next, as a finishing compliment to the "nation's guest," for it was there he first fought and was wounded, in the cause of liberty. It is a very beautiful idea, and, if carried into effect, cannot be without its use to rouse or keep alive a wholesome national feeling. The celebration is to take place on the spot where the battle was fought—and, as I myself was both within the precincts of that bloody field, a few days after the affair took place,

\* Besides, neither of these works reach a later period than 1827.

and narrowly escaped death from a British grenadier, on the day that it happened,\* it would seem that I ought to attend to give an account of the ceremonies, which I will endeavor to do—provided it shall be resolved on so to honor the day and the guest, which, at present, is rather improbable.

**COTTON.** Liverpool papers, of the 6th June, notice a decline in the price of cotton of 1d per lb. The demand was very small—and the supply rapidly increasing.

But later accounts say that cotton has fallen from 2½ to 5d. per lb. viz: Uplands 2½, Orleans and Tennessee 3, Brazils 4, and Egyptian 5d. A greater decline in price is expected. The demand, both in England and France, was very limited. Eighty bales had been sold at Liverpool for 33 cents, for which, a short time before, 40 had been refused. In 12 days, the sales, at Havre, were only 154 bales.

**TOBACCO.** Four hogsheds of tobacco, raised by one planter in Anne Arundle county, Maryland, were sold for about one thousand dollars—one at 20, one at 25, one at 30 and one at 40 dollars per hundred. And another planter of Frederick county, lately sold four hogsheds at 18, four at 30 and one at 45 dollars, per hundred.

**COM. PORTER.** The trial of this gallant officer, on the second charge, still continues. It will, probably, furnish a very voluminous body of matter. We think it best to refrain from saying any thing on the subject until we can better understand the facts that belong to it. It would appear that some important principles are involved in the proceedings, and we shall not fail to state them fully, and fairly, in due season.

**WOOL.** We hear that a much increased attention is paid to the raising of sheep in Vermont and other states, since the duty levied on foreign wool has assured the farmers of stability in the home market; and the quality, as well as the quantity of the article, is rapidly advancing. We are really glad of this—surely, we can furnish ourselves with as good wool as any other country can supply, if the same care is taken with the sheep, and we have so much spare lands that their support, except in the winter season, seems not to cost any thing. Some of the manufacturers are in want of the finest sorts—but others are supplied from their own flocks or those of their neighbors, and there will be an abundance of the material, if the prices paid for it are sufficient to encourage the production of it. And, at a time like the present, when the value of grain is so greatly reduced as no longer to yield a profit to the farmer, it is very important, indeed, that, by furnishing a new commodity, he may not labor altogether in vain.

The following information of the prices at which wool sells at Philadelphia, may be interesting to some of our readers:—Common washed, 34 a 37; half-blood do. 40 a 43; seven-eighths do. do. 47 a 50; full blood. 50 a 55; common unwashed, 25; half blood do. 25 a 30; three-quarters do. do. 30 a 35; seven-eighths do. do. 35 a 37; full blood do. 40.

**SHEEP.** A flock of Saxony sheep, consisting of 81 rams, 57 ewes and 20 lambs, was sold at Boston, last week, for between 25 and 30,000 dollars—or at an average price of about 165 dollars each! One ram was struck off at 450 dollars, three others at 425, &c.

\*A British grenadier, that he might have the glory of killing "two rebels at once," made a lunge at my mother with his bayonet, but was, on the instant, prevented from giving effect to his blow by the violent interposition of one of his comrades—who, as my mother thought, struck him over the face with a sword.

Many of the purchasers were citizens of New York, and every sheep was actually sold. This is encouraging. It is joyful to see the wealthy farmers turning their attention to breeding this valuable animal. The effect must be felt. The nation will be benefited. The sheep have been widely distributed through Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

**SILK.** The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of the culture of the silk, says—Our merchants purchase silks from the French and Chinese and exchange them with the South Americans for gold and silver. Thus far at least, it must be admitted on all hands, the trade is a gainful one to all the country, affording employment to its capital and industry. The trade in silk for home consumption is also a profitable one, the silk being mostly purchased with the produce of our soil. Nevertheless, as it is now reduced to a certainty that the farmers of Pennsylvania cannot, by the cultivation of grain, pay their debts and support their families; it has become absolutely necessary for them to turn part of their attention to some other object, and we know of nothing better calculated to afford them a remuneration than the culture of silk. We wish not to see the foreign trade in this article diminished, for we believe it to be highly advantageous to the country, but we wish to see a domestic trade added thereto, and we believe this can be done, for, as the production of the article increases, its consumption will increase also.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.** Many vessels loaded with slaves still arrive in Cuba. Fuel is added to the flame, and the oppressor will be consumed in the fire of his own making. Who can pity him?

**HAMBURG, S. C.** Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which the enterprising founder of this town, (Mr. Henry Shultz), had to encounter, and several accidental obstructions to its progress, it appears to flourish handsomely, and to grow and increase with considerable rapidity. The mechanics of this town were sufficiently numerous to get up a splendid celebration of the late anniversary, and thus shew that the town is doing well.

**NASHVILLE** is, perhaps, the most flourishing town of the south west. Its rapidly increasing in business, and, of course, in population and wealth. It is the centre point for the rich productions of a large body of as good land as there is in the United States, on which great quantities of cotton and tobacco are cultivated. These are the chief articles for export, and are sent to New Orleans by steam boats, which, for the greater part of the year, approach and lie at the wharves of the town. It is also a very healthy and pleasant place, and must become the depot of the commerce of a very considerable portion of the people of Tennessee, because of its easy communication with the emporium of the regions of the west, by the Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, and soon even with New York, by way of the Mississippi and Ohio, Ohio canal and Lake Erie, the Erie canal and the Hudson, if that market shall be preferred. Cumberland college, a flourishing institution, is located at Nashville.

**THE GREAT CANAL OF OHIO.** The ceremony of breaking ground for this noble work was performed on the Licking Summit on the late anniversary of the

\*The following paragraphs are from the same paper.—The last number of the Chambersburgh Repository contains advertisements of thirty-nine sales by the sheriff—thirteen by adjournment.

The last number of the Adams Sentinel has thirty-two advertisements of a similar nature.

Independence of the United States, by gov. Clinton, of New York, who had been invited for the special purpose. Every house within five miles of the place selected, was filled with people on the day preceding. At 5 o'clock, on the 4th, gov. Clinton, having been met by governor Morrow, of Ohio, and the canal commissioners, arrived at Newark, and was received with a salute. From thence, a procession was formed, which reached the honored spot at half past 11, when several pieces of artillery opened their throats, and thousands shouted, while the light companies in attendance, were firing salutes. The governor passed down the line and received the usual testimonies of respect from the troops. They then mounted a stage, on which several other gentlemen were seated, among them general Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Messrs. Lord and Rathbone, of New York, who took the first loan for making the canal. A prayer was then offered by the rev. Mr. Ahab Jenks, and an oration delivered by Thomas Ewing, esq. "At that part of his discourse," (says the account), in which the orator addressed governor Clinton, on behalf of the people of this state, the universal satisfaction manifested by the audience, discovered how truly and happily their sentiments and feelings had been expressed. After the close of the oration, a short pause of dejected expectation, ensued. Every eye was directed to our distinguished guest, who rose apparently under the influence of much feeling. His first sentences were spoken in a tone so low, that, although the most death-like silence prevailed, they were only heard by those who were so fortunate as to be immediately round the stage. But as he advanced, his voice became loud and distinct, and his manner, in the highest degree, impressive. It was, with difficulty, at different times, during his address, and particularly at that part of it in which he traced the future prosperity of this state, that his delighted audience could restrain the expression of their feelings; and when he closed, it was said the deafening cheers of the thousands around him.

"A grand procession was then formed to move to the spot selected as the place of beginning the canal. A large body of cavalry occupied the front, next came several companies of artillery and light infantry—to these succeeded the civic procession, at the head of which were to be seen governors Clinton and Morrow, general Van Rensselaer, the canal commissioners, and commissioners of the canal fund, followed by a great number of distinguished gentlemen, from every part of the state, and an immense retinue of our citizens; the rear was brought up by other light companies and a detachment of cavalry. Passing out of the grove, in which the previous exercises had been performed, the procession crossed the Newark road, and entered an extensive field on the farm of Mr. Taylor. It was, while passing through this field, that, from an elevated piece of ground, the eye might command, at one view, the whole of the vast concourse. The effect was grand and imposing beyond all description. It was a scene seldom witnessed, and never to be forgotten. The spectacle of a great people, moving slowly and grandly to the commencement of a work, upon the success of which, their future prosperity was staked. Arrived at the appointed spot, the military, in advance, opened to the right and left, and the civic procession passed through them. It was here that the greatest inconvenience was experienced from the press of the crowd. Order was at length restored, and the thousands that could not, from the situation of the ground, see what was passing, waited in breathless anxiety for the signal that was to announce the commencement of the canal."

Spades were now presented to the two governors—they dugged into the earth—the work was begun, the artillery appealed to heaven, as if, were, for the

success of the undertaking, and the thousands present shouted a loud amen!—And, amen, say we.

The multitude then partook of a plentiful repast, handsomely prepared and decorated. After the removal of the cloth, many excellent toasts were drunk, among which were the following:

The day we celebrate—Long may its annual return be echoed by the voice of freemen, and hereafter by the people of this state, as the day of the commencement of the great system of internal improvement.

The man, who, guided by the unerring light of science, with rigorous and firm mind, has led and now leads his countrymen in the splendid career of internal improvement—Our much honored guest.

The last legislature of this state—By their firm and enlightened conduct, already the dawn of commercial prosperity has broken in upon us, and promises speedily to light our way to wealth and happiness.

The state of New York—She has given to the world a practical lesson what freemen can do, when determined to promote their own happiness.

Henry Clay—The early advocate for the recognition of South American independence, and the firm and eloquent supporter of internal improvement.

On the 4th of July, gov. Clinton visited Columbus, the seat of government of the state of Ohio. He was met, five miles off, by gen. Warner and a squadron of cavalry, and received and addressed by governor Morrow, to whom he replied with his usual promptitude and effect—after which he partook of a public dinner, &c. In his reply to the address, Mr. Clinton, (who appears to have examined the plans and surveys of the canal), expressed an opinion, that it might be perfected in five years, and that it would be; and he ventured to add, that, in ten years after it is completed, it will yield an annual revenue of at least a million of dollars—which is entirely probable, when we reflect upon the progress of population and improvement in Ohio, Michigan, &c. The money expended in Ohio, in making the canal, with the accession of persons as mechanics and laborers to be employed in the work, will give a life and spirit to business which few persons have an idea of.

THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD. On the 4th of July, the ceremony of breaking ground for the continuation of the great national road westward of the Ohio, took place at St. Clairsville. This is a noble work, and will, probably, one day, and before many years, extend to the Rocky mountains! A great crowd of people were collected. A prayer was offered up by the reverend Joseph Anderson, the declaration of independence read by Ezek. Ellis, esq. and an oration pronounced by Wilson Shannon, esq. After which an excavation was made and an address delivered by William Hubbard, esq. The company then dined together, Mr. Ruggles, of the senate of the United States, president, and Mr. Patterson, of the house of representatives, vice president. Among the regular toasts drunk were these—

The surprising soldiers of the revolution—Like the venerable oak of the forest, respected for their firmness, strength and age.

The president of the United States—Distinguished for talents, patriotism and devotion to his country.

The heads of departments—Able counsellors and wise politicians. The republic is safe in their hands.

William H. Crawford—The undeviating republican; the able financier; the virtuous, patriotic and enlightened statesman; a star of superior lustre; pure and spotless as light; may the west in sentiments and feelings of gratitude, follow this good and great man in his retirement.

General Andrew Jackson—His fame, in peace and in war, is identified with the prosperity and glory of the nation.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.** The bill which was passed at the session of the legislature last year, for *districting* the state for the election of members of congress, was repealed on the last day of the session just closed, and before it went into operation. It is much to be regretted that the constitution of the United States does not provide some *uniform mode* for the election of members of congress and electors of president.

**MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE.** It is with great pleasure that we notice the following toast, drunk at Boston, by a party of which gov. Stevens was a guest—for it leads us to hope that that strange and unaccountable jealousy, which has been *cultivated* against Baltimore, is passing away. Located as this city is—the natural market of nearly every part of the state, it is *impossible* that its prosperity can be otherwise than beneficial to the state, even though it were not, by its population and wealth, a very essential part of the state:

*The city of Baltimore*—The more we can augment her commerce, her population and her general prosperity, the more copious we make the great reservoir of wealth, that is to be distributed through every section of the state, as the reward of industry and enterprise.

At the same dinner party, the following toast was offered by R. H. Caldwell: The liberty of the press and the liberty of conscience—if the first is a "chartered libertine," the last is an angel with healing in its wings.

**RELIEF.** The following is copied from the Washington (Ky.) Union, of the 29th ult.

*Relief*—The Bank of the Commonwealth was created for the benefit of the people. It is the people's bank, the money made and loaned by it is theirs. The paper of that bank is becoming scarce in circulation, and rising in price rapidly—is it expected or believed that those who borrowed from it, to relieve themselves from the pressure of debt in times of difficulty, when two dollars of the paper was only worth one in specie, will now, when one dollar in specie will only purchase one dollar and fifty cents in the paper, be compelled to pay, dollar for dollar, the sum borrowed of the bank—if so, I pronounce it shaming, and at a heavy premium. Justice forbids it—the spirit of the relief system (from which the country has derived so much benefit) forbids it—and I call upon the friends of the system to rally around it, and boldly to demand a moderate additional emission of the paper of the bank, sufficient to prevent the shavers and money grippers from speculating upon the necessities of the debtors of the bank—it was not created as an instrument of oppression, and the *true friends* of it will not be driven from their stand in its favor. The pretence of winding up, has only been resorted to as a means of conciliating the anti-relief's, and is at best, but a kind of half-way measure. I say therefore speak out boldly, and stick closely together, all you who are really in favor of relief."

The pressure here spoken of is what every thinking man ought to have foreseen, and, no doubt, many have fully apprehended it, and prudently relieved themselves of their debts while the bills of the Bank of the Commonwealth were at their lowest point of depression. The currency has suddenly improved about 50 per cent. compared with specie. This rise in its value is more rapid than the diminution of the circulation should justify—and must be in part brought about by the "shavers and money grippers" spoken of. But these *will* exist and *must* flourish under a paper system, and no sort of legislation, that favors or keeps up that system, can arrest their progress. They will be "in at the death" of it, and "carry off the brush." And the great question as to this matter, seems to rest on the fact, whether it is not

better, at once, to breast the evil as it is, than to protract its existence and so increase the extent of misery that must be suffered? The "winding up" of the bank will have fearful effects on the people—but, as it is well known that every appreciation of the value of money, or what passes for money, presses heavily on debtors (as all depreciations bear upon creditors); it ought to be examined, whether a destruction of the business of the "shavers and money grippers" would not afford greater relief to Kentucky, than the issue of more bills by the Bank of the Commonwealth? I think that it would. And, as the certainly approaching evil can only be delayed, and by delay be increased,—it would appear most wise to encounter and overcome it, with patient industry and unyielding fortitude.

**MICHIGAN.** The *settlers* who have arrived the present season are estimated to amount to four thousand persons. The sum of \$60,310 was received at Detroit for lands sold in that district, since the first of May; and a considerable amount was received at the other land offices.

**THE ANNIVERSARY.** Our eastern brethren oftentimes celebrate the anniversary of our independence, by some spirited act of public utility or benevolence. Sometimes they make or repair a road—or build a house for one of their neighbors, or flock together to accomplish, in one day, the business of his farm, &c. On the 4th inst. the people of Gorham, Me. men, women and children, collected around the ruins of Dr. Dudley Folsom's house, which had lately been destroyed by fire. The men began at 4 o'clock A. M. and labored until 7 P. M. except while they partook of breakfast, dinner and coffee, &c. in the evening, prepared by the villagers, in a handsome style, and with great abundance. More than 250 able-bodied men were engaged in this business, and the day passed over joyously—old age and youth, the veteran leaning on his staff and the airy sylph-like maiden, encouraged them with their smiles, or actively contributed to the comforts of the zealous workmen. Perfect order and harmony was observed, and no other injury was sustained than a small bruise of one finger, during the day!

"The workmen, (says the account), were in the morning divided into parties, and assigned their particular service, each having its master-workman; and every exertion was made, that all hands might be employed.

The timber for the dwelling house, forty feet by thirty-six, two stories, and hipped roof, was taken in the rough, and more than half the work, necessary for its erection, done. The wood-shed, thirty-four by sixteen, and ten foot posts, was framed, raised, boarded and shingled, and the flour laid. Some of the timber for this building was growing in the woods in the morning.

A good barn, thirty-six feet by twenty-four, presented by one of the citizens, was, without previous preparation, moved about 150 rods, placed on the spot, and a cellar under it dug and stoned, and the whole completely underpinned. Two new sills were added to the barn, and the floor framed and laid.

The cellar of the house was cleared of its rubbish, and the walls and underpinning repaired; and twenty feet of the wall laid entirely new.

The corn, potatoes and garden, belonging to the sufferer were hoed, and one or two acres of grass mowed and raked.

On Tuesday, the workmen volunteered their services to finish the framing of the house. They also parted off and finished a granary in the barn, prepared the stalls for horses and cows, and completely underpinned the woodshed. In the afternoon the house was raised. Well done, freemen!



Mr. JOHN H. EATON, a senator of the United States, for the state of Tennessee, was invited to, and partook of, a public dinner, given by the citizens of Franklin, in that state, on the 10th ultimo, at which, among others, the following toasts were drunk—Robert P. Curriu, esq. presiding, and R. C. Foster, esq. vice president:

General Andrew Jackson—Uniting the valor and firmness of the soldier with the wisdom and integrity of the statesman; he stands the living refutation of the doctrine, that, in governments like ours, military chiefs are dangerous.

Heads of departments—No more chief magistrates from among them; the precedent is not a safe one—it threatens danger and disaster to our country and our rights.

The people—It is their right to rule; they should have a watchful eye to their agents—if honest, they will not care to be watched—if dishonest, then do they deserve to be watched.

The press—When free, the sure palladium of liberty—when controlled, the powerful engine of oppression.

The tariff—The only means to secure the nation from foreign influence; its salutary effects are already evinced.

By R. P. Curriu, president—Our guest, the hon. J. H. Eaton: we have seen him in private and public life—in the one, he well deserves our friendship and regard, and undimitted confidence in the other.

By John H. Eaton, esq.—The Polomac and Ohio canal, sanctioned by "the general welfare," it will serve as a connecting link to union, friendship and interest, between the western and Atlantic states.

By Judge Stewart—Amendment of the constitution of the United States, to prevent suspicion in electing the chief magistrats.

By Capt. B. S. Tappan—George Kremer—the faithful and honest representative of the people, who "cries aloud and spares not."

Mr. J. S. JONESON, a senator of the United States from Louisiana, was invited to, and partook of, a public dinner at New Orleans, a short time ago. Among others, the following toasts were drunk:

The president of the United States—His life has been devoted to the service of his country. By distinguished talents he has elevated his character abroad; may he receive the generous confidence of a nation of freemen.

The hon. Josiah S. Johnston—Our respected guest, elevated by this state to the councils of the nation; we have seen him the faithful advocate of its highest interests, and the firm champion of the principles of freedom.

Here Mr. Johnston rose and addressed the company as follows—

"I should be impossible if I did not feel deeply affected by the marks of personal favor with which I am greeted here. The just pride, which the high trust conferred on me inspires, is heightened by the regard and confidence with which I am honored in this liberal and enlightened community. This confidence is the highest reward of my humble labors; it will animate my zeal, through life, to cherish those principles of freedom, with which my name has been associated to-day. If any thing can add to the feeling, which the occasion excites, it is the happy condition and fulfilling destiny of our country—it is to see her unfolding her strength and power, establishing her systems, founding her institutions, and developing the capacities of her government—It is to see the effect of her example in the progress of free principles, and the recognition of free governments, against all the force and combinations of Europe—I congratulate you and the friends of liberty every where upon the issue of the experiment and the result

of the example we have exhibited to the world, anxiously and devoutly hope; that we have illustrated the influence of government upon the happiness of mankind; that we shall furnish perpetual evidence of the practical benefits of free governments and liberal institutions, and leave behind us monuments more glorious and imperishable than the greatest statesmen and conquerors of ancient or modern times.

I sincerely and cordially reciprocate the kind sentiments manifested towards me, and my sensibility is awakened by the recollection of this long, constant and affectionate attachment which has distinguished my intercourse with many of you around this board. I owe you, gentlemen, my thanks for the manner in which you are pleased to announce my humble name. I can only offer you the devotion of my life, to promote your interest and defend your principles."

Mr. Johnston then proposed the following toasts—  
The Mississippi—The commerce that flows on its waters, and the patriotism displayed on its banks.

General Jackson—Louisiana owes him a heavy debt of gratitude, for her altars rescued, and her homes protected from desolation.

The heads of departments—Talents and patriotism to direct our foreign affairs, and to manage our internal concerns.

The government of the United States—It recognizes no legitimacy but the will of the people—no aristocracy but that of talent and integrity.

Druid Chisler—In the magnificence of his plans, and the splendor of their achievement, he has justly acquired the title of benefactor of his country.

These were some of the volunteers—  
By Mr. Boulogny—The constitution; the happiness and prosperity of our country, prove its wisdom.

By Mr. C. Watts—Cuba, the 25th state of the union, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

By Mr. Merrick—General Jackson; his sword is suspended in the temple of glory, let danger come, he will grasp it again.

Mr. OWEN, Philadelphia, July 3. Mr. Robert Owen, from Scotland, in an explanatory discourse, at the Franklin Institute, on Wednesday evening, represented his success to have gone far beyond his calculations. He supposed, that, at least, three years would be required to collect and organize one thousand persons in his Indian settlement; whereas in little more than a month, from the time at which the Harmonians left their village, more than nine hundred individuals were not only voluntary and zealous members of the community, but the whole system, new as it was, was in complete and regular operation. So eager were the applicants, that they begged permission to occupy log huts, which it was not the intention of the overseeing committee to allow to be inhabited, on account of their dilapidated condition. Mr. Owen is now about to return to Europe, and will bring back with him a complete model of his plan. [From Jour.]

PHILADELPHIA. The duties paid by the auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, during the year ending on the first of last month, amounted to \$12,513 30.

Of which sum Samuel Comly paid	\$50,111 38
Joshua Lippincot,	15,404 20
J. Jennings,	13,375 16
John F. Lewis,	10,643 64
Tobias Wagner,	6,451 98

The residue was paid by Messrs. Freeman, Thomas, Wood and Riter 4,411 96

72,313 30

Independently of 14,200 paid for licences, making the receipts from this source of revenue, for the year ending with the 31st May, \$86,513 30.

It is to be borne in mind that a great part of the sales of many auctioneers consist of ships, real estate, household furniture, and other non-dutiable articles.

The increase of duties, during the last six months, is very considerable. The whole amount paid by all the auctioneers in the state, during the year ending November 30th, 1824, was \$8,204 64. Of that sum, about 800 dollars was paid by auctioneers in Pittsburgh, &c. The residue by those in Philadelphia.

An increase of business done by merchants, has, we believe, been proportionate. [*Phil. Gaz.*]

**FRANCE.** The following is the coronation oath, taken by Charles X, when he was crowned at Rheims, on the 29th of May last: "I promise, in the presence of God and my people, to support and to honor our holy religion, as is the duty of every Christian king, and oldest son of the church—to do justice and right to my subjects, and to reign according to the laws of the kingdom and the constitutional charter, which I swear faithfully to perform. So help me God and the holy evangelists."

**AFRICA.** The Ashantees, since their defeat by the British and their allies, have lost the great power which they had theretofore possessed over the neighboring tribes—by some of whom, late subjects of their king, it is probable that they themselves will be subjected; but the war is not yet ended.

"OLD TIMES"—OR SEVENTY YEARS AGO. From the *Trenton Emporium*. The following advertisement is copied from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published in Philadelphia, February 11, 1755, and exhibits the state of the mail facilities, between the cities of Philadelphia and Boston, 70 years ago.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE."

Philadelphia, February 11, 1755.

"It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade, that the mail from Philadelphia to New England, sets out but once a fortnight during the winter season; this is to give notice, that the New England mail will henceforth go once a week the year round; whereby correspondence may be carried on, and answers obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used in the winter to require six weeks."

By command of D. post master general,  
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, comptroller.

**THE BRITISH PRINCES.** The meanness and profligacy of the British Guelphs, are so much beyond any thing that we meet with in decent life, that it is difficult for the mind to grasp the extent of their proceedings. But if the British people are content to labor for the support of this wicked race, (powerful in vice, imbecile in good, and distinguished only for outrages on social order and common honesty), why let them. It is no concern of ours. But as there were many, and yet are some amongst us, who, (through that mighty influence which Great Britain still exerts in the United States by books, conversation and pattern-card visitors, and their dependents and adherents, have something like an idea that these legitimates surpass other men in the great and lofty qualities that adorn human nature, it is well, now and then, to hold them up to detestation, and thereby teach also the youth to hate princes and their priests, because of their crimes, and to regard them as enemies of the human race. By hate, I mean that kind of hatred which we are enjoined to hold against sin.

The duke of York, heir of England's throne, has lately made himself conspicuous by talking about *citizen*, and yet this thing is swindling his tailor out of 12,000 pounds! A pious prince truly—a pillar of the established church, and the glory of the re-

verend bench of bishops! a debauchee and a cheat. It will be recollected that the noble lord Melville stole ten thousand pounds of the public money some years ago; and, when an inquiry was instituted, he nobly said, that his "private honor and personal convenience" would neither permit him to tell what became of the money or to refund it! The royal duke got the cash; and besides, his debts have been several times paid out of the public purse, though his allowance is enormously great. It seems that he is again very poor—and it is made a subject of laughter in parliament, that the heir of the throne, the most exalted peer of the realm, the commander in chief of the army, and a bishop to boot, should defraud a tailor out of more than fifty thousand dollars! But, perhaps, the laugh was at the tailor, that he should have been so great a fool as to have trusted to the honor of a British prince for the payment of so large a debt. The duke cannot be sued and sent to jail, like any other rogue who will not pay his debts, for he is a privileged character; and if the tailor went to take satisfaction on his body with a cow-hide, (as many an American tailor would do, if we had his "royal highness" here, and he was so to conduct himself), the injured man would be found guilty of "high treason."

In a late debate in the British house of commons, on a message from the king for an increased provision, on account of the infant Dutchess of Kent and Duke of Cumberland, sir I. Coffin, in alluding to some observations that had been made respecting the embarrassed circumstances of the duke of York, remarked, that he hoped ministers would soon come down to the house with a message for the payment of his debts. He (sir I. Coffin), knew that his royal highness owed his tailor 12,000*l.* of which he could not get a shilling—(A loud laugh.)

**FURTHER.** On a message from the British king to his parliament, to grant 6,000 pound, per annum, to the infant daughter of the dutchess of Kent, and the same sum to the son, aged six years, of the duke of Cumberland, for their education—a sum considerably exceeding the salary of the president of the United States, a debate was had, in the English house of commons, in which the character of the duke of Cumberland was handled very unceremoniously. No opposition was made to the grant for the dutchess of Kent's child, both because it is nearer in the line of succession to the throne, and because the mother herself seems to be liked; but a division was had on the grant to the young Cumberland, which was carried off by 120 to 97. Of this 120, who voted with the crown, 51 are, according to the list published in the Times, employed in offices under it. Not a single person holding a situation under the government voted against the grant. N. Y. American.

[It is understood that parliament will also be modestly asked to pay the duke of York's debts—so there is some hope that his tailor may not be swindled out of the 12,000*l.* which, his "royal highness" owes the "man of shears."]

**AN EXCELLENT STORY AND A "HAR HIT."** The Martinsburg, (Virginia) Gazette, in allusion to the fretfulness of governor Troup, and the uneasiness given to him by the general government, has the following apposite anecdote:

Most persons have heard of Gabriel Jones—a lawyer, who practised in the county courts of this valley, some half century ago, and bore, in many of them, an almost unbounded influence. On the trial of a case before the court of — county, in which he and the late Mr. H. (then recently come to the bar), were opposed to each other, he was worsted in some of the discussions—became greatly irritated—and outraged all decorum, by cursing and swearing aloud. Mr. H.

after waiting some time in the expectation that the court would take some step for the preservation of its dignity, ventured to suggest to the justices that the respect which they owed to themselves, required of them not to permit such conduct to pass uncondemned. Their worship, thus urged, went into a solemn council upon the matter, the result of which was announced by the presiding justice—"It is the opinion of the court, Mr. H. that you must at plague and vex Mr. Jones, and make him curse and swear to—if you do, we'll put you in the stocks."

**WARE-HOUSED CORN.** Brief extracts from the debates in the British house of commons, on the third reading of the ware-housed corn bill. Mr. *Wade* said, it was impossible to prevent the corn of the United States from being mingled with the Canada corn; and, therefore, on that account, he opposed the further progress of the bill. Mr. *Huskisson* said—He should be quite willing to adopt any method necessary to prevent the fraudulent mixing of the United States corn with the corn of Canada; but he thought such mixtures not likely to be carried extensively into practice, inasmuch as the transportation of corn from that part of the United States where it was usually grown, only to Montreal, amounted to between 20s. and 25s. per quarter. If, upon the average of the next five years, it was found that 100,000 quarters of corn were imported annually from Canada, he should be prepared to suspect that it was not Canada corn, and disposed to adopt methods for the prevention of that fraudulent mixture, which such an average would establish. Mr. *H. Sumner* strongly recommended the right honorable gentleman, (Mr. *Huskisson*), to limit the quantity of Canada corn, which might be introduced in any one year, to 100,000 quarters. Such a security would give great satisfaction to the agriculturists of this country, and remove a great deal of unnecessary alarm. After a variety of remarks on the subject, the chancellor of the exchequer said—If gentlemen would reflect a little on the geographical difficulties which were opposed to such an enterprise, independently of the laws which existed in Canada, against the introduction of American corn, they would see, at once, that their apprehensions were entirely groundless. Sir *L. Canning* said, he was well acquainted with the geographical position of the Canadas, and he felt quite satisfied that it was impossible for the American growers to smuggle their corn into those provinces.

The bill was read a third time.

Mr. *Huskisson* said, that, with a view of removing all cause of alarm, and giving an adequate security against the fraudulent introduction of Canadian wheat, he should propose a clause, by way of rider, that there should be the same certificate of origin as in the case of sugar. This provision, which was found a sufficient security, with respect to cigars, must be still more satisfactory in regard to so bulky an article as corn. With respect to the suggestion of the honorable member, for Barry, (Mr. *Holmes Sumner*), for limiting the quantity to 100,000 quarters, he should have no objection to adopt it, if he thought there was any probability that such a limitation would be necessary. If the increased importation should be so rapid as to give an average of so large an amount for five years, he should then consider that there was some evasion of the law, and the interposition of parliament would, under such circumstances, become necessary. In supporting the high rate of duty, (which prevailed, 10s. per quarter on Canadian corn), Mr. *Huskisson* entered the house that it was not with any view to the revenue, that he adhered to the high rate of duty, but on the grounds of a public policy, which he had already described, and that of protecting the English growers of the ar-

—The corn-ware-housing bill has been virtually rejected by the lords. Mr. *Huskisson*, however, says that he will renew his project. It was opposed by the lords, lest "the Americans should deluge the country with their *fine corn*." The lords have no objection to deluging this country with their *finny catches*; but will not take bread in payment for them.

Now, what more of "free trade" than is exhibited in this proceeding, will any American farmer ask! And yet, stuff like this is eulogized, and in American newspapers!

**MANUFACTURERS OF FRANCE.** M. Ternaut is the greatest woolen manufacturer in France. He has 22 different factories, employs 8,000 men. One branch of his business, which, till his time, was unknown in Europe, is the making of Cashmere shawls. He has imported a number of Thibet and Angola goats, from whose down those celebrated shawls are made. His flock has increased; the climate suits them, their food costs but little, as they are fond of horse chestnuts, weeds and similar trash. He sells 70 or 80 annually. The quantity of down produced by each animal, is not above three ounces and a half. He makes but few shawls from the pure down, but the speculation has succeeded, for the idea is generally received that they are made of the same material as the shawls imported from Cashmere. It is not uncommon to pay from 200 to 450 dollars for a real Cashmere shawl.

About fifteen millions of acres, (more than an eighth part of France), are covered with forests.

Near one third part of the wine made in France costs the makers only two cents per gallon. Laborers, in many parts of the country, can live comfortably for four or five cents a day. In the manufacturing districts, 12 or 14 cents a day are sufficient; in Paris 23 or 24 cents. Wages are low—in the agricultural districts, from 14 to 18 or 20 cents a day; in the manufacturing provinces from 20 to 37 cents—women about one half; at Paris, 45 or 50 cents.

Raw cotton is transported by land from Harve to Alsace, 440 miles, and the manufactured article is sent the same way to Paris, upwards of 400 miles.

**Peary or Excise Tax.** From the *New York American*. In looking over the debates in the British parliament, under date of May 16th, I was surprised to see the following passages:

"Mr. Scarlett moved, for fixing the salaries of chief justices, by the average of the emoluments for the last twenty years."

"The chancellor of the exchequer said, that the plan was not so fair as it appeared to be. Some of the judges in the succession profited largely by the sale of the offices under them; with others, none fell vacant to sell during their whole public life. The present chief justice has as yet made nothing of his offices," &c.

I was aware that this was the fact, but had no idea it would be thus publicly alluded to, without producing severe animadversion. On the contrary, not one of the most rigid of the reformers, not even Mr. Home, made the least remark upon this sale of judicial offices by the chief justices; and although the debate is recorded in one of the most radical of the English journals, the editor does not seem to be aware of there being any impropriety in this system of venality.—What would be said of our chief justice if he were to sell the office of clerk, marshal, tipsstaff and crier of his court, to the highest bidders? T. B.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** A London paper, of the 9th ult. states, that, within a few weeks, there had been exported to the continent, by way of Dover, in gold and silver, upwards of £1,500,000.

The whole mercantile navigation of England is said

to be 5,745,990 tons; that with Canada to 1,330,000 tons, or between a fourth and fifth of the whole. This shows the importance of the colony.

There has been a considerable fall in the British funds—but still the three per cents. were at 89.

Clements, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay, (by verdict against him in the court of the King's Bench), £60, to his next door neighbor, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam-engine employed to work off the newspaper.

Robert Skipper completed, at Southampton, his Herculean task, (the greatest ever undertaken), of walking 52 miles, for 30 successive days.

House of commons—June 3.

Upon the grant of £200,000 to the United States of America—Mr. Bernal wished for some accurate information upon this subject. He had heard that this sum was to be given in lieu of certain slaves taken during the late war; some of whom had been sent to Sierra Leone, and others to Trinidad.

Mr. Herries said, the information of the hon. member was, so far, perfectly correct.

Mr. Bernal said, he had also heard that these slaves were employed at what was called free labor. The sum paid by government for them was £75 each. This was a large sum, and he wished to know what these liberated negroes had done, in the way of labor, to reimburse us for our expenses. He also wished to know what became of them.

Mr. Canning said, he would give the hon. member all the information in his power. The subject alluded to, was the cause of some difference between this country and America, in the convention of 1818. In consequence of the discussion that took place upon that occasion, the matter was referred to a third power, the emperor of Russia, who decided that commissioners should be appointed to value the slaves. This arrangement was carried into effect, and the sum, for which the vote before the house was called for, was awarded by the commissioners. He would admit that it was perfectly natural for the honorable member to ask for information as to the situation of these negroes, and what became of them, but he was equally certain that this consideration had no reference whatever to the vote before the house. As to the original detention of these negroes, it could not, for a moment, be supposed that any British commander could think of restoring them to their owners, or that the government could sanction such restoration. He would again humbly submit to the house, that considerations of this nature formed no part of this discussion. The sum demanded, was the consequence of the contract, entered into with another government, and it was now to be paid in execution of that contract.

Mr. Hume thought the vote should be delayed until the information was given.

Mr. Canning meant to say, that the vote ought to be granted in discharge of a positive contract. He would have no objection to give the information required when he could ascertain the facts.

France. A tremendous fire broke out at Bordeaux on the 2d May, by which property to the value of four millions of francs was consumed, including 2,500 pipes of brandy. About two millions was insured at the different offices.

Netherlands. Captain Tyng, who has arrived at Boston from Holland, passed the grand canal lately cut from the Helder to Amsterdam, and speaks of it in the most favorable terms. Its length is about 72 miles, and its width from 125 to 150 feet. Vessels of common draught can now pass from New Dieppe to the city, in thirty six hours, when formerly they were obliged to unload at the Dieppe, and be subject to great inconveniences and charges.

Spain is greatly convulsed. The constitutionalists show themselves freely in many places. The whole

country is infested with robbers, for—"the Bourbons are restored."

Russia. There lately died at Borowsk, in the government of Kalouga, a merchant named B. Roudakoff. He was aged 89 years, and he had the rare happiness to be surrounded by forty children, of whom twenty one were by his first wife, and nineteen by his third. He had no children by his second wife, with whom he lived nine years. The youngest of his sons was commonly called Athanasius the 40th.

Greece. On the 11th of May, the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favored by a southerly wind, attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself among them and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates—two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and, in this way, fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was, the destruction of more than sixty vessels, burnt, sunk and run ashore! It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighborhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were entirely victorious. More than 3,000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter, of May 30, says—"Official accounts of this event have been published at Hydra."

There is a report that the pacha of Egypt is dead. The traitor Ulysses is said to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The details of the complete defeat of Redschid Pacha are given in the papers—Nectas commanded the Greeks. Many Egyptian vessels with provisions and stores have been captured.

East Indies. The British possessions in India, taken collectively, may be calculated at 553,000 square miles; and including all the recent acquisitions, at 83,900,000 inhabitants. Of these, under the three oldest establishments or presidencies, may be rated for Bengal, 523,000 square miles, and 37,500,000 inhabitants; for Madras, 151,000 square miles and 15,000,000 inhabitants; and for Bombay, 11,000 square miles and 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Chili. A letter from Valparaiso, of March 27th, states, that the government was in a very unsettled state, and that a number of the members of congress were in prison for a conspiracy. They were to be tried by the legislative body. The harvest in Chili was very abundant, and it was supposed there was sufficient wheat for two years consumption, both in Chili and Peru.

Peru. The death of gen. Olaneta and the submission or dispersion of the troops that he had under him, appears to be amply confirmed. Calao is yet to be reduced, and then the southern America will owe no allegiance to Europe.

Colombia. The following are the most prominent acts of the Colombian congress, passed at their last session.

A decree approving the convention, of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the United States—and an act approving the suppression of the slave trade by the same powers. A decree authorizing the executive power to adjust amicably, the demands against Colombia by the United States. A decree prohibiting letters of citizenship to the subjects of all nations at war with the republic. A decree authorizing the establishment of a bank for the purposes of commerce, to be entitled the bank of Venezuela. A decree granting to George Suckley, his heirs and executors, the exclusive privilege of establishing steam boats on the lake Maracaybo and Rio Zulia. A decree appropriating one million of dollars of the recent loan to agricultural purposes. A decree disapproving the treaty of commerce, concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the Mexican nation.

Summary views of the commerce of the United States.

YEARS ending Sept. 30.	EXPORTS.				Whole value of exports of all kinds.			
	COTTON.		TOBACCO.			WHEAT.		OTHERS.
	pounds.	Value—\$.	bbls.	Value—\$.	barrels.	Value—\$.	Value—\$.	Value—\$.
1791	189,316		101,275		619,651		96,960	
1792	158,325		112,429		624,464		141,762	
1793	487,609		59,941		1,034,639		124,511	
1794	1,601,760		76,926		846,010		116,460	
1795	6,256,300		61,050		683,369		139,526	
1796	6,108,726		66,918		725,194		131,059	
1797	3,758,429		58,167		515,653		60,111	
1798	9,349,903		68,667		567,555		125,243	
1799	9,372,363		96,070		519,265		110,599	
1800	17,730,500		78,690		657,052		112,064	
1801	20,911,201		102,368		1,102,411		94,769	
1802	27,501,075	8,250,000	11,721	6,220,000	1,166,345		79,827	19,780,000
1803	31,105,923	7,920,000	86,291	6,209,000	1,311,853	9,316,000	91,623	2,153,000
1804	33,119,641	7,650,000	83,343	6,000,000	816,008	7,100,000	78,282	2,340,000
1805	40,353,491	9,443,000	71,252	6,341,000	777,513	8,325,000	56,830	1,705,000
1806	37,491,252	8,302,000	83,196	6,573,000	782,734	6,667,000	102,627	2,617,000
1807	66,212,737	14,232,000	62,232	5,476,000	1,249,819	10,735,000	94,692	2,507,000
1808	12,064,366	2,221,000	9,576	333,000	263,913	1,936,000	9,281	221,000
1809	43,210,223	8,515,000	53,921	3,774,000	846,247	6,344,000	116,907	2,104,000
1810	93,873,301	15,108,000	84,134	5,048,000	798,431	6,846,000	131,341	2,626,000
1811	62,186,031	9,652,000	53,328	2,150,000	1,445,012	14,662,000	179,356	2,387,000
1812	29,932,544	3,050,000	26,084	1,514,000	1,418,492	13,637,000	72,190	1,644,000
1813	19,599,911	2,324,000	5,314	319,000	1,260,943	13,591,000	120,843	3,021,000
1814	17,506,479	2,683,000	3,125	232,000	193,274	1,734,000	11,476	250,000
1815	62,993,747	17,209,000	85,337	6,235,000	862,739	6,601,912	129,248	2,785,000
1816	81,747,116	24,106,000	89,241	12,809,000	729,053	7,290,520	137,843	3,565,000
1817	85,649,328	22,638,000	62,365	9,320,000	1,479,198	17,751,376	79,296	2,379,800
1818	92,471,178	31,334,253	84,337	9,567,429	1,157,697	11,576,970	62,184	3,267,687
1819	87,997,043	21,081,769	69,437	7,636,970	760,660	6,005,250	76,623	2,183,644
1820	127,860,182	22,306,667	88,940	7,968,604	1,177,039	6,236,664	71,663	1,714,923
1821	124,993,403	20,147,484	66,885	5,648,962	1,056,119	4,299,643	88,221	1,494,509
1822	111,675,098	24,032,028	82,169	6,222,639	825,865	5,103,280	87,049	1,563,452
1823	123,723,270	20,449,320	99,009	6,282,672	758,702	4,962,373	101,333	1,820,983
1824	142,369,668	21,947,401	77,853	4,855,661	996,702	6,739,176	115,290	1,692,382

YEARS ending Sept. 30.	EXPORTS.			WHOLE VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Imports.
	ANIMAL FOOD.	Total of the products of animals.	Total of the products of the forests.	Total of the products of the sea.	Domestic articles.	Foreign articles.	
1791	62,771	27,764					19,012,041
1792	74,638	35,095					20,753,088
1793	73,108	38,563					26,109,572
1794	100,366	49,442					30,026,233
1795	36,149	83,193					47,989,472
1796	22,521	79,891					67,064,097
1797	31,812	40,125					36,850,206
1798	89,000	38,115					61,627,097
1799	91,321	52,268					78,665,322
1800	79,045	55,467					70,971,730
1801	76,331	70,779					91,113,974
1802	61,620	18,289					72,833,166
1803	71,934	96,602	4,135,000	4,850,000	2,635,000		42,205,961
1804	134,696	113,532	4,300,000	4,630,000	3,420,000		41,467,477
1805	110,382	87,925	4,141,300	5,261,000	2,894,000		28,527,097
1806	117,419	36,277	3,214,000	4,861,000	3,116,000		42,385,727
1807	84,209	59,247	3,084,000	5,476,000	2,804,000		48,699,392
1808	20,161	15,476	968,000	1,399,000	832,000		9,433,546
1809	25,569	42,652	1,811,000	4,553,000	1,710,000		31,405,702
1810	47,609	37,209	2,169,000	4,978,000	1,481,000		42,566,676
1811	74,743	37,270	2,866,000	5,286,000	1,413,000		46,294,043
1812	42,797	23,746	1,657,000	2,701,000	835,000		30,032,109
1813	43,741	17,337	1,101,000	1,107,000	304,000		25,008,152
1814	40,297	4,040	492,000	570,000	183,000		6,782,272
1815	15,133	9,073	1,332,000	3,901,000	912,000		45,974,403
1816	33,239	19,240	2,003,000	7,293,000	1,331,000		64,781,896
1817	37,329	11,462	2,068,000	6,484,000	1,671,000		68,315,510
1818	36,315	13,883	1,938,000	6,491,000	2,187,000		73,534,431
1819	34,965	28,173	2,025,000	4,927,000	2,024,000		50,976,538
1820	53,191	44,091	2,447,000	5,304,000	1,511,000		51,683,540
1821	66,627	66,647	2,334,331	3,794,341	1,499,153		43,677,894
1822	97,610	68,352	2,329,303	3,915,642	1,384,339		49,734,079
1823	81,415	58,529	2,461,963	4,488,911	1,658,224		47,165,405
1824	66,074	63,329	2,625,859	4,889,646	1,610,980		50,649,500

## “Right of Instruction.”

Addressed to the Editor of the Register.

ESSAY, NO. V.

May 16th, 1825.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, in the essay of the 10th inst. that I should enter into a further examination of the right, assumed by the legislatures of the states, to instruct the representatives of the people in the senate of the United States; and it is the purpose of this essay to perform that promise. But, to do this, it will be necessary to commence with the premises, from which the conclusion, as to the right, is drawn. And, in the course of the examination, we shall find the root of the evil of “a distinction without a difference,” noticed in the last essay, which was grafted in the constitution, and forms a distinct order in the states, that overshades the sovereignty of the people, in the senate of the United States.

The forms of our government, as well as our laws and customs, are chiefly derived from England. The executive branch of our federal government, for instance, is a modified copy of the *monarchical* branch of the government of England, as our senate and house of delegates are of the houses of lords and commons in the parliament of England. But there is a necessary and important distinction to be taken here, and it should be carefully borne in mind as we proceed in the examination.

In England, the natures of the three branches of the government are relative to the principles of the three distinct orders in society. In England, therefore, the branches in the government are, and may properly be called, orders in the government. They were designed to represent the respective orders, as equi-ponderant powers in the government, and to act as checks and balances to each other, so as to prevent the confusion and disorder that would arise from running into extremes upon the principle of either of the orders in society.

But, in the United States, there were no distinct orders in society to be represented in the government. Therefore, the *branches* in our government, although correspondent to those of the British government in numbers and the qualities of checks and balances, are not and cannot, properly, be called orders in the government. They were each intended to represent the whole body of the people, and to act as checks and balances to each other, in their operations, so as to prevent confusion and disorder by running into extremes, in either branch of the government. For instance—the president represents the body of the people in the executive branch of the government, in the execution of the laws, and in their official intercourse with foreign nations; but he is checked in the most important of his foreign and domestic functions, by the senate, who are associated with him in the executive department, as his constitutional advisers in such cases. The senate are also the representatives of the people in one branch of their legislature; and in this capacity they act, by a negative power, as a check to the hasty, on party, or sectional proceedings in the house of delegates; who are the immediate local and sectional representatives of the people, in the most numerous branch of their legislature. Again, the senate represent the people in the supreme judicial department of the union, as a court for the trial of impeachments, &c. And, finally, each branch has the power to check the others, by the exercise of a constitutional negative upon their proceedings, in all cases wherein they may conceive it to be necessary to the welfare of the union.

Hence it is plain that the character of the executive and senatorial branches of the government, are, as actually, and as necessarily, directly representative of the body of the people as that of the delegates

—that their functions are as vital to the interests and prosperity of the union, as those of the delegates—and, therefore, that the representatives of the people, in the EXECUTIVE AND SENATORIAL BRANCHES, SHOULD BE AS DIRECTLY CHOSEN BY, AND DEPENDENT UPON, THE PEOPLE, as the delegates in congress are; and hence it is plain also, that the right of the legislatures to elect the senators is *unreasonable and improper*—and, consequently, that the “right of instruction,” as derived from the right of election, by the legislature, is also *unreasonable and improper*; as well as unconstitutional, as it is seen to be, in the preceding essay.

The plan of the government was as simple and sublime, and as well calculated for the political redemption of the world, as human ingenuity and wisdom could contrive it. But the scheme has been vitiated and corrupted, by the introduction of *UNNATURAL* and *UNNECESSARY* bodies into the system, that tend to the distemperature and destruction of the union, “as naturally and as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic destroys the human body”—I mean the state legislatures, as senatorial electors, and the electoral colleges, as electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

But Mr. Hamilton has introduced another sophism upon this subject, which it may be proper to notice here. He admits the *election* of the senators, by the state legislatures, to be an evil in the federal system; but says—“it is an evil which could not be avoided, without excluding the states, in their political capacities, wholly from a place in the organization of the national government—if this had been done it would doubtless have been interpreted into an entire dereliction of the federal principle; and would certainly have deprived the state governments of that absolute safeguard which they will enjoy under this provision.”

It would be difficult, I think, to find, in the same space, of any writer, more fictions and absurdities than are crowded into this short extract. Allow me to expose a few of them, in the way of question and answer.

Ques. 1st. What constitutes a state?—Ans. The people, residing within certain geographical limits.

2nd. What constitutes a political state?—Ans. An association of people for the purposes of government.

3rd. What are the political capacities of a state?—Ans. The rights of the people to govern, or to choose those who shall represent them in matters of government.

It follows then, that the legislatures are not “the states in their political capacities,” but merely the representatives of the political capacities of the states, in the choice of their senators. Now, as it is not necessary that the people should be represented in the choice of their senators—so it is not necessary that the senators should be chosen by the legislatures, to give “the states, in their political capacities, a place in the organization of the national government;” but the reverse is true, in the exact proportion of the difference between principals and representatives.

4th. But how would the election of the senators, by the people, have been “a dereliction of the federal principle?” The federal principle is that of a union of the states. Would the states be less in union if the senators were chosen by the people? I can imagine nothing more than the affirmative of this question.

5th. How would the election of the senators, by the people, deprive “the state governments of the absolute safeguard they enjoy,” in the election of senators, by the legislatures? Would the senators be less the representatives of the states, if elected by the people. Would they be less sensible of state rights; of the importance of the state governments, or less watchful and jealous in the defence of them? Neither

of these cases can be rationally presumed, and the argument on the extract would be at an end—but for the inference it authorizes, that the "accrue or re-struction" was contemplated, as the "absolute safeguard," in the case of election of senators by the legislatures; and which, it is probable, Mr. Hamilton would not, by any means, have conceded, in the case of election by the people.

Mr. Hamilton has told us that, "it is certainly true, that the state legislatures, by forbearing the appointment of senators, might destroy the national government." But he well knows how to mark his points and to limit his arguments to his purposes. For, if he had gone but one thought farther, and had demonstrated, with another flourish of his pen, (which was the wand that converted almost every argument "ouch-ered with it, by that great political magician, into whatever shape, or color, or substance, he pleased), as he might easily have done, that there was a *more* dan-gerous *more* danger to the "national government," from the "accrue of instruction," than there was from the right of election, by the legislatures—be, Mr. Hamilton, would have defeated the object of his argu-ment, and would have been disappointed in the estab-lishment of "distinct orders" in the states. For instance—let us suppose that an appropriation is necessary to de-fray the expenses of the government—that the "fac-tious in the legislatures" combine; and that the sen-ators are "instructed;" the bill would be negatived and the national government destroyed! This, and many other equally fatal cases, might have been supposed and demonstrated—but this would have been enough: no lover of the union, no patriot, no rational man, would have yielded, for a moment, to the right of instruction, with the right of election, by the legisla-tures.

I shall continue and conclude this subject in another essay—and further demonstrate the fact, that I am, with great respect,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

### Banks of Massachusetts.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

From the official returns of the banks, for January and June, 1825, we gather the following particulars, viz:

	JAN.	JUN.
The whole amount of bank capital in this state	\$14,435,000	13,300,000
Bills in circulation of the several banks	4,091,361	5,756,864
The total amount of specie in the several banks	1,039,966	1,360,856
Capital stock of the Boston banks	10,300,000	10,050,000
Bills in circulation of the Bos-ton banks	1,918,399	3,333,787
Specie on hand	527,782	856,174
Capital stock of the Salem banks	1,450,000	1,450,000
Bills in circulation	300,295	376,706
Specie on hand	72,964	70,130
The capital stock of the banks out of Boston, in June, 1825, amounted to		\$4,235,000
They had bills in circulation, amounting to		2,172,982
They had specie in their vaults		511,164

All the above calculations are made in round sums, to save the trouble of casing.

The Boston banks had, in June, 1825, bills or notes in circulation, and cash deposited, bearing interest, (we presume at about 4 per cent. per annum), amounting to

\$2,565,994  
 \*In the amount here cast, of bills in circulation, is included the notes of the banks drawing interest at 4 and 5 per cent.

The banks in Boston, which do not issue notes bear-ing interest, are the Massachusetts, Boston, Union, New England and Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

The Boston banks had, in June, 1825, cash deposited, (including all sums whatever, due from the banks not bearing interest—bills in circulation, profits and bal-ances due to other banks excepted), amounting to

\$1,793,011  
 We find by the official return for June, 1825, that the Worcester bank, with a capital of \$500,000, had specie in its vaults amounting to 71,037, being a greater amount than any one of the Boston banks had, the largest being the Union bank, which had 661,715. The Babford Commercial bank had 463,733.

By the official bank returns for June, we find, in many instances, it is impossible to judge of the true state of the banks, they vary so much in the "total amount due to the bank" and the "total amount of the resources of the bank." We will instance a few as a specimen—

	Total amount due from the bank	Total amount of resources of the bank
Reverly,	64,457	163,207
Dedham,	258,376	321,458
Newburyport,	82,166	292,166
Oxford,	7,171	174,669
Pacific,	224,476	324,476
Plymouth,	44,576	144,163
Sunderland,	43,774	91,296
Suffolk,	960,318	984,561
Taunton,	57,395	162,252
Worcester,	105,904	296,420

There are not twenty out of over forty, where the amount due from the bank agrees with the resources of the bank.

Hampshire and Lynn Mechanics' appear not to have made any return. There are about fifty-five banks in Massachusetts, when all get into operation, as several were granted at the last legislature.

We will conclude this article, by stating the amount of specie in the vaults of the Boston banks, at different periods, since the year 1814, viz:

In 1814	\$1,896,000
1816	630,000
1819	641,000
1820	978,000
1821	2,434,000
1822	337,000
1823	522,144
1824	604,538
1825, January;	555,174
1825, June,	527,782

It will be perceived that the Boston banks have not so much in their vaults now, as they had in January last, by the amount of \$327,392!

The Boston Courier gives the following from the official account of the specie in the banks of Boston:

	January, 1825.	June, 1825.
American,	86,328 10	32,509 37
Boston,	46,129 15	23,345 56
City,	110,110 92	14,782 96
Colombian,	23,761 79	24,797 17
Commonwealth,	53,178 75	53,630 93
Eagle,	26,684 65	27,448 26
Globe,	20,116 3	39,341 69
Man. and Mech.	34,342 65	66,851 85
Massachusetts,	51,358 17	36,511 30
New England,	73,403 4	34,384 88
State,	110,785 20	57,757 96
Suffolk,	105,911 82	53,745 18
Union,	103,360 45	61,716 23
Washington,	(new bank),	10,924 10

555,174 52      527,782 79

MAINE BANKS.

	1824.	Jan 1825.	June 1825
Amount of capital stock, actually paid up by 16 banks	1,500,000	1,702,000	1,801,940
Bills in circulation	1,050,000	1,172,197	1,204,113
Amount of all other debts due from the banks	15,459	3,973	2,004
Total amount of debts due to the banks exclusive of deposits in other banks	2,575,459	2,878,170	3,008,057
Specie on hand	211,344	304,800	217,783
Deposites in other banks	282,560	351,236	
Amount of debt due to the banks secured by a pledge of stock therein	634,925	611,943	509,759
The banks in Maine had deposited in the Boston banks	268,576	333,504	377,439

There are 14 banks—no one of which made a dividend of less than 3 per cent. for the last six months—several 3½, one 4, one 4½ and one 5. From the deposits that they have kept up in Boston, it does not appear likely that the late run upon them, by the Boston banks, was a very wise one.

Georgia—the Creeks, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subjoined letter from major Andrews (United States' special agent), is presented to the public, to prevent exaggeration and misrepresentation.

It speaks for itself. The reasons assigned for my temporary suspension from the office of agent, I trust, will be duly understood and appreciated. Indeed, the untiring zeal manifested by gov. Troup in the accomplishment of his purpose, has rarely been equalled and never surpassed;—it stands without a parallel in the annals of persecution. I ask the public and my friends, to suspend any opinion in relation to the subject connected with this suspension, until I can have an opportunity of submitting my defence. Far from seeking any advantage from the locality of my witnesses in the nation, and from my situation as agent—unwilling to be suspected, even by the most prejudiced, of being capable of using any influence which my official station may be supposed to give me—and anxious to disarm my accuser of the slightest pretext for any insinuation of that character, if I had not received maj. Andrew's letter suspending me, during the time of taking the testimony, I should have asked it. I assure my friends and the public, that the investigation will result in the establishment of my innocence of the charges preferred against me by gov. Troup; for, having every confidence in the justice of the government of my country, and its officers appointed to conduct this investigation, and being conscious of the correct intentions by which my official conduct has been influenced—although I may for a season be subject to the inquisitorial proceedings of the governor and legislature of Georgia, and may be compelled, in consequence thereof, to bear the popular odium, yet I feel persuaded that in the enlightened judgment of my countrymen I may safely rely, and from its award I can have nothing to apprehend.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN CROWELL.

Creek agency, June 22.

Creek agency, Flint-river, June 21, 1825.

SIR—You have been advised of the measures heretofore pursued by the president of the United States and of the secretary of war, in relation to the charges, specific and implied, made against you as Indian agent. I have now to inform you that a suspension from the exercise of your functions as Indian agent, (until all the testimony to be collected in the Indian nation has been obtained and examined), has been decided on. Therewith send you a copy of the evidence collected by a committee of the Georgia legislature. Copies of other documents promised me by the governor of Georgia, shall be furnished you as

soon as those documents are received. You will accordingly turn over the agency to the sub-agent, captain Triplett.

In resorting to the discretionary power invested in me by the president, I feel it due to you to state frankly, that this determination does not proceed from any present impression unfavorable to your innocence. I am not at liberty, in my present peculiar situation, to form a settled opinion on the charges made against you, until all the evidence to be collected from every quarter has been received and carefully examined. But I feel it due to you to say, that, so far as I am at liberty to take up a present impression, it is in favor of your integrity and honor; I feel it due to you to make this statement, in consequence of the course (which must be considered an unjust one, if not oppressive), pursued towards you by the authorities of Georgia; my impressions too being chiefly grounded on the ex parte testimony taken against you.

Your suspension is made from courtesy to the authorities of Georgia, who have repeatedly and urgently demanded it, on the ground that it would be impossible to elicit unbiased testimony in the Indian nation whilst you are in the exercise of your functions. It is done too from a desire to do away all pretexts which might otherwise hereafter be seized on to destroy confidence in the results of the examination. The suspension will be withdrawn so soon as those examinations are concluded, should they result in establishing your innocence.

As the object of the general government in this examination is the establishment of truth, it could not but give me pain as its agent to find, that, in taking testimony against you, all the usual prerogatives were lost sight of by Georgia. You were neither "informed of the nature or cause of the accusation," or "confronted with witnesses" against you, nor had you "compulsory process for obtaining witnesses" in your favor! The evidence on which the harshest opinions have been formed and expressed was not only ex parte, but it has been spread before the public in the newspapers before you had been informed of its character, or had an opportunity of making your defence; and public opinion thereby forestalled, before the general government, under which you hold your appointment, has had an opportunity of examining the testimony of either party. The course which you have determined to pursue, as made known to me in the copy of your letter, of the 20th, to the commissioners appointed by the governor of Georgia to take further evidence against you,—in inviting them to be present at the examination of your voluntary witnesses—is of an opposite character, and cannot fail to strengthen the belief of your conscious innocence.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that, in the exalted character of the president of the United States, and of the secretary of war, you have the surest guarantee of a fair trial, and a just decision on it.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
T. P. ANDREWS, special agent.

Col. John Crowell,

The Milledgeville Journal contains the following communication from gov. Troup, to maj. T. Andrews, special agent.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 28th June, 1825.

SIR—I call your attention to a letter purporting to be yours, and addressed to the agent, in extenuation of your conduct for the act of suspension, and published in a paper here of this morning, called the Patriot. If this letter be authentic, you will consider all intercourse between yourself and this government suspended from the moment of the receipt of this.

G. M. TROUP.  
T. P. Andrews, esq. special agent,  
Creek agency.



**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,**  
*Millsville, June 23, 1825.*

SIR: A paper of this morning, printed at this place, containing a letter purporting to be addressed by your special agent to the agent for Indian affairs, in explanation of his conduct in suspending him from his functions, under your instructions, is forwarded for the information of the president. If, in writing such a letter, the special agent has so acted as to find himself within the letter or spirit of those instructions, it is obvious that the question, which he was charged to investigate, had been prejudged at Washington, before his departure from that city, and that, consequently, the government of Georgia can no longer, consistently with its own dignity, hold intercourse with that officer, of which, as you will see by the enclosed letter, he has had due notice.

Respectfully, G. M. TROUP.

*The Hon. James Barbour, secretary of war.*

[FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.]

*July, June 27th, 1825.*

Gentlemen: Having received information that the communication I made you respecting the death of Gen. McIntosh, had hurt the minds of many of my friends, because I asserted that his death was for the breach of a law that he aided in making, you will please to give this a place in your paper, that the authority I had for my assertion may be known. During the sitting of the council at Broken Arrow, last July, I was told by the United States interpreter, that a law making it death for any chief to consent to sell land belonging to the nation, without the consent of the chiefs, was passed, or, as I am now informed, renewed. Shortly after, Chilly McIntosh, son of the general, informed me in my house, where I now live, that there was such a law passed. After the appointment of the treaty, which was held in December last, in conversation with him, he then observed no lands would be sold in consequence (I understood him) of the law. The Little Prince spoke of it in my house as the law of the nation. Some time last August there was a great ball play, (on the Sabbath day), in sight of the mission house; several hundred Indians were said to be present—before the meeting ended, general McIntosh got up in a carriage and proclaimed the law, and that whoever broke it must suffer death. I could have no doubt of the existence of the law, long before the meeting of Fols Cat Springs, and that those who were killed, were killed by order of the chiefs for a violation of that law. Yesterday I attended the council, convened to meet Gen. Gaines and Maj. Andrews, sent by the president of the United States, in answer to the general's inquiry, why general McIntosh was put to death; the chief appointed to speak, informed him of the law proposed many years ago by the general; that it was the law of the nation; that McIntosh broke it, and that the chiefs ordered him to be killed; he observed he understood the agent was charged with his death; he said the agent was innocent; he had nothing to do with it; that the chiefs had it done for breaking the law.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

ISAAC SMITH.

**Army of the United States.**

ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, 11th July, 1825.

**ORDERS:**

The following promotions and appointments in the army of the United States have been made at the war department, since the publication of the order of the 5th of March, 1825.

*Second regiment of artillery.*

Brevet 2d lieutenant John M. Fenton, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

*Third regiment of artillery.*

1st lieutenant Joseph F. Taylor, to be captain 6th July, 1825, vice Stockton, resigned.

2d lieutenant Clifton Wharton, to be 1st lieutenant 6th July, 1825, vice Taylor, promoted.

*Fourth regiment of artillery.*

1st lieutenant John Monroe, to be captain 2d of March, 1825, vice Morris, deceased.

1st lieutenant Jas. Schmuok, to be captain 11th April, 1825, vice Bell, deceased.

2d lieutenant E. R. Albert, to be 1st lieutenant 2d March, vice Monroe, promoted.

2d lieutenant W. W. Wells, to be 1st lieutenant, 11th April, 1825, vice Schmuok, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant John W. Pennington, of the 1st artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Brevet 2d lieutenant W. P. Ingham, of the 2d artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Horatio A. Wilson, of the 2d artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

*First regiment of infantry.*

Brevet major David E. Twigg, captain, to be major 14th May, 1825, vice Whorlesby, deceased.

1st lieutenant W. S. Hickey, to be captain 14th May, 1825, vice Twigg, promoted.

2d lieutenant Jefferson Vail, to be 1st lieutenant 14th May, 1825, vice Hickey, promoted.

2d lieutenant Wm. M. Boyce, to be 1st lieutenant 30th June, 1825, vice Pierce, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Timothy Page, of the 3d infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Elerum Eschus, of the 2d infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

*Fourth regiment of infantry.*

1st lieutenant Jeremiah Yancy, to be captain 31st of May, 1825, vice Duhany, resigned.

2d lieutenant J. E. Triplett, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1825, vice Yancy, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant F. D. Newcomb, of the 2d infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1824.

*Sixth regiment of infantry.*

1st lieutenant Jacob Brown, to be captain 7th of April, 1825, vice Larrabee, resigned.

2d lieutenant David H. Vinton, to be 1st lieutenant 7th April, 1825, vice Brown, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant W. W. Falow, to be 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1824.

*Seventh regiment of infantry.*

Brevet 2d lieutenant Dixon S. Miles, of the 4th infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1824.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Robert Archer, assistant surgeon to be surgeon 9th of May, 1825.

Alfred W. Elwes, Md. to be assistant surgeon 9th of May, 1825.

Robert C. Wood, R. I. to be assistant surgeon 25th of May, 1825.

Lawrence Sprague, Me. to be assistant surgeon 25th of June, 1825.

J. B. F. Russell, lieutenant 2th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 27th of May, 1825.

Anthony Drane, lieutenant 2th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 5th of June, 1825.

Hugh P. Welch, lieutenant 1st artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 12th of June, 1825.

Lewis T. Jamison, 1st lieutenant, to be 2d lieutenant 5th regiment of infantry, 1st of May, 1825.

David Brooks, lieutenant 2d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 6th July, 1825.

H. T. Fulton, lieutenant 1st artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 8th of July, 1825.

Cadets Alexander D. Bushe, Peter McMartin, Alexander H. Bowman, Thomas S. Brown, to be brevet 2d lieutenants corps of engineers, 1st July, 1825.

Cadets Stephen V. H. Ryan, Wm. A. Thierston, Matthew R. E. Harrison, Horatio Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenants 1st regiment of artillery, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets Wm F. Hopkins, Robert Anderson, James R. Irwin, Charles F. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 2d regiment of artillery, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets Daniel S. Donelson, Benjamin Huger, Abbot H. Brisbane, Alexander D. Mackay, Raphael C. Smead, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 3d regiment of artillery, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets Francis Taylor, Joseph W. Harris, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 4th regiment of artillery, 1st July, 1825.

Cadet Osborne Cross, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment of infantry, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets James S. Thompson, Gustavus Dorr, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 2d regiment of infantry, 1st July, 1825.

Cadets Joseph S. Worth, W. R. Montgomery, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 3d regiment of infantry, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets Lawrence F. Carter, Frederick Norcum, Nathaniel H. Street, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 4th regiment of infantry, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets Nathaniel S. Harris, Joseph Bonnell, to be brevet 2d lieutenants 5th regiment of infantry, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets James J. Anderson, Joseph Clay, Samuel R. Aliston, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 6th regiment of infantry, 1st of July, 1825.

Cadets Washington Seawell, George W. Garey, James Engle, to be brevet 2d lieutenants, 7th regiment of infantry, 1st of July, 1825.

The general in chief announces the foregoing promotions and appointments, and directs the officers promoted to report for duty accordingly. Those appointed have received special orders from this office.

By order of major general Brown,

R. JONES, *adjutant general.*

### Opening of the Polish Diet.

On the 13th May the emperor Alexander opened the session of the diet of Poland by the following speech:—

"When four years ago I separated myself from you, lamentable events had produced a general movement in Europe, which threatened to compromise the prosperity of all the nations. I wished to leave to the opinions time to become fixed, and to the passions time to subside. Your third session was deferred; but this delay, I am certain, will possess the happy result of having the better prepared your labors, and it is with real satisfaction, and with those sentiments of attachment of which I have already given you so many proofs, that I find myself in the midst of you.

"In the interval that has elapsed since the last diet, faithful to my duties and to the resolutions which I expressed to you, as soon as I remarked the germ of troubles, I offered opposition to its development. To consolidate my work, ensure its duration, and guarantee to you the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits expected from it, I have added an article to the fundamental law of the kingdom.\* This measure, which removes all necessity of exercising influence in the choice of members of the diet and upon your deliberations, proves the part I take in the consolidation of your constitutional compact. This is the sole object that I proposed to accomplish in adopting this measure, and the Poles, I have the fullest confidence, will know how to appreciate the object and the means I have employed for its accomplishment.

"My minister in the interior will lay before you the picture of the situation of the kingdom, as well as the administrative measures that have been pursued

during four years. You will have the satisfaction of seeing the rapid progress of industry, and to find that if the general prosperity has not yet attained the degree of perfection to which my wishes and the efforts of the government seek to carry it, the cause must be looked for in nothing else than the almost general stagnation of trade in agricultural produce. In other respects the most advantageous results have been obtained. The national debt approaches to its complete acquittal.

"Two conventions have fixed the part of this debt that Austria and Prussia have to support. In a short time a new finance law will regulate the revenue and expenditure of the state. A ruinous deficit had compromised your dearest interests. It has disappeared. The excess of the receipts must be applied scrupulously to the extinction of the national debt.

"The negotiations entered upon with the court of Berlin, to settle the affairs of commerce between Poland and Prussia, have been crowned with the most happy success, by means of a series of regulations, of a frank and amicable nature, which serve as the basis of my relations with my faithful allies. The convention which I have ratified affords easy openings to your commerce abroad. That which you have with Russia acquires daily greater activity and extent. The facilities that have been granted to it are doubly advantageous, both by the mutual welfare of which they favor the progress, and by the new ties which draw the two nations together.

"The debts with which private property is burdened, have, in particular, excited my closest attention. A project for forming an association, *in solido*, of the land owners, will be laid before you. It is the result of opinions which have undergone long discussion in your council of the Palatines.

"Religion, that source of every virtue, that indispensable base of all human institutions, appears to command a revision of a part of your civil code. A commission, chosen from among yourselves, has undertaken this important labor, and the project of the first book, which it has already discussed, will be communicated to you.

"My thoughts will accompany you in the discharge of your functions, and you will find me ever ready to adopt the ameliorations which may be proposed to me; but, at the same time, resolved to reject every species of concession that may be prejudicial to your prosperity.

"Representatives of the kingdom of Poland, may you, being free from all influence, proceed in your deliberations with calmness! The future of your country is in your hands. Consider nothing but its welfare, its real advantage. Render to it all the services that it expects from your assembling together; and second me in the accomplishment of the wishes which I have never ceased to form for it."

### Great Britain and Buenos Ayres.

*Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between H. B. Majesty and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.*

ART. I. There shall be perpetual amity between the dominions and subjects of his majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and their inhabitants.

ART. II. There shall be, between all the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, a reciprocal freedom of commerce; the inhabitants of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories re-

\* The article here referred to, is that by which the publicity of the debates of the diet is prohibited.

spectively; also, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. III. His majesty, the king of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, engages further, that, in all his dominions situated out of Europe, the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding article, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation.

Art. IV. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation, into the territories of his Britannic majesty, of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said United Provinces, of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture, of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories or dominions of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, or of the said United Provinces, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Art. V. No higher or other dues or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbor dues, pilotage, salvage, in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the ports of the said United Provinces, on British vessels, of the burthen of 120 tons, than those payable, in the same ports, by vessels of the said United Provinces, of the same burthen; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories, of the vessels of the United Provinces, of above 120 tons, than shall be payable, in the same ports, on British vessels, of the same burthen.

Art. VI. The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the said United Provinces of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the said United Provinces or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the dominions of his Britannic majesty of any article, of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United Provinces, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the said United Provinces.—The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's dominions, to the said United Provinces, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the said United Provinces, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United Provinces, to his Britannic majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the said United Provinces.

Art. VII. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, with respect to the regulations which may respectively constitute a British vessel, or a vessel of the said United Provinces, it is hereby agreed, that all vessels built in the dominions of his Britannic majesty, and owned, navigated and registered according to

the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British vessels; and that all vessels, built in the territories of the said United Provinces, properly registered, and owned by the citizens thereof, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are citizens of the said United Provinces, shall be considered as vessels of the said United Provinces.

Art. VIII. All merchants, commanders of ships and others, the subjects of his Britannic majesty, shall have the same liberty, in all the territories of the said United Provinces, as the natives thereof, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other person for those purposes, nor to pay them any salary or remuneration, unless they shall choose to employ them; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into, or exported from, the said United Provinces, as they shall see good.

Art. IX. In whatever relates to the loading and unloading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods and effects, the disposal of property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, or exchange, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions, the same privileges, liberties and rights, as the most favored nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher duties or imposts than those which are paid or may be paid by the native subjects or citizens of the power in whose dominions they may be resident. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; neither shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary taxes, under any pretext whatsoever, greater than those that are paid by native subjects or citizens.

Art. X. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

Art. XI. For the better security of commerce between the subjects of his Britannic majesty and the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, it is agreed, that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of retaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the state, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native inhabitants of the state in which such subjects or citizens may reside.

Art. XII. The subjects of his Britannic majesty, residing in the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, shall not be disturbed, persecuted or annoyed, on account of their religion; but they shall have perfect liberty of conscience therein, and to celebrate divine service, either within their own private houses, or in their own particular churches or chapels, which they shall be at liberty to build and maintain in conformity

places, approved of by the government of the said United Provinces. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects of his Britannic majesty who may die in the said United Provinces, in their own burial places, which, in the same manner, they may freely establish and maintain. In the like manner, the citizens of the said United Provinces shall enjoy, within all the dominions of his Britannic majesty, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the system of toleration established in the dominions of his said majesty.

Art. XIII. It shall be free for the subjects of his Britannic majesty, residing in the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to dispose of their property, of every description, by will or testament, as they may judge fit; and, in the event of any British subject dying without such will or testament, in the territories of the said United Provinces, the British consul general, or, in his absence, his representative, shall have the right to nominate curators, to take charge of the property of the deceased, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, without interference, giving convenient notice thereof to the authorities of the country, and reciprocally.

Art. XIV. His Britannic majesty being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the slave trade, the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata engage to co-operate with his Britannic majesty, for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all persons, inhabiting within the said United Provinces, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

Art. XV. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London within four months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Buenos Ayres, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1825.

[L. S.] WOODBINE PARISH, H. M. consul gen.  
[L. S.] MANL. J. GARCIA.

## CHRONICLE.

The president of the United States entered upon the 69th year of his age on the 11th inst.

Achille and Napoleon Murat, sons of the late king of Naples, have made, at Philadelphia, the necessary declaration preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States. It is understood that they will settle in Florida.

Isaac B. Desha. The third trial of Isaac B. Desha, for the murder of Francis Baker, came on in the Harrison circuit court, (Kentucky), on Friday, the 17th ult. On Tuesday following, not one jurymen having been obtained, the trial was postponed until the next court.

It is very possible that twelve persons, suited for jurors, cannot be collected in any county of the state, who have not expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. What is to be done, in this case?

Thompson's Island remains exceedingly unhealthily. The building of the light house was suspended in consequence of it.

The U. S. armory at Springfield, has again been damaged by fire—the loss is estimated at 6 or 7,000 dollars.

Naval Depot. Col. Clinch has received instructions from the adjutant general to remove to cantonment

Clinch, all the troops, military stores, &c. now at Fort St. Carlos de Barancas, at Pensacola; and to deliver up that post as may be directed by the secretary of the navy.

Died, on the 11th ult. in Union district, S. C. gen. Hugh Means, in the 74th year of his age. He was a valuable soldier in the revolution, and much respected at the time of his death.

—, suddenly, at Manchester, Mass. Henry Ward, a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, aged 34; also, in Boston, lieutenant Walter Abbot, who was severely wounded in the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon, and which finally caused his death.

—, at Buenos Ayres, 6th May, captain Joseph Rush, of the Brig Hippomenes. His remains were interred in the Protestant burying ground, attended by the charge des affaires and consul of the United States, and the Americans in that place. It must be gratifying to the friends of civil and religious liberty, that, in that city, once within the grasp of the iron hand of the inquisition, a Protestant funeral is conducted with the same order, decorum and solemnity, as in any part of the world.

—, at Bath, Maine, Levi Patterson, aged 55, of competency. He weighed between 5 and 600 pounds.

A counterfeit of the name of Tees, has been sentenced to twenty-four years confinement in the penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Corn. One dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel was asked for corn, of a very indifferent quality, at Wilmington, N. C. on the 6th of July. There was not a bushel of good corn in the market. At Baltimore, the very best is worth only from 44 to 46 cents per bushel.

North Carolina. A gentleman of Orange county, in this state, has lately emancipated eleven likely slaves, and sent them to Liberia.

Game laws. A person has been prosecuted in King's county, New York, and compelled to pay \$8 40, penalty and costs, for shooting seventeen woodcock, before the first day of July. The offence is in killing the game when supposed not to be in season.

Valuable discovery. Extensive quarries of the stone, producing the first quality of the lime used to make water cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Ulster county, New York.

Porosity of matter. Some years ago, in a voyage to South Africa, two empty spherical bottles, hermetically sealed, were, with the help of leads, sunk 200 fathoms into the sea. Ten men were a quarter of an hour raising them. At that depth the pressure was equal to 36 atmospheres nearly, (the weight of an atmosphere 15 lbs. on a square inch, or 2,100 lbs. on a square foot); and they were found to be full of water.

Cincinnati, July 2. An association has been formed in this city, for the purpose of establishing another community, upon Mr. Owen's principles, though with some slight variations in the details of its plan. They have purchased the site for their establishment, consisting of about 800 acres, at the Yellow Springs, Green county, near the head waters of the Little Miami, about 65 miles northeast of this city, and are preparing to commence their operations immediately, by the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of visitors to this favorite watering place. We regret to find, from their advertisement, that the contemplated improvement will preclude the practicability of accommodating visitors this season. It is also understood that this community has in view the establishment of several manufactories, for which the water power in the vicinity of the spring will afford favorable sites.—Lit. Gazette.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 22—VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 30, 1825.

[VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 724

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION." My unknown correspondent has now concluded his series of essays on the "right of instruction;" and, so far as my opinion goes, they abound with as strong and able arguments as I have ever seen on this interesting and important subject; and there is a clearness and closeness of reasoning in them that cannot fail of commanding the respect even of those who may not subscribe, in *extenso*, to the doctrines maintained: but some of the chief points, being based on a rock, the sovereignty of the people, are irresistibly powerful. Yet, as I have said before, I still think, that the "right of instruction" exists in the *people*, in all ordinary cases, meaning those in which the obligation of the representative to the tenor of his oath may not be immediately affected, or as to matters of *opinion*; but the representative has also the *right of inquiry*, and of judging for himself what *really* is the will of his constituents, being responsible to them for the result of that inquiry and judgment.

Mainly discussions like these always do good. "Differences of opinion are not always differences of principle," and "free investigation is the shield of truth;" and, under the impression of these facts, I shall recur to the subject at some early day, and also "express my opinions" upon it.

COM. PORTER. The trial of this distinguished officer is not yet finished. A great deal of time has been consumed in the examination of papers, and the settlement of many litigated points. The proceedings promise to be very important in the establishment of many principles, for the rule and government of courts martial; for a number of new questions appear to have come up for consideration.

Faintly advised as we are of the facts, we do not wish to occupy much space with accounts of this trial at present, but there are two recent occurrences that it seems proper to notice. Certain private letters between Mr. Monroe and com. Porter have been brought into court, but we do not recollect to have observed that they were acted upon, and we hope that they may not be, unless, indeed, to develop something very important: the other is, that Mr. Seaton,

\*Since this paper was "made up" for the press, we observe that, in Thursday's proceedings of the court martial, these letters, with replies to certain interrogatories proposed to Mr. Monroe, have been read. We now can only briefly notice the substance of them. On the 10th March 1825, com. Porter wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe requesting permission to pay his respects to him—Mr. Monroe declined the visit, lest it might be attributed to a desire to influence the conduct of the new executive as to the Foxardo affair.

By the answers to the interrogatories, it would seem that Mr. Monroe goes into a full narration of the reasons that induced the recall of com. P. It appears, also, that the com. left his station and returned in June 1824, without leave, or without advice to the government on the subject—that for this, the president, with all possible delicacy, had it intimated to him that a visit from him, (the com.) would not be acceptable—and that a visit did not take place; that thereafter, in October, the com. was formally ordered to his station, to which he replied by a note thought exceptional—but that he finally proceeded to the West Indies, and was recalled on account of the Foxardo affair—and farther, that the secretary of the

one of the editors of the "National Intelligencer," was called up by the court to name the person on whose authority a certain statement had been made in that paper. For the honor of his profession, and in accordance with a sound editorial principle, he declined—there was something said about coercing him, and the court was about to be cleared for the purpose of devising the means, when commodore Porter stepped forward and admitted that he himself had published the correspondence, and said that he would have freely avowed it, if he had been called on instead of the editors.

GEN. LAFAYETTE arrived at Wilmington, Del. on Monday last, and, after visiting some of his acquaintances and dining with his masonic brethren, at their hall, departed for the seat of his friend Dupont, on the Brandywine—where, if he ever before was on the spot, he will observe as much *improvement* as any other part of the United States can exhibit; for there is the largest powder manufactory in the world, with a very fine woollen manufactory, cotton mill, tannery, &c. &c. and there are pretty large and rich fields and fine orchards, &c. where a rabbit could not have made his way, a few years ago, so rude and rough was the country. The general visited the battle ground at Chadd's Ford, on Tuesday, and would thence proceed to West Chester, Lancaster, &c.—He is expected in Baltimore this evening, (Friday.)

A Philadelphia paper says—gen. Lafayette's claims, under the late law of indemnity, for confiscated property during the French revolution, amount, it is said, to six hundred thousand francs—Should he receive that sum, about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provision), it will make a considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it. It is understood that he does not go to France for a permanent residence there, but intends to return again to the United States.

HAYTI. We are advised of a very important event:—a recognition of the independence of Hayti by France, see page 351. The French government has acted most wisely in this transaction, in giving up a claim which all the power that even Napoleon himself ever possessed could not have realized, for the sum of 150 millions of francs, to be paid by the government of Hayti, and the payment only of half duties for the French trade, by French subjects, for the space of six years. This will go far to give to France a monopoly of the trade of the island, and yield many millions more of profit to her people; and besides, it will establish commercial connections which, if properly managed, will last for many years. The new king or his ministers have shown a degree of wisdom and foresight in this business that we did not expect of them, and they have also preserved their principle, as to "legitimacy"—for though one anointed with the "holy oil!" cannot be rightfully divested of any part of his sovereignty, let him be ever so great a tyrant, knave or fool,—still he may give it up as of his own motion! The "Spanish" part of the island is not included in this acknowledgment; but the

nary, instead of having shown a hostile feeling to the commodore, had exhibited a feeling directly the reverse of hostile, &c. This is the substance of what is stated in the "National Journal."

Haytiens can easily force an act of favor from Ferdinand, when they please—at least so long as Cuba acknowledges allegiance to Spain. There were great rejoicings at Port au Prince in consequence of this event, and the ports, of what was the "French" part of the island, are to be thrown open to the flags of all nations. The French, probably to give dignity to the mission, sent a large fleet to escort their ambassador to Hayti, as will be seen in the account.

The acknowledged independence of Hayti, by France, will be immediately followed by that of Great Britain and other powers. What ought the United States to do? If a minister were now to arrive from that republic, could we refuse to receive him? Our trade with Hayti has been of more value to us than the joint trade with many nations—and our interest demands what justice should require us to do. It will clash with the feelings and prejudices of many among us, but we cannot arrest the progress of this republic or change its location, and must yield to circumstances. There is no middle course left between peace and war; and, by the last, there will be every thing to lose and nothing to gain, as well as it may regard our commerce abroad as our safety at home. We would that this great nation of blacks was placed elsewhere—we would that it was further removed from the southern parts of the United States; but this is only an empty desire, and we should rather look towards an extension of the sovereignty of the colored people of the West Indies, than hope for a diminution of their power. The first is probable, if not certain—the last cannot be anticipated even by the most sanguine. It will grow and increase; and the climate and soil of Hayti have made the people invincible, as to foreign nations, if they remain united and faithful to themselves; and why they should not, we cannot conjecture.

It is said that the purchase money to France will be easily paid, for that a large part of it was already in hand, waiting for the purpose.

**THE GREEKS.** Our readers are referred, with great pleasure indeed, to pages 344 and 349, for news from the Greeks! What a terrible disaster has befallen the Egyptians! Canaris may be well said to have covered himself with a blaze of glory—and the president of the republic, Conduriotti, at Navarin, has exhibited zeal and talents worthy of the days of Epaminondas.

My friend Mr. Holly, editor of the "Troy Sentinel," speaking of the late news from Greece, has the following happy quotation—

"The Turkish moans  
"Wonder in dismay. A dark eclipse  
"Hangs on the silver crescent, boding night,  
"Long night, to all her sons."

The speedy expulsion of the Turks from Europe must be looked for as a necessary result of the freedom of Greece; but the latter has not yet been accomplished, though we entertain no doubt that it will be.

**HEAT.** A Philadelphia paper, of the 21st inst. says— Besides the accounts which we have daily received of the fatal effects of heat on men, on horses and on

\*Exports of the United States in the year ending September 30, 1824.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Hayti	1,901,826	460,229	2,365,155
Russia	92,766	139,215	237,981
Prussia	5,163		5,163
Sweden and Norway	163,725	161,033	324,758
Denmark	55,487	299,582	355,309
Spain	150,276	366,432	516,710
Portugal	77,225	5,168	82,423
Raly and Malta	79,868	587,480	664,348
			2,166,692

fish, we yesterday learned that even the feathered tribe have become its victims. The swallows, which inhabit the large ship house at the navy yard, are daily dropping down dead among the workmen below. This curious and uncommon incident, induced one of the officers to ascertain the temperature by means of a thermometer.

In the commandant's office, 98 degrees.

In the ship house, near the roof, 106 degrees.

In New York, on Friday last week, thirty-one persons died of drinking cold water, or in consequence of the heat!—and on the next day, six more were added to the melancholy list. The intemperate use of ice, no doubt, caused many of those disasters. As we have abundance of good water in Baltimore, no great deal of ice is used, and the deaths by drinking cold water, were only three for the whole of last week.

The weather, for several days past, has been quite pleasant in Baltimore—quite as cool, indeed, as was healthy, after the severe heats that we have had.

**MORTALITY.** There were 197 deaths in New York the week before last, and 180 in Philadelphia last week—one third of the whole probably caused by the excessive heat and imprudent use of cold water. The corresponding week of last year gave only 62 deaths in Philadelphia. In Baltimore, there were but 46 deaths for the week ending on Monday last week, of whom only 15 were adults. This city was never more healthy at any season of the year than it is now, except as to the diseases of children; and even they are less affected than is usual. There were 70 interments during the week ending on Monday last—of whom 31 were of persons above the age of 21 years. Of this whole, 14 were persons of color, and only one of them a slave. There was 1 from suicide, 7 sudden, 3 still born, 3 drinking cold water, 1 casualty, 1 infanticide, 1 manslaughter, 1 by lightning—13; besides 17 by cholera infantum, teething and other diseases of children, leaving 35 for all other diseases—only one death by fever.

**TERRIBLE.** A New York paper contains a whole column of the names of persons, places of residence, &c. over whom the coroner held inquests, during the eight days that preceded the 25th instant. The number is seventy, and the causes of the deaths are reported as follows:

Intemperance	-	-	-	7
Accidental	-	-	-	5
Delirium	-	-	-	1
Drinking cold water	-	-	-	17
beer	-	-	-	1
buttermilk	-	-	-	1
Overheated	-	-	-	36
Suicide	-	-	-	1
Appoplexy	-	-	-	1—70

To several of those as "overheated," "intemperance" is added, as in part causing their death.

**THE WARREN FACTORY,** near Baltimore, is a very valuable establishment. It cost, we believe, about 190,000 dollars; but was sold, during the prostration of domestic industry, about five years ago, for 36,000; and it is supposed that it now yields a liberal interest on the sum of 250,000—which, probably, for the improvements and additions since made, does not much exceed the actual cost of the whole: the chief of the disbursements, however, were made in "dear times." There are employed 125 looms, 7,000 spindles, producing 78,000 yards cotton cloth per month, 3,500 pounds cotton yarn per week; 12,000 yards printed calico, &c. There are about 900 persons employed, of all ages, whose wages are from four dollars to sixty per month, exclusive of the managers; eighty

\*Ninety adults and ninety children—fifteen from drinking cold water.

Two-story stone dwellings, one saw-mill, grist-mill, &c. The preceding facts are chiefly derived from a communication in the "Baltimore Chronicle."

dred and twenty-four, was 4,342. Of these, 935 were in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. CLAY, returning to the seat of government, partook of a public dinner at Louisville, on the 9th inst. "The day passed off with the highest and most uninterrupted hilarity." On Mr. Clay's health being drunk, "he addressed the company in his usual sparkling and electrifying manner." At Louisville the friends of gen. Jackson were more numerous than in any other part of the state. The following was one of the regular toasts—

The president of the United States—Rival merit alone embarrassed his ascent to the first honor of his country. He is worthy of it.

Mr. Clay reached Cincinnati on the 11th inst. He was immediately waited upon by great numbers of the citizens, and, on the 13th, partook of a public dinner at which "nearly two hundred of our most respectable citizens," says the account, were present. On his health being drunk, he rose and addressed the company, and "the most rapturous applause followed the delivery of it." It is said to have been the largest dinner party ever given in Cincinnati. Mr. Clinton arrived there the same day, and dined with Mr. Clay. In the evening, they visited Lafayette lodge together, and were received with the highest masonic honors, both having been grand masters in their respective states. Mr. Clinton had left Cincinnati for Louisville, but was to return to partake of a public dinner, having accepted the invitation of the citizens. He will visit Pittsburg, &c.

Mr. Clay also dined with the people of the village of Lebanon, and was to partake of a public entertainment at Chillicothe, &c. His family joined him at Cincinnati, on their way to Washington.

The *Gazeta de Colombia*, in announcing the appointment of Mr. CLAY to the office of secretary of state, makes the following remark:

"Our fellow-citizens will recollect how much the cause of American independence and liberty is indebted to the liberal opinions and active interests of Mr. Clay. The other ministers, appointed by Mr. Adams, are also our friends. We may, therefore, anticipate the continued friendship of the new administration."

Mr. RUSH. A most splendid entertainment was given to Mr. Rush at Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, from which, his native city, he had been absent eight years. Chief justice Tighman presided, assisted by Messrs. Carey and Ingersoll. Among the invited guests were general Lafayette and his family, the venerable and good bishop White and judge Peters, and other distinguished citizens and foreigners.

The first toast was—"The best of sovereigns—the sovereign people," and the music to it was "Yankee Doodle."

The 8th toast was—Our envoy, Mr. Rush—welcome home to his native state—unspolled by foreign governments, worthy of our own.

On this toast being enthusiastically drunk, Mr. Rush, rose and addressed the company as follows:

That he could not sufficiently express the grateful sense he had of the obliging and cordial welcome given to him; that all knew who had experienced it, and those who had not experienced it, could imagine, that the moment at which our country became most dear to us was that which restored us to it after a long absence; it was then that the whole and every part of it laid a new hold upon our affections, but the endearments were especially strong when we found ourselves again at the spot of our birth, the scene of our early life and all the associations that belonged to it—these must necessarily be his feelings on this occasion, heightened by the presence of those between whom and himself there existed not only the

Cuba. Spain is evidently uneasy about the fate of this island. The bishop of Havana has been compelled to fly to New Orleans, for he was suspected of being too liberal in his opinions, and a new general of marines has been appointed. Some troops have arrived, and 2,500, in all, were expected.

This island must speedily pass from the possession of Spain. There are elements within and without that will divest Ferdinand of this, his now most precious colony—but, whether it will become independent, be united with Mexico, or Colombia, or *Haiti*, no one can tell. The last is the most probable. Boyer, (by a pursuit of that policy which the British held right in respect to the United States, during the late war), by declaring freedom to the slaves, can effect it, with the greatest ease, whenever he pleases. Besides, he may conquer it by arms, if he shall prefer that course; and, as he now will want means to pay off what he has agreed to give France, (see page 351), the usages of civilized nations will justify him in getting them from Cuba!!!

HOLLAND LAND COMPANY. A kind friend, in New York, has pointed out an error, of some importance, into which we were led, when noticing this company, in the REGISTER of the 9th inst. The unsold lands are not exempt from taxation; on the contrary, an opinion is expressed that they are taxed too high, as the unsold lands are assessed at the same rate as those which have been sold. We are pleased additionally to be informed, "that such a thing as the political influence of the Holland company is unknown."

BANKS OF CONNECTICUT, as exhibited by reports to the general assembly, March 7, 1825.

BANKS.	Capital stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Cash on hand.	Deposits.	Specie funds.	Total.
Phenix	1,210,000	629,550	116,497	213,710	95,982	
Derby	100,000	1,271			72,090	
Fairfield county	96,000	86,974	17,090	15,506	139,148	
Eagle	623,500	481,279	67,913	139,748	139,746	
New London	130,250	44,677	32,704	29,150		
Windsor county	75,000	132,840	27,739	18,839		
Middletown	320,000	175,528	111,958	{ including }		
New Haven	339,600	142,121	43,049	{ deposits }		
Union	100,000	49,981	17,712	129,195		
Norwich	150,000	110,178	46,857	67,887		
Hartford	1,278,000	337,059	99,464	6,039		
Stonington	50,457	41,186	36,948	23,183		
Bridgeport	100,000	77,812			66,028	
Total	4,613,106	2,311,956	639,981	644,927	583,326	

PENNSYLVANIA. The whole number of tavern licences, granted in the different cities and counties of Pennsylvania, in the year one thousand eight hun-

common tie of country—a tie felt in itself to be strong by those who had long been accustomed to look only on foreign faces—but in so many instances, the ties of former acquaintances and friendship. He believed that the cause of this increased attachment in the mind and heart of an American citizen on returning home, was to be sought primarily in the many and solid grounds that existed for it, for, however, he might feel himself bound whilst abroad to look with liberality and respect upon every thing, truly worthy of such feelings in other countries, and much there was of this character, he (Mr R.) was satisfied that the most dispassionate retrospect would present to him new reasons for an augmented approbation and love of his own country, and all its institutions, so that the decisions of his judgment would ratify the partialities of his heart.

These institutions were exerting an influence upon the political, the social, the individual character here, calculated to give to each the broadest and fairest expansion. The evidences of their excellence were to be traced in the large amount of prosperity that we had always heretofore enjoyed as a nation. Short as had been the interval since his (Mr. R.'s) return, he had already saw every where indications of rapid advancement, which, although they may have been less perceived, perhaps, by those who looked on them from year to year, struck him in the aggregate of seven, as truly gratifying. These indications were scattered in and about this, his native city, which was silently and unostentatiously—copying, in these respects, the attributes of its great and benign founder—making its way to eminence and grandeur. But signal, said Mr. R. as had been the measure of our past success, it was as nothing to the career that was before us.

He could not for his part, consider, (looking to the whole nation), that we were even now as prosperous and as powerful as we ought to be. When he came to recollect the size and resources of this great republic, its population, not in its present actual amount merely, ample as that was, but in its characteristics of industry of enterprize, of efficiency, the results of freedom and a high and universal state of intelligence, he could no believe that we stood even now, at the point of advancement that we ought to occupy. The surface of our soil, its bowels, our mountains, our lakes, the very beds of our rivers and even their waters, were filled with treasures yet unexplored, and which, under new combinations of industry and art to be applied to our fields, our workshops, our commerce and shipping, were capable of lifting up this nation to a high and envied pitch of wealth, of happiness and of renown. These treasures, when developed, must carry us onward in the career which we were destined to run with contemporary nations, and which it was the more indispensable that we should run, since the recent liberation of the whole southern portion of our great continent, an epoch placing us in new relations with the rest of the world, devolving upon us higher and more imperious duties than any to which we had yet been called. Nor was he, Mr. R. satisfied, for his share, with hearing it said that we were a young nation, as a reason for running this career slowly. Young, indeed, it might perhaps be admitted that we were, in reference to the mere date of our national independence, but individual man was as old and he would hope as enlightened here as he was any where; society was in a state of complete organization; we had knowledge and skill, and ample possession of all materials, physical and moral, necessary to give effect to the highest meliorations of our condition in all ways as a people, nationally and individually. Were there not then the most combining inducements for entering upon such a career, at once, and following it up with unabating vigor and zeal? But it was not for him, Mr. R. to abuse the indulgence of the company by entering upon discussions.

He had risen to express, the grateful sense he felt at the kindness with which he found himself received by his fellow townsmen, and only had ventured to express a few sentiments that had started to his mind, as first impressions, since landing on our happy shores—His absence, as was known, had been in a public trust in the foreign service of our country, in regard to which he could only say that whilst in it, he had endeavored to do his duty; called now, by a confidence bestowed upon him in advance, to a post in the home service, he could only say, that he would, in like manner, strive to do his duty in it, deeply conscious that, at this moment, he had little other qualification for it than a just conception of its magnitude and difficulty.

Mr. R. said, that it was impossible for him to sit down without saying how greatly the gratification of the day had been enhanced to him, by the presence of an illustrious individual, the guest of this whole nation; the magnanimous champion in both hemispheres of the equal and just rights of man; who throughout a long life, whether in good fortune or bad fortune, had preserved his identity of character, true always to the cause of human liberty, true to honor, alike distinguished by his courage and his gentleness, as attractive in private life as he had ever been undismayed in the performance of every public duty, a republican in the best sense of the word, a nobleman in the best sense of the word, not through an adventitious feudal badge—which he knew how to cast aside—but by the possession and practice of the highest virtues. Such, in a word, would he paint this illustrious man.

Returning to the feelings under which he first rose, and expressing once more his heart felt thanks at the reception he had met with, Mr. R. sat down by requesting to propose as a toast,

"The city of Philadelphia, and may her prosperity continue to increase."

The ninth toast was the guest of the nation—General Lafayette—who makes an excursion of pleasure for ten thousand miles, always among friends and neighbors. Music—Lafayette's march.

To this toast which was drunk with the usual cordiality:

Gen. Lafayette expressed his acknowledgements, and at the same time his assent, to the sentiment just now delivered on the superiority of American civilization over the institutions of the other hemisphere. He would seize the opportunity of the presence of a witness, himself engaged in those great concerns, once more to pay a tribute of patriotic gratitude, to the happy message of his old friend and companion in arms, the then president Monroe in 1824, a declaration from the government of the United States, which at once checked the plots of several European powers against the independence and freedom of South America and Mexico, and has already determined the recognition by one European government of the independence of the American republics. He gave the following toast:

*Philadelphia*—May the fair city forever continue to redeem the pledge of her philanthropic name, and enjoy the blessings of her republican freedom.

The following happy sentiment was expressed in the 12th toast: "The Brandywine—freighted with the return cargo of La Bonne Mere."

The volunteers were very numerous—they were so good, that we must preserve some of them.

*By Mr. Ingersoll*—(Bishop White having retired)—Our venerable guest, the chaplain of congress at York, who, taking nothing for his journey, neither staves, nor scrip, nor bread, nor money, nor two coats, went forth, in the time that most tried mens' souls, strong in the faith of God and his country—bishop White.

\*The name of the vessel in which Lafayette first left France for the United States.



*By the same*—(Judge Peters having retired)—Our venerable guest, secretary of war of the revolution; who, now, at eighty-two years of age, arms and frolics, judges and jokes, the patriarch of American husbandmen and magistrates,—Judge Peters.

*By the same*—The venerable president of the day, who has never done wrong during twenty years administration as chief justice of Pennsylvania.

The chief justice returned thanks in a short address to the company, in which disdaining the compliment of having never done wrong, which he said was impossible, he declared, that, certainly, he had never done so intentionally.

*By general Lafayette*—The memories of Penn and Franklin, the one never greater than when arraigned before an English jury, nor the other than when before an English parliament.

*By M. Carey*—May the glorious example set by Washington, Lafayette and Bolivar, excite the emulation of future generations in the struggles of nations, to rescue themselves from the shackles of despotism.

*By Mr. Murat*—(read from a note expressing his regret that his departure for Washington deprived him of the pleasure of uniting with his fellow citizens on an occasion which would have been particularly pleasing to him under the present circumstances)—The sympathetic feelings shown by American ministers to the victims of tyranny abroad

When this toast was delivered, gen. Lafayette stated that he had been under obligations of that kind to Mr. Rush, while minister in London.

*By Mr. De Syon*—Free schools—America, the free school of the world.

*By the count De Vidua*—American gratitude for the services of general Lafayette, after a lapse of forty years—one of those things most calculated to impress a stranger favorably towards this country.

*By judge Morton*—The 8th of January, 1815: May every hostile foot that invades our shores, meet the reception of Packenham and his invincibles.

*By Mr. Thomas Biddle*—The memory of Franklin, who first directed the American press to assert the wrongs of his country.

*By Mr. George Clymer McCall*—Henry Clay, secretary of state: The diamond of the west set in the ring of the cabinet.

William H. Crawford—De Witt Clinton, commodore Decatur and Porter, Bolivar and others, were also, in the "flowing cup, gratefully remembered."

MA KREMER, being on business in Philadelphia, was invited to and partook of a public dinner, at the Red Lion Inn, on the 20th inst. Jacob Shearer presided, assisted by Joseph Worrell, Henry Horn, John Shaw and Joseph Sterne, as vice presidents. After the cloth was removed, the following, among other toasts, were drunk, accompanied with an excellent band of music:

The principles of the revolution—All power emanates from the sovereign people: their will the law of the land.

*Andrew Jackson*, of Tennessee, the people's candidate for the presidency of the United States—the republic is anxiously waiting for the day of his inauguration. Honor the brave, love the patriot: let this be the people's motto.

Universal emancipation—May the pinions of freedom encircle the earth.

Our worthy and respected guest, the hon. George Kremer—A man of sterling integrity, political and moral honesty: may each faithful representative of the people, like him, meet the rich reward of a people's gratitude and his own approving conscience.

Mr. K. now rose and made the following remarks: "Gentlemen—Were I silent on the present occasion I should do injustice to my own feelings. Next to a self-approving conscience, nothing can give more

pleasure to the mind of man than to know that his conduct meets the approbation of those he holds in estimation. Before I return thanks to you for the kindness and respect evidenced to me on this occasion, let me claim your indulgence whilst I take a short view of the occurrence which gave cause for the present meeting. What was it? I was one of the representatives of the people, sent by them to defend the fortress of liberty. I there discovered treason and sounded the alarm. This I was bound by every principle, to do, and, therefore, can claim no merit for having done so. Your object in assembling is to testify your approbation of my conduct, and to express your indignant feelings at the foul fraud, by which the will of the people was defeated, and to pledge our faith to each other, and to our fellow men, to repel, by every constitutional means in our power, the usurpation committed on our rights. Gentlemen, the entertainment which I now partake of with you, differs widely from those given by the minions of power to their panders and satellites, for the purpose of sustaining themselves in power. Yours is the voluntary gift of freemen, of patriots, to me, one of the servants of the people, not for the purpose of corruption, but to show to the world that, so long as the representative discharges his duty with good faith, he will always be sustained by a virtuous and enlightened people.

"Accept, fellow-citizens, my sincere thanks for the respect and kind feelings you have evidenced towards me, and rest assured that I shall always remember, with gratitude, this testimonial of your good wishes. Permit me to offer the following toast:

"The democracy of 1825—May it again be restored to the purity which marked its character in 1798, then the will of the people will not again be defeated by a corrupt band of conspirators."

Washington and Franklin, Lafayette and Mr. Calhoun were remembered—with Mr. Ingham and the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, among whom, says the toast, "only one Judas was found,"—and there were many volunteers.

MARCH OF INTELLECT WITH POWER. It is no fairy tale, that flour, manufactured on Lake Erie, has been profitably sold in Newbern, North Carolina, for \$5 50 per barrel. This flour was transported from the lake to Albany, through the Grand Canal; thence down the North River to New York; and thence, by sea, to Newbern. The cost of transportation from the lakes to Newbern, was less than \$1 50 per barrel, while that between Raleigh and Newbern, (not more than 120 miles), is generally two dollars.

EMANCIPATION. We have mentioned the fact, that a gentleman of Virginia had emancipated eighty-seven of his slaves, to send them to Hayti. We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that he is Mr. David Minge, of Charles City county, that these persons have been embarked, amply supplied with necessaries for the voyage, at Mr. Minge's expense, and 1,200 dollars' worth of agricultural implements; a peck of dollars was divided among them before they started, to begin with in Hayti, by their late master, who also paid 1,600 dollars for their passages. The negroes, at the present price of blood, were worth \$27,000! He retained two of his blacks and maintains them, (being emancipated), because of their advanced age. Mr. M. is very wealthy, and only 24 or 25 years old—he released his slaves for the quiet of his own mind, and to relieve his country of an unfortunate part of its population. We also learn that another gentleman, near Richmond, has emancipated sixty of his slaves, and made provision for their removal and future support. This is as it should be—emancipation, of itself, is hardly doing good by halves. Let them go where they and their children will be regarded as men.

**LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** The "port of Plattsburg" is famous in story for the entry of certain *British built* ships therein, in 1814, piloted by a person named Macdonough—but we are glad to see that there are yet "arrivals" and "departures," to show that there is a considerable trade on this lake. The Plattsburg paper before us, has a list of 11 boats and 4 sloops that arrived, and of 13 boats and 3 sloops which cleared, during the week ending 7th July.

**CANNON.** The French cannon used to be marked with the words "*ultima ratio regum*"—the last reason of kings; and Oliver Cromwell, in his day of mad-religion—had some inscribed, "Open thou my mouth and my tongue shall show forth thy praise!" The following is an *American* inscription.

Agreeably to an order of the secretary of war, Mr. Callender, of Boston, has just finished the inscription, ordered by congress to be engraved on the two cannon, called the Hancock and Adams, which constituted one moiety of the American artillery at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

The inscription is finely executed in relief, as follows:

**SACRED TO LIBERTY.**

This is one of the four cannon,  
which constituted the whole train  
of field Artillery  
Possessed by the British colonies of  
North America  
At the commencement of the  
War,  
on the 19th of April, MDCCCLXXV.  
This Cannon  
and its fellow,  
belonging to a number of citizens of  
Boston,  
were used in many engagements  
during the war;  
the other two, the property of the  
governement of Massachusetts,  
were taken by the enemy.  
By order of the United States,  
in Congress assembled,  
May 19, 1788.

**GOODS DEPOSITED.** On the motion of the earl of Liverpool, in the British house of lords, the bill for altering the law respecting merchant and factor, was read a second time. The principle of this measure, seems to us excellent. Heretofore, an individual advancing money on goods placed in his possession by a factor, as security, was liable to lose it, by a claim to ownership being subsequently established on the part of a third person. Supposing dishonesty in the factor, it is more reasonable that the party employing him, should suffer for his want of caution, or discernment, than another individual, who had no business to enquire into the factor's character, as he meant to place no confidence in him, and only lent his cash on the property offered as a guarantee for repayment. This change it is now proposed to effect, and the goods offered to a lender, are to be made, what they were heretofore only supposed to be, a real security. [N. Y. paper.]

**SALT.** It is estimated that the whole of Europe produces annually, about 1,500,000 tons of salt, in the following proportions:—England 250,000—Russia 300,000—Austria 370,000—France 300,000—Spain and Portugal 200,000; the other countries 80,000 tons. From the superior advantages in engines, railways and canals, the English mines are worked with the most economy, but the mines in Wielska, in Poland, are the most interesting. The imagination is confounded at the idea of finding, after a descent of 850 steps, vast halls, (the hall of Klosky is 360 feet high

and 150 feet wide), stabling for 80 horses, storehouse, offices for clerks and three chapels; the whole of the fittings, altars, crucifixes, tables, desks and seats, worked in salt!

**MUNGO PARK.** We learn from a London paper, that, among other discoveries recently made in the interior of Africa, by lieut. Clapperton, after successfully exploring the wilds where Mungo Park lost his life, is the journal, or part of the journal, of that celebrated traveller, when he last attempted to discover the source of the Niger. This will be an invaluable prize.

**COM. HULL.** The following well-deserved notice of respect has been paid to this gallant officer—addressed to the editor of the "Nantucket Enquirer."

In the month of November last, the ship Lima, captain Swain, of this port, being then in lat. 23 S. had one of her boats stove in pieces by the violent struggles of a wounded whale to which they were fast. By this unfortunate occurrence, the subscriber's son, a lad aged about 17, was most severely injured. His left arm was broken near the shoulder, and his right foot frightfully crushed. He was saved, however, and taken on board, where he remained a fortnight; when, on the ship's arrival at Callao, an opportunity offered for his removal to the U. S. frigate United States, commodore HULL, whither he was conveyed with the view of obtaining further surgical aid.

After continuing on board the frigate nearly four months, during which period, several skilful and important operations were performed upon his mangled limbs—that of amputation being avoided by patient and unwearied attendance—the frigate touched at Valparaiso. His health being nearly reinstated, and, feeling anxious to return home, he was kindly taken on board the ship Lydia, by captain Allen, who arrived at this port last week.

Impelled, therefore, by a lively sense of gratitude, I am desirous, through the public prints, to express my respectful acknowledgments to commodore ISAAC HULL, to his lady and sister, to Drs. Fitzhugh and Kinslow, to the officers, and, indeed, to the whole ship's company, for those hospitable and affectionate attentions, which, from the representations made by my son, could not have been more feelingly and tenderly administered in the bosom of his own family. So far, in fact, was this spirit of generosity exercised, that they not only alleviated his bodily sufferings, waited on and watched over him sedulously, by day and by night, but, on his departure, voluntarily offered to raise a purse, by subscription, towards defraying his expenses homeward—which, however, through the liberality of captain Allen, became unnecessary.

Under a deep consciousness of the obligations thus incurred—obligations that never can be forgotten—it becomes my highest duty to render this tribute of thanks, sincere and unreserved, however feebly uttered. Such traits of humanity deserve to be emblazoned in characters of gold—they form the noblest auxiliary to those heroic virtues, which have long since been attributed to the brave Hull and his companions in arms. May he and they long live to enjoy their country's applause, and the sweetest approbation of their own hearts. GEORGE SWAIN, 2d.

Nantucket, July 6, 1825.

**MAJ. WHARTENBY.** From the Louisiana Advertiser. Died, at sea, on the 14th May, whilst on his passage to New York, major Richard Whartenby, of the United States infantry. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, about 39 years of age; entered the army in 1807 or 8, and served with honor throughout the late war, during which he was severely wounded in the nocturnal affairs at Stony Creek in June 1813. Du:

ing the last eight years he commanded, (with few intermissions), at Baton Rouge, where he imbibed the disease which has put a period to his career.

In any of the feuds which are so very fatal to the discipline of an army, or the comfort of its component parts, major H<sup>erbert</sup> never took part. He has been heard to declare, that, he never was arrested, nor ever gone, or received an offence which required expiation on the field of honor. His manners were so bland as to extinguish envy in inferior natures, and yet so correct, and firm, as to shield him from the injuries or indignities, which (assumed) superiors some times dare to hazard. Yet, all this, in eighteen years service!!!

Go, brave man, honor has been thy fortune, may immortal happiness be thy reward.

**THE DUTCH PRINCES.** It appears that though the persons of the princes are "sacred," their property may be taken for debt.

In the course of a debate in the British house of commons, on the 27th of May, Mr. Brougham, speaking of the finances of the royal family said—"There was the duke of York whose income was so far below his expenditure; whose circumstances were so incompetent to support the dignity of his high station; who was so much overwhelmed by debts and embarrassments that his property was every day subject to execution, who could not even go to a common horse-race course without seeing his coach and horses taken for debt; and who was so often thrown into difficulties which any private gentleman would think degrading and disgraceful."

["Dignity of his high station," and "common horse-race course." Mr. Brougham was quizzing the royal and right reverend duke.]

**CATHOLIC QUESTION.** The following curious analysis of the late division in the house of lords on the Catholic question, is from the "Scotsman:"

Age	Majority.	Minority.
Under 40	15	23
40 to 50	23	24
50 to 60	42	32
60 to 70	31	20
70 and upwards	32	11
	143	110
Bishops -	27	2
Lords, whose ages are not registered	8	18
	178	130
	130	
Difference,	48	

It appears by the above statement, (observes the Scotsman) that the majority of young lords are in favor of emancipation, and the number of lords above 60 years of age are 1 to 2 against it, so that, in a few years, in all probability, the measure will be carried in the house of lords. The strength of the opposition, therefore, lay in men whose opinions belong to the last century, not to the present. Every body knows, that after Harvey had demonstrated the circulation of the blood, no physician then living, above forty years of age, would believe in the doctrine!

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

From London papers of the 14th June.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The right hon. Charles R. Vaughan, ambassador to the United States, embarked on board the *Phaeton* frigate, at Portsmouth, on the 10th of June.

The Dutch corvette *Fallas*, captain Ryck, sailed from the same port, June 8th, with his serene highness the duke of Saxe Weimar, for Falmouth, whence she is to proceed to the United States.

The harvest in both England and France promised to be very abundant.

A new association of catholics is to be formed.

The lamb and sheep's wool imported into Great Britain, in the three years, 1822, 1823 and 1824, was, respectively, 19,058,080 pounds, 19,366,725 lbs. and 22,550,090 lbs. exclusive of about 1,000,000 more from Ireland. More than one half of the wool imported comes from Germany, and about one-fourth from Spain.

A chartered company is about to be formed for raising silk in England, and forming plantations of mulberry trees. Mr. Agar, of Camdentown, has already eight thousand white mulberry trees growing in his plantation.

There are many of the tales of the Arabian Nights entertainments yet extant and unpublished, in the public library at Cambridge. The Mr. Dr. Wait, it is said, is engaged in translating three new volumes.

A few days ago, was sold at *Leeson's*, Pall-mall, for 32 pounds 12 shillings, to the duke of Buckingham, the first tract ever published on America. It was the celebrated letter of Columbus, which was long supposed to have been lost, and was unknown to Robertson when he wrote his History of America. There were two editions printed, one with a date and the other without.

The enormous sum of two thousand guineas was offered to madame Pasta, if she would have engaged to remain in this country, and sing at the king's theatre, exclusively, for the remainder of the season. Her engagement at Paris forced her to depart, and to forego the tempting offer.

Great complaints are made of the delays in the court of chancery, in England. Among other facts, to show how expensive all chancery litigations are, it was stated, that the late Mr. Ricardo, apprehending some contest about the disposition of a portion of the property left by him, had set aside, in his will, a sum of 150,000! to meet the expenses of the anticipated chancery suit. A commission of the two houses of parliament had been named to inquire into the subject, at the head of which, the lord chancellor himself was placed!

There have been some very heavy failures in Dublin—among them that of the lord mayor. The people seem to have been much agitated by reports that certain of the banks would stop payment—but they stood the pressure. It is said that "business is literally suspended."

**American stocks, London, June 14.** Three per cent. 80½; six per cents. 1812, blank; do. 1813, 92½; do. 1814, 94½; do. 1815, 97½; New York State or Canal stock, five per cents of 1837, 103; do. 1843, 105; do. six per cents of 1837, 112½; do. 1845, 114, with dividend from 1st of April. Bank shares, with dividend from 1st January, 125. Louisiana five per cents of 1849, 103½ & 104½; Virginia six per cents of 1844, 111.

**France.** A Paris paper of the 11th June says—We learn from Bordeaux that general La Serna and Valdes are still in that city. There is no mention made of their return to Spain: but it is generally supposed that before they decide upon crossing the Pyrenees, they wish to know if their conduct in Peru will be made a subject of inquiry at Madrid; and as there can be no doubt but that the Spanish government will demand some explanation respecting the capitulation of Ayacucho, those gentlemen are not likely to enter Spain for some time. The cargo of the ship *Ernestine* is estimated at ten millions. Valdes and his companions in arms freighted it completely. The riches brought by these officers, who are about 49 in number, consists principally of ingots of gold and silver. One of the ingots of gold alone, which was presented at the custom-house of Bordeaux, was found to weigh 350 pounds, from which its value may be said to be about 500,000 francs.

The crown of France, which was placed on the head of Charles X. at the coronation, is valued at eighteen millions and a half of francs, or 740,000 sterling, or 3,363,400 dollars.

**Portugal and Brazil.** The British ship of the line Wellesley, sailed from Lisbon, May 25, for Rio Janeiro, to touch at Madeira, having on board sir Charles Stuart and suite. Sir Charles Stuart is furnished with full powers, from the king of Great Britain, as commissioner, mediator and plenipotentiary, to put an end to the differences between Portugal and Brazil. He has concluded the negotiation with which he was charged in Portugal, and now proceeds to Brazil with a prospect of terminating the differences between the two countries in a manner consistent with the interest of both.

**Italy. Milan, May 30.** We have, at this moment, the emperor and empress of Austria, the king and queen of Naples and the two Sicilies, the archduchess Maria Louisa, the duke and duchess of Modena, the grand duke of Tuscany, the viceroy and reine of Italy, the prince and princess of Salerno, &c. Milan has been all life since the arrival of the good and excellent emperor. Fetes have followed each other in rapid succession; and sir Henry Wellesley, the English ambassador at Vienna, (now here with the court), presented the English to the emperor and empress, at the palace, a short time after their majesties arrival. They were received with the greatest kindness, and their majesties conversed separately with each. The general illumination was most splendid. It is supposed that nearly two millions of colored lamps were displayed on the occasion. The arena, holding 40,000 people seated, was filled to witness chariot and horse races; about one hundred thousand persons were collected in the Champ de Mars, for whom there was an accommodation within the amphitheatre. The grand ball given by the nobles, to which none under that rank, (foreigners excepted), could be admitted, was most splendid; the rooms, which are magnificent, held nearly 1,400 people. All the crowned heads in Milan were there. The fete given by the city at Scala, where above 6,000 persons were admitted, was unique of its kind. No gentleman was admitted, who was not either in uniform, court dress, or domino. The emperor, empress and all the court, promenaded amongst the company, and conversed most graciously with the individuals known to them. Private balls and grand dinners have been given by the ambassadors and nobility, and it may be with truth said, that Milan never was so gay and brilliant as at this period. In a few days the emperor goes to Genoa, where he remains a week, and returns here. It is hoped that their majesties will reside some time in Milan, where their presence diffuses so much joy around them.

[Now great and grand as all this was—what was it compared with the late celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill?]

**Sweden.** The cultivation of flax has so increased in Sweden, that, in many principal markets of the interior, not a pound of Russian flax can now be sold. It is added, that most kinds of Russian flax are inferior in strength and fineness to the flax of Helsingeland, and still more to that of Argermanland, where linen is manufactured in great quantities, which is equal, if not superior, to that of Holland.

**Denmark.** In the kingdom of Denmark, not including the duchies, the excess of births, last year, was 14,756, of which, 4,329 were in the diocess of Zealand alone. Many vessels perished in the North Sea and Cattegat, during the storms of April.

**Russia.** On the 5th of April, two women, walking at Kiga, in a solitary part of the city, were torn to pieces by a pack of dogs which had no master. By an official account of the devastation committed by wolves, in the government of Lirenia, in 1823, it ap-

pears that they devoured 1841 horses, 1245 foals; 1807 horned cattle, 733 calves, 15,182 sheep, 726 lambs, 2545 goats, 193 kids, 4190 swine, 312 sucking pigs, 703 dogs, 673 geese.

**Grece.** See various official papers, page 349.

The following is another version of the late Greek victories, &c. It is stated that Ibrahim Pacha, despairing of being able to hold out any longer at Modon, had embarked on board of an Egyptian squadron lying there, with an intention of returning to his native country. Canaris, the Grecian admiral commanding part of the blockading squadron, taking advantage of a favorable wind, sailed in the night in the midst of the Egyptian fleet, and grappled one of their frigates with a fire ship—two or three other fire ships were equally successful.

The fire having spread, the conflagration illuminated Cabrera, the Greek island, Saplenza, and the precipices of Mount Egialeus. The sight now became truly terrible; on all sides were seen vessels grappling running foul, flying and sinking, mingled with the shrieks of soldiers and sailors in the burning vessels. Several ships, however, succeeded in gaining the open sea, and it is from six damaged transports, just arrived in our port, that we received the first news of the grand disaster experienced by the Mahometans, whose loss is estimated to amount to nearly seventy vessels, wrecked, burnt and sunk! The coast was covered with fires, and it was thought that Ibrahim Pacha had perished in this terrible catastrophe.

Ibrahim, previous to this engagement, offered to capitulate, on condition of giving up the fortresses of Coron and Modon; but the Greeks were not willing to suffer him to escape on such easy terms. The traitor Odysseus, abandoned by his soldiers, it was expected would share the fate of Colcotroni and the other factious chieftains. The defeat of Redchid Pacha, at Anatolia, and the burning of the Egyptian fleet, on the night of the 12th of May, are confirmed beyond all reach of doubt.

**"Spanish America."** The king of Spain has yet three garrisons on the continent of America; one in Chiloe, near Valdiva, Chili; another in Callao, near Lima, Peru; and a third in San Juan de Ulloa, near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Colombia.** The public and private armed vessels of this republic have recently made many valuable captures. Their cruise almost within sight of every important Spanish port—bearding the lion Ferdinand in his very den! Alas! poor don!

**Chili.** The finances of this republic are in a very bad state. For several years past there has been an annual deficit of 700,000 dollars. The custom house produces very little. The civil officers had been ten months without pay—and great arrears are owing to the military. The national credit was at the lowest point of depression, and a forced loan of \$400,000 would be required, if it was supposed that the money could be obtained!

**Peru.** In consequence of the miserable state of the treasury, Bolivar has cut down the salaries of all the public officers one half.

**West Indies.** Property to the value of 400,000 dollars was destroyed at Aguadilla, by fire on the 12th of June last. The crews of two American vessels in port checked its extension, after 34 houses had been burnt, and 14 pulled down.

**Canada.** The ship Moffit of 821 tons, and the Juliana of 648 tons, arrived at Quebec on the 10th and 11th instant direct from Canton, the one with 10,000 and the other with 7,000 chests of tea. These vessels are the first which ever arrived at Quebec from Canton, and their cargoes, being the first ever imported into Canada direct, caused some excitement at Quebec. The consumption of Canada is estimated at 12,000 chests annually. [We shall now have a plenty of smuggling.]

## "Right of Instruction."

ESSAY NO. VI.

May 18, 1825.

SIR: I informed you, in the essay of the 16th inst. that I should "continue and conclude this subject in another essay." It follows.

I think I have clearly shown, in the preceding essays, that we had no distinct orders in our political society to be distinctly represented in the several branches of the government—that each of the branches was intended to represent the *whole body of the people*, in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the government—and that, the *distinct bodies*, of electors in the "state legislatures" and "electoral colleges," of the states, are altogether unnecessary and unnatural in our system.

But it is nevertheless true, that these "unnecessary and unnatural bodies" do exist, and constitutionally exist, amongst us. And it is almost equally certain, that the features of those "distinctions without differences"—those cancers of the body politic, were smuggled into the constitution, and are preserved in it by the lovers of monarchy and aristocracy amongst us, in imitation of those *BLESSING* and *BLESSED ORDERS* and *INSTRUCTIONS*, in the government of mother England! I could laugh at those *CONTRIVANCES*, if it was not for the effects which they have already had amongst us, and the future danger I see in them.

The constitution has *proscribed* the shadows and created the *SUBSTANCE* of those orders amongst us! and thus it is—that, merely for the sake of form, and without the least shadow of reason or right, we have seen the body of the people of the union—our "Solomons in council," and our "Sampsons in the field," "SHORN" of their direct and sovereign power and influence, in two branches of the national government, by one act of political legerdemain—and that, by another, the exercise of the assumed "right of arbitrary instruction" by the state legislatures, we have seen it most daringly and flagitiously attempted to deprive them of their direct consequence and influence with their *delegates*, also, in the *THIRD BRANCH* of their government!

Surely then, it is time—and full time, if the existence of the union is regarded as a blessing to us and to the world, that the constitution be so altered as to *RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE* the right of choosing the senators, and the presidents and vice presidents of the United States. For, if history and experience teach us any one political truth, that is more deserving of the attention and regard of mankind than another, it is this—that the great body of the people are the *SAFEST DEPOSITORIES* and *DISPENSERS* of their political powers.

Montesquieu asserts, as fundamental maxims in democracies, that "the people, in whom the supreme power resides, ought to do of themselves whatever they conveniently can; and what they themselves cannot rightly perform, they must do by their representatives"—and that "the people should choose their representatives"—because, they "are not properly theirs, unless they have the nomination of them." See Vol. 1, page 25, "Spirit of Laws."

The *SAGE* of QUINCY, the late president Adams, tells us, in his admirable work in "Defence of the American constitution," vol. 3, page 419-420, that the *body of the people* is the fountain and original of all power and authority, executive and judicial, as well as legislative; and the *EXECUTIVE* ought to be appointed by the people, in the formation of the constitution, as much as the legislature. That "the people are represented by every power and body in the state, and by every constitutional act they do"—that, "it is true the body of the people have the authority, if they please, to empower the legislature (or other) assemblies to appoint the executive power; but it would be a *fatal error* in

policy to do it"—because, he continues, by way of illustration, "whoever appoints ministers and judges, (at pleasure, or for short periods), will dictate LAW and GOSPEL."

It is proper to remark here—1st, that I have only extracted so much of Mr. Adams' argument, as is fairly and manifestly applicable to my purposes. 2d, that whoever doubts the fitness of the word "sage," in its application to this illustrious personage, or his book, as a pure and sublime standard of democratic authority, will only have to READ it and be convinced, as I have been.

The clouds and storms of *party heats and passions*, have happily passed over without leaving behind them any deep traces of their ravages amongst us, and are almost silently sinking in the space beyond our political horizon. It is time then, that the mists and vapours of *party prejudices* should be dissipated also, and that we be left in the free and unbiased "use of reason and the senses," to make the most of the many political advantages with which the Almighty has been pleased to bless us.

We have been told by Mr. John Quincy Adams, in his reply to the committee who announced his election to the presidency by the house of representatives, under peculiar circumstances, arising from the unnatural mode of election, that, "in this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself has not disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal." And surely no one acquainted with the history of his political career, can, in the least, doubt the truth of the assertion.

And finally—we are told by Alexander Hamilton, who was, undoubtedly, one of the *greatest* statesmen, if not one of the *best*, that ever figured in this or any other country—that "nothing can be more evident than that an exclusive power of regulating elections for the national government, (or either branch of it?) in the hands of the state legislatures, would leave the existence of the union entirely at their mercy. They could, at any moment, annihilate it, by neglecting to provide for the choice of persons to administer its affairs. It is to little purpose to say, that a neglect or omission of this kind would not be likely to take place. The constitutional possibility of the thing, without an equivalent for the risk, is an unanswerable objection. Nor has any satisfactory reason been yet assigned for incurring that risk. The extravagant surmises of a distempered jealousy, can never be dignified with that character. If we are in a humor to presume abuses of power, it is as fair to presume them on the part of the state governments, as on the part of the general government. And, as it is more consonant to the rules of a just theory, to entrust the union with the care of its own existence, than to transfer that care to any other hands; if abuses of power are to be hazarded on the one side or on the other, it is more rational to hazard them where the power would naturally be placed, than where it would unnaturally be placed. Federalist, page 370.

Here we see that this great man was in earnest; reasoning, as he really and justly thought, upon the subject of the general government and in favor of the union; as if he was pleasingly conscious, as he undoubtedly was at that moment, of the great and lasting benefit he was conferring upon his adopted country and mankind, in promoting the establishment of the one and the perpetuity of the other.

Hence I repeat—that it is time—"AND FULL TIME," that the constitution be so altered, as to *RESTORE* to

the people the right of choosing the senators and the presidents and vice presidents of the United States.

Permit me to "conclude" with the assurance that I am, with great respect, a *Marylander*, as well as  
A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

### Mr. Clinton's Address,

*After performing the ceremony of breaking ground for making the Erie and Ohio canal, on the 4th July, 1825.*

When Mr. Ewing had concluded his oration, Mr. Clinton rose and addressed the audience as follows:

He began by stating—That no language could describe the sublimity of the scene, or the auspicious consequences of the proceedings of this day. As for himself, he could not restrain the expression of the feelings which animated his bosom on this occasion. The day which he had long looked for, with extreme solicitude, had at length arrived—a day of joy and congratulation to all the friends of freedom and union, and which would lay the foundations of both on an imperishable basis.

There is, said he, a peculiar fitness in the selection of the natal day of the American nation, for the commencement of one of the greatest works of the age. If this day has established our freedom and given us a national being, it will also consummate the prosperity of the American people, and still further exalt our national character in the estimation of the civilized world.

The completion of this work will form a navigable communication between our great lakes or mediterranean seas and the Gulf of Mexico, the bay of New York and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It will open three avenues from our vast interior to the Atlantic ocean. It will form a cordon of navigable circumvallation round the most fertile and extensive portion of the United States. Its blessings every man can foresee, but no human being can predict all the auspicious influences which will spring from this state of things.

It will unite the East and the West, the North and the South, by identity of interest, by frequency of communication, and by all the ties which can connect human beings in the bonds of friendship and social intercourse. The union of the states will be as firm as the everlasting hills; and from this great epoch in our history we may dismiss all fears of a dismemberment of the American republic.

As a channel of commerce—as a stimulus to manufactures—as a source of revenue—as an encouragement to agriculture, it will excite into activity all kinds of productive and laudable industry, and diffuse a spirit of emulation and a power of exertion, of which nothing but actual experience can furnish an adequate idea. It will be a great school of ingenuity that will produce eminent engineers and mechanics. It will be a guardian of morality, by rousing the human mind from a state of torpidity and inactivity. But there are other considerations which press with irresistible force in estimating the merits of this great undertaking.

The history of Ohio, from its forest state to the present period, is without a parallel in the history of mankind. Her existence, as a confederate state, does not extend beyond twenty-three years, when her population did not exceed fifty thousand souls; and her first effective settlement reaches back little more than thirty years. She now has a population, moral, patriotic and intelligent, of near eight hundred thousand human beings; and of the twenty-five millions of acres, contained in her territory, perhaps not one-seventh part has been brought to a state of cultivation.

To what has this great increase of population been owing? To the unsurpassed fertility of your soil; to the undoubted salubrity of your climate; but, above

all, to the moral power of freedom, which animates all the energies of man, and furnishes inducements to activity, that no other state of things can exhibit.

With all those advantages, you have felt the paralytic effects of the want of markets for your surplus productions. Cut off from almost all profitable communications with the great market towns of the Atlantic, your principal reliance has been on the consumption produced by emigration, and on the small profits elicited by distant, expensive and difficult transportations. You will now have not only the markets of New Orleans and New York, but of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Montreal. The canals of New York, in their connexion with the Susquehanna and lake Ontario, which must speedily be formed, will furnish almost all these vast accommodations.

This great work will also confirm your patriotism, and make you proud of your country. Every man of Ohio will say, not in a tone of rhodomontade, but in a spirit of temperate oeconomism, see what my country has done in her juvenile state! And if she has achieved this gigantic enterprise in infancy, what will she not effect in the maturity of her strength, when her population becomes exuberant and her whole territory in full cultivation? And your sister states, and the civilized world will be astonished. It will exhibit a spectacle, unprecedented and amazing—an infant wielding the club of Hercules, and managing the lever of Archimedes with irresistible power. When the eagle, in its first flight from the aerie, soars to the heavens, looks at the sun with an unfauling eye, and bears in its talons the thunderbolts of Jove, who will not admire this sublime sight?

But I shall no longer engross your time, which has been more profitably directed to the very able and eloquent discourse, just now pronounced. Suffice it to say, that all your energies will be awakened—that, at the expiration of ten years from the completion of this work, a clear annual revenue of a million of dollars will be at your disposal, which will, of course, be applied to all beneficial purposes; that every citizen of Ohio will feel the exaltation of his country in the conduct of his own life; that your fame will be co-extensive with civilized man; that the benedictions of the most remote posterity will follow you; that the wise and good of all countries, and of all times, will look back to you with respect, and will be ready to exclaim with the great legislator of the Jews: "blessed of the Lord be this land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew and for the deep that coucheth beneath, for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof."

The following is an extract from Mr. Ewing's oration. "To the first projector of the magnificent work, of which this is the extension—to you, [gov. Clinton], our illustrious and honored guest, we tender the respectful and high consideration of a people, who greet you as the friend and benefactor of their country. Early impressed with the advantages to be derived to your native state, from the judicious application of her resources to the improvement of internal commerce, you were the first to propose that magnificent work, which is now the pride of your state and the admiration of the nation. Through good and evil report, whether the popular voice applauded or condemned, you were its constant, tried and unyielding advocate; your labors have been crowned with success: the work is consummated, and stands an honorable and enduring monument to your wisdom and patriotism. Citizens of Ohio—the grand work which is this day begun, is the effort of our infant state, yet in the cradle of her prosperity. In other countries, where works of this kind have been effected, they were the achievements of national maturity, after ages of progressive improvement had passed away. But our state has not grown up like other nations, by the slow and gradual increase of

stationary people, but has drawn from her sister states, and the various nations of Europe, a portion of their talent, their strength, and their enterprise; exhibiting, at once, all the vigor and freshness of youth, the strength and firmness of manhood, and the wisdom of age. Great as is the undertaking, your powers are equal to its completion; be but united, firm and persevering, and if heaven smile on your labors, success is sure. Animated by the hopes and cheered by the prospects of our individual state, we this day join, with the assembled millions of our fellow citizens, to hail the anniversary of our national independence. We join in thankfulness and gratitude to the Ruler of nations, for the past blessings, which he has showered upon our favored and happy country; and in fervent aspirations, for the continuance of her prosperity, and the perpetuity of her union."

### Gov. Troup and Major Andrews.

(For the letter referred to by gov. Troup, see the last number of the REGISTER, page 332.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 29th June, 1825.

Sir—I call your attention to a letter purporting to be yours, and addressed to the agent, in extenuation of your conduct for the act of suspension, and published in a paper here of this morning, called the Patriot. If this letter be authentic, you will consider all intercourse between yourself and this government suspended from the moment of the receipt of this. G. M. TROUP.

T. P. Andrews, esq. special agent,  
Creek agency.

Extract of a letter from major Andrews to gov. Troup, dated Princeton, (Indian Nation), 4th July, 1825.

"I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th, which has given me pain as a man, but which causes no uneasiness, on my part, as an agent or officer of the general government. It has given me pain as a gentleman, because I think I can perceive that you feel compelled, (I presume from a sense of public duty), to transfer the pursuit of the authorities of Georgia, from the Indian agent to the special agent of the United States' government. It causes no uneasiness on my part, as an officer or agent of the government, because I cannot suppose, for a moment, that my government will censure me for doing an act of sacred duty to the Indian agent, at the same time that I performed, in suspending him from his functions, an act of courtesy to yourself and government, which you thought necessary to the ascertainment of unbiassed testimony. Had I entered into feelings of denunciation against the Indian agent, before his trial, or suspended him without doing him present justice, by a frank exposition of the reasons which actuated me in doing so, I should, indeed, have apprehended the disapprobation of my government, (to which alone I look in the discharge of my duties), because that government is administered by men pre-eminent for temperate and reasonable councils, and who cannot be induced, by any consideration, to violate the rights guaranteed to every citizen of our country, however humble, by its constitution, and by the immutable principles of justice.

"Your excellency calls on me to avow or disavow the letter to the Indian agent, of which you appear to complain. With the exception of a few typographical errors, I own it as my letter. I send you a correct copy. It is such a letter as my sense of justice imperiously called on me to address him, in performing a harsh act towards him—was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is—is approbated by a man, who, for wisdom, stands inferior to few, and in honor to none—and such an one as, I confidently trust, will receive the approbation of my government. It is

such a letter as, from my letters of the 31st of May, 8th, 18th and 23d June, to yourself, and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your aid-de-camp and friend, col. Lumpkin, you ought, in my opinion, to have anticipated; and such an one as, I was convinced, 'for the honor of human nature,' (to use your own eloquent language), you expected.

Your excellency informs me 'that, if the letter is authentic,' I am to consider all intercourse between your government and myself as 'suspended.' Be it so; I know of no intercourse between your government and myself, which is at all necessary, which is not, on your part, perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the general government, I can go on to discharge my duties fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience, and to the best of my judgment; and, if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my government to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued, but absolute and permanent.

As your excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 29th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, and they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the agent, unless in his inflexible integrity and firmness, in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful, in my opinion, to the national character. A sense of duty compels me to say, that, in using these expressions, I have no allusion to your excellency; for I sincerely believe that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian agent, have abused that confidence which your excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station.

With high respect and consideration, I remain your excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) T. P. ANDREWS, Special agent.  
To his excellency George M. Troup,  
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville."

### Gov. Troup & the Attorney General.

(FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.)

The following correspondence will sufficiently explain itself. It is to be lamented that governor Troup had not taken the trouble to inform himself a little more accurately as to the facts, before he suffered himself to indulge in an invective against the administration, through the sides of the attorney general.

It will be observed, that not only is the offensive remark imputed to the attorney general by governor Troup, disproved by all the judges of the supreme court, who have yet been heard from, by the reporter, and by the very eminent gentleman, Mr. Emmet, whose letter is among those annexed; but, that the attorney general, at the time, openly and solemnly declared, that the executive had no part in the case then under argument, and that the positions which he should maintain in the discussion were entirely his own, for which he, and he alone, was responsible.

This declaration, we are told, was elicited by a paragraph which appeared in one of the papers of this city, on the morning on which the attorney general was expected to speak, intimating that the public could now have an opportunity of hearing, through the attorney general, the sentiments of the executive on the subject of the slave trade, and by a similar suggestion from one of the counsel opposed to him.

Mr. Wirt to Chief Justice Marshall.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1825.

Sir: In a late official communication by gov. Troup to the legislature of Georgia, I find myself charged with having maintained before the supreme court of

the United States, at the last term, the proposition "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist." Will you do me the justice to say, in reply, whether, either your notes of argument, or your recollection, impute that proposition to me, or any sentiment or opinion that slavery, as it now exists in the several states, could, or ought to be abolished, or be attempted to be abolished, or interfered with at all by the authority of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

W. WIRT.

The hon. John Marshall,  
Chief Justice of the U. States.

Chief Justice Marshall to Mr. Wirt.

RICHMOND, July 6, 1825.

SIR: received yesterday evening your letter of the 2d, stating that governor Troup, in an official report to the legislature of Georgia, had charged you with having maintained before the supreme court, at the last term, the proposition "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist;" and requesting me to say "whether my notes of the argument or recollection impute that proposition to you, or any sentiment or opinion, that slavery, as it now exists in the several states, could be, or ought to be, abolished, or attempted to be abolished, or interfered with at all, by the government of the United States."

It is not in my power to refer to my notes, because they were, as is my custom, delivered to Mr. Wheaton at the close of the term, who supposes they may be of some use to him in drawing out the arguments of counsel. I can, therefore, appeal only to memory.

I have no recollection of your having uttered, in any form, the sentiment imputed to you. The impression on my mind is, that you denounced the slave trade, not slavery; the practice of making freemen slaves; not that of holding in slavery those who were born slaves. I think it impossible that you can have hinted at any interference of the government of the union with slavery in the respective states; because I think such a hint, however remote, would have excited my attention too strongly to be entirely forgotten. I recollect distinctly that, in some argument—I think in the case of the Africans claimed by the consuls of Spain and Portugal—you stated in terms, that you had no authority to speak the sentiments of the government; and that the arguments you should use were to be considered as entirely your own.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

Bushrod Washington to Mr. Wirt.

MOUNT VERNON, July 9th, 1825.

DEAR SIR: The harvest having prevented me from sending to Alexandria for some days past, is the apology I have to offer for not having returned you an earlier answer to your letter of the 2d instant.

You request me to state whether my notes or recollection of your argument of the African negro cases, before the last supreme court, imputes to you the assertion of the proposition "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist;" or any sentiment or opinion that slavery, as it now exists in the several states, could be, or ought to be, abolished, or attempted to be abolished, or interfered with at all, by the authority of the government of the United States.

I feel no hesitation in answering, that no part of your argument maintained any or either of these propositions directly, nor did the general scope of it warrant, in my opinion, the deduction of any such sentiment. If any thing resembling it was said, or insinuated, it passed by me so entirely unperceived, as to make no impression on my mind, and certainly

to have left none upon my memory. The cases did not warrant, or call for, such sentiments; nor can I imagine in what way they could have been made to apply with the least propriety to the subjects under discussion.

Since the receipt of your letter, I have carefully examined my notes, which fully assure me of the faithfulness of my memory.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
BUSH. WASHINGTON.

Judge Duval to Mr. Wirt.

RICHMOND, July 14, 1825.

SIR—Your letter of the 2d was received at the moment of my leaving home for this place. That circumstance, in connexion with a heavy domestic calamity, has prevented an earlier answer.

It is stated, in your letter to me, that, in a late official communication from governor Troup to the legislature of Georgia, you are charged with having maintained, before the supreme court of the United States, at the last term, the proposition, "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist;" and you request me to say whether my notes of argument, or my recollection, impute that proposition to you, or any sentiment or opinion that slavery, as it now exists in the United States, could, or ought to be, abolished, or attempted to be abolished, or interfered with at all, by the authority of the government of the United States.

Your letter, without doubt, refers to the cause of the African negroes who had been captured and taken from American, Portuguese and Spanish vessels, and brought into the United States in a vessel called the general Ramirez, under the command of John Smith, a citizen of the United States. On their arrival, the vessel and the Africans were libelled and claimed by the Portuguese and Spanish vice-consuls, reciprocally. They were claimed by John Smith, as captured, *jure belli*, and they were claimed by the United States, as having been transported from foreign parts by American citizens, in contravention to our laws, and as entitled to their freedom by these laws, and by the law of nations. This cause was argued and decided at the last term of the supreme court.

I answer, without hesitation, that I have no recollection whatever, that you maintained the proposition imputed to you by governor Troup, in the argument of the cause beforementioned, or in any other cause. I brought with me the notes which were taken in the argument of the case, and they are full. They correspond with my recollection. If you had made use of such an argument, it would not have escaped my notice. You contended that the slave trade is not countenanced by the law of nations;—that, by the existing law of nations, it is unlawful;—that these Africans were under the protection of the laws of the United States, and, *prima facie*, free by those laws, &c. &c.

I can say, also, according to my recollection, and upon recurring to my notes, that, in the course of your argument in that cause, you did not utter a sentiment or opinion that slavery, as it now exists in the several states, could, or ought to be abolished, or interfered with at all by the authority of the government of the United States.

You commenced your argument by the observation that you had no instructions from the executive relative to this case. And you added, that you understood that no complaint had been made to the executive by the government of Spain or of Portugal.

It is deemed unnecessary to be more particular.

With great respect and esteem,

G. DUVALL.

Hon. Mr. Wirt.



*Judge Thompson to Mr. Wirt.*

New York, July 6th, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, in relation to governor Troup's late communication to the legislature of Georgia, has been received. By the quotation in your letter from the communication, it seems you are charged with maintaining the proposition, "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist." I have looked over my notes of your argument in the case referred to, and do not find that I have noted any such unqualified proposition being laid down by you. Nor have I the least recollection of your urging any such sentiment in the sense imputed to you. And I am persuaded it would have made a strong impression on my mind, if you had endeavored to establish the proposition that slavery did not, at this time, legally exist in our country, or that the courts of justice were not bound to recognise its existence, and to respect and enforce the laws in relation to it. And I think your argument could not, in justice, warrant a conclusion that you intended, in any manner whatever, to call in question the laws of the southern states on the subject of slavery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
SMITH THOMPSON.

Wm. Wirt, esquire,

Attorney general of the United States.

*Thomas Addis Emmet, esq. to Mr. Wirt.*

New-York, July 5th, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have read the official communication from governor Troup to the legislature of Georgia, mentioned in your letter, with very great surprise, and no less regret. So far as relates to what is there imputed to you, I can confidently say the statement is incorrect. I attended with very great interest to the whole argument of the African cases, and, since the receipt of your letter this morning, consulted my friend, Mr. David B. Ogden, who was also present at it, and authorizes me to say that his recollections on the subject agrees with mine. You spoke of slavery in the United States, as an evil inflicted on the colonies by the mother country, and for which they ought to be pitied, and not blamed; and though I cannot cite your words, I collected, from what you said, that you regarded it as an evil which must be submitted to. I am confident you expressed no opinion that slavery, as it now exists in the several states, can be, or ought to be abolished, or attempted to be abolished, or interfered with at all, by the authority of the government of the United States. I am the more decided on this point because I was, at the time, struck with your discretion in answering some observations made by Mr. Berrien, and which seemed to leave an opening for expressing such sentiments, if you entertained them, or thought fit to disclose them.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

Hon. Wm. Wirt, attorney general.

*Henry Wheaton to Mr. Wirt.*

New-York, July 5th, 1825.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d July, inquiring whether you maintained, before the supreme court of the United States, at the last term, the proposition, that slavery, being inconsistent with the "laws of God and nature, cannot exist," or whether you maintained "any sentiment, or proposition, that "slavery, as it exists in the several states, could, or "ought to be abolished, or attempted to be abolished, "or interfered with at all, by the authority of the government of the U. States"—I have great pleasure in being able to state, both from recollection and from my notes taken at the time, that neither of those propositions was maintained by you before the court

I presume the occasion alluded to, was the argument of the *Antelope*, which was the case of certain Africans, taken on board a vessel found hovering near the coasts of the United States, and claimed as Spanish and Portuguese property, and also by the United States as having been transported from foreign countries by American citizens, contrary to the slave trade acts of congress, and as entitled to their freedom by those acts and by the law of nations.

In the argument of this cause, on the part of the government, it would have been foreign to your purpose to contend that slavery could not legally exist according to the laws of the several states, or that it ought to be abolished in those states by the authority of the United States' government, since the question related to Africans, who were claimed as slaves under the laws of Spain and Portugal, and whose freedom was asserted under the same laws, the acts of congress, the law of nations, and treaties between certain foreign states. I am the more confident that no such propositions or sentiments as those imputed to you, were asserted by you, because I listened with great attention to the arguments on both sides, both on account of the interesting nature of the subject, and the power and ability with which it was handled. Indeed, I distinctly remember, that you rested the cause exclusively upon the question whether it was a trade in contravention of the acts of congress, and whether the Africans, being rightfully in the custody of the court, could be restored to those who claimed them as slaves, without their showing a clear legal title by credible testimony, and that you expressly disclaimed a right, on the part of our cruisers to seize a Spanish or Portuguese slave ship, on the high seas, to bring her in for adjudication, and then throw the burden of the proof of proprietary interest upon the claimants. The only occasion, on which I recollect you to have alluded to the laws of the several states on the subject of slavery, was where, in considering the question how far negroes, found on the coast of Africa, or in the possession of slave traders on the voyage from the coast, were to be presumed to be slaves, you distinctly admitted, that the local laws of the states where slavery is recognized, generally considered all persons of colour as, *prima facie*, slaves, and imposed the burthen of proof upon them to show the contrary; at the same time, that you insisted that even in those states the possession of a newly imported African, would not be considered as evidence of property, since such possession was liable to the suspicion of its having been acquired in violation of the acts of congress prohibiting the slave trade.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

H. WHEATON.

To the hon. William Wirt,

Attorney general of the U. States.

## Greek Official Papers.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Misolonghi, April 18. Notwithstanding every thing published by the Journal of Athens respecting Odysseus, there can be no longer doubt that he has become the enemy of the country, and of the present order of things. If circumstances hitherto have caused him to be looked upon as one of the best of chiefs, and so great a friend of liberty, that some have even compared him to the illustrious Bolivar, his character has, at last, discovered itself in its real colors. As soon as this man, who is only greedy of wealth, egotistical and ambitious, perceived that the laws were beginning to acquire force and effect, and that he could no longer exercise an illegal influence over public affairs, he joined the standard of anarchy, and refused to obey the order of government. In order to portray his character in its proper light, we pre-

lish his letter to the primates of Athens and their reply to it.

"Gentlemen, primates of Athens, I embrace you.

"I have addressed you numerous letters, to induce you to restore me my money, and you reply, by referring me to government. It was not to government I lent my money, but rather to yourselves, as may be seen by your signatures. I, therefore, write you once more, for the last time, that you send me back the money which I expended in provisioning your fortresses, and also my physician whom you retain among you—otherwise, you may be assured, I will set about burning your olive trees and devastating your plains. Think not to intimidate me by the mention of your government; when I have reason on my side, I fear not God himself. In the course of five days, I shall expect a categorical answer on your part; and be sure not to forget that you will be answerable for the misfortunes your refusal may bring upon this province. "ODYSSEUS ANDRETZO.

"*Isceniko*, 1825."

The answer of the Athenian primates.

"General Odysseus: We have received your letter, in which you menace us with the devastation of our plains and the burning of our olive trees, unless we send you back your money and your physician in the space of five days.

"That money, you know, has been expended by yourself in provisioning a citadel which belongs to government; your physician has been employed as the surgeon of the garrison, and consequently performs a public function; we, therefore, recommended to you, and we still recommend you, to apply to government, who will not, certainly, be guilty of the least injustice towards you. Only make your claims known to the proper quarter, and you will receive satisfaction. As to the threats you make, we cannot be persuaded that we have any cause to apprehend that our plains or olive trees will be destroyed by that very Odysseus who, during four invasions, preserved them uninjured, and combated so often to defend them. THE PRIMATES OF ATHENS."

"*Athens*, 1825.

[In pursuance of his threat, Odysseus did, however, at the head of four hundred horsemen, make an irruption into Eastern Greece, and labored to seduce his countrymen from their allegiance and join the Turkish standard. But he was met by general Gouras, who drove him, at the head of five hundred men, into Tarentum, where he was closely blocked up. This is the last official intelligence received of this traitor.]

Official intelligence—first despatch.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The executive body to Messrs. John Orlando and Andreas Luriottis.

The government thinks necessary to inform you of the true state of affairs at present in Greece. It is very probable that report will have augmented the number of troops landed by Ibrahim Pacha at Modon and Coron; learn, then, that the forces, disembarked by him at those places, do not exceed 3,000. It was a regular corps, consisting of Arab soldiers, and commanded by about forty European adventurers; six thousand only of them were fighting men, the rest were servants, such as grooms, &c. They were accompanied by about 350 horsemen, organized in the manner of the Mamelukes. This corps was able to advance to within eight hours' distance of Modon and Coron; but they were not able to do any injury—but, on the contrary, in a skirmish which took place with 1,000 Greeks, under our general, Passos Mavromuniottis, they were forced to retire. As, however, our troops were not in readiness to oppose them, they advanced shortly after towards to Nava-

rino, hoping to besiege and take that fortress; but it is too well defended, and too strong to be taken even by four times that number of enemies. Thus, up to this day, there have only been skirmishes, in which the enemy have lost 1,300 men. His excellency the president, Conduriottis, has been elected chief of the forces destined to besiege Patras, and it is several days since he proceeded on that expedition; but, on account of the landing of the Arabs at Modon, he proceeded thither, and from thence he will march to Patras.

A corps of 8 to 10,000 men has entered into Western Greece. They must really imagine that they can strike terror into the deserts, since, on advancing into Western Greece, they will only meet stones and guns, and if even they succeed in reaching the interior, they will find that Anatolico and Missoloungi are impregnable.

In Eastern Greece there have only appeared 400 horsemen, accompanied by the renegade Odysseus, who, not being able to seduce the people to his traitorous opinions, threw off the mask, deserted to the Turks, and took up arms against his country; but the brave general Gouras, with a force of 5,000 chosen men, attacked him, and drove him, with his companions, to Tarentum; he keeps them closely blockaded up there, and we think that shortly Odysseus and his troops will experience the fate they merit.

The enemy have begun the campaign this year much earlier than usual; and we do not doubt that this fifth campaign they will employ all their efforts; but we also confidently hope and believe, that those exertions will fail, and that the Greeks, by brilliant victories, will advance their independence. The government is occupied in expediting three strong corps of troops—one will be stationed at Volo, one is destined for the besieging of Negroponte, and the other for Agrapha. A fourth corps, of less strength, will be stationed at Patranziki.

According to all appearances, the Sultan has placed all his hopes on two forces—that of the Albanians, and that of Mehemed Ali Paeha. As to the Egyptians, we have spoken of them above; and as to the Albanians, the experience of four years has taught us what may be expected from them, especially on comparing our forces of this year with those of the preceding campaign. Our vessels also are cruising on the coasts of Albania.

*Napoli di Romania*, April 4, 1825, O. S.

Second despatch.

The executive body to Messrs. John Orlando and Andreas Luriottis.

The enemy before Navarino, having experienced defeats at various times, is, at present, in distress, and is endeavoring to retire into the fortresses of Modon and Coron. We hope that none of them will escape us, and that their present position may serve them as a salutary lesson. On the 31st March, (12th April), a curious engagement took place. About one hundred Greeks, under general Macrojanis, sallied out of the fortress, sword in hand, threw themselves on the centre of the enemy, and, after having killed more than 500, according to the most authentic information we have received, they returned into the fortress, laden with booty, having lost only one of their companions, and with only seven slightly wounded.

It is also proper to inform you of the heroic action of John Mavro Michaelis, son of Petros Mavro Michaelis. That young man, accompanied by his brother George, had hardly learned that the enemy advanced towards Navarino, when he went to throw himself into that fortress with a body of soldiers. Unwilling to remain in the fortress, he sallied forth and threw himself on the enemy, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Death, however, deprived us of

this young but worthy patriot; he received, in that engagement, a mortal wound. The government, having remarked the sincere zeal of Petros Mauro Michaelis, who himself persuaded his sons to perform that heroic feat, restored him to all those civil rights, of which circumstances had obliged it to deprive him last year. At present, he is united with the other patriots who bravely vindicate the rights of their country.

We give you the agreeable news of a victory obtained by our brave Gouras over Odysseus and his Turkish companions. We have sent you the details of that affair by Mr. K.

The Lively has arrived here with £80,000, from London.

We have received the contract of the second English loan, and have forwarded it to you with the ratification.

*Napoli de Romania, 11th, (23d), April, 1825.*

## Republic of Hayti.

*Part-au-Prince—Interior, July, 1825.*

On the 3d inst. three French vessels of war, carrying the national flags, one schooner, one brig and one ship, wearing the white flag at the peak and Haytian colors at the fore-top, moored in the Great Wadsworth, without gun-shot of our forts, at one o'clock, P. M. Immediately after mooring, the frigate sent her launch on shore, as a flag of truce, to transmit to our government the despatches of the French nation.

Colonel *Boisblanc*, chief of port regulations, repaired on board the French frigate, having, on the road, fallen in with the flag of truce, and receiving from it the despatches: the flag was remanded on board till further orders. The next day, the 4th current, col. St. Victor Poel, chief of the military police, attached to the *prime staff* of the place, *grand eney* of the republic of Hayti, aid-de-camp of H. E. the president of the republic, commander-in-chief of the squadron *de visama*, and *Duton Inginae*, aid-de-camp to gen. B. Inginae, received orders to repair on the beach, and meet the French minister, *Mons. le Baron Mackau*, commander of a line of battle ship of H. M. C. majesty, King of France. As soon as the public were informed that so distinguished an officer, of such high fame in the glorious career of arms, had made his entree in this republic, with a treaty from his sovereign, of the recognition of our independence, *full and entire*—news highly acceptable—astonished many citizens, whilst others expected it from the justice and liberality that has distinguished the reign of the august monarch, Charles X. of France, since his possession of the crown.

From the 5th to the 6th inst. in the morning, nothing transpired relative to the treaty of our recognition; meanwhile we could perceive a certain *je ne sais quoi* on the countenance of every one, presaging something great and honorable, but, on the 7th, the good news was known publicly to all classes. On the 8th inst. early in the morning, one of the French vessels of war, the brig, made all sail from the harbor, carrying the orders and joyful account to the Heights of St. Marks, where we distinctly heard the rejoicings of the people—fete succeeded fete, and they applauded the prince who proclaimed them free and independent.

The ladies were occupied in this instance, as on all former occasions, in the duties of their toilets, at balls, and, in fact, in all amusements common to the Haytians—all striving to please. In the midst of all this joy, festivity and rejoicings, echo, that nymph, ever faithful to repetition, this once was true to recollection and sound, and was every where distinctly heard to repeat, *vive la France! Vive Hayti! Vive a jamais Charles the 10th, le liberal! Vive a jamais Boyer!* (long live France! long live Hayti! long live

Charles the 10th, the liberal! live forever Boyer!) beloved and cherished of his people—the least we can call him, the *happy Boyer*.

On the 9th, at half past 6 o'clock P. M. one of the three French vessels of war, the schooner called the *Bearnaise*, made sail for the kingdom of France, and bearing with her the ratified treaty, duly signed, sealed and exchanged by both nations—despatches that will boldly show to the world that the republic of Hayti, free, sovereign and independent, was recognized as such by the authentic act of "*peace treaty*," signed by the French nation in this their ancient metropolis of their country. This very day *Monsieur le baron de Mackau* received the respects and visits of all Frenchmen in Port au Prince, merchants and others.

On the 9th, at 8 o'clock A. M. his excellency the president of Hayti, received, with his usual good will, the felicitations of all the French merchants and others of that great nation in this capitol.

Mr. Barbet delivered a discourse to his excellency, thanking him, in the name of all strangers in his possessions, for his politeness and goodness to them generally. His excellency remained silent, and having received the expressions and sentiments, replied—"That, in doing that which he conceived his duty, he only followed the natural dictates of his heart." This same day the French squadron, composed of the following vessels, also anchored in our waters, and at 6 o'clock P. M. the two high admirals, from the line of battle ships, L'Eylau and the Jean Bart, landed on the quay.

The line of battle ship L'Eylau, 50 guns, vice admiral Jurien, capt. de vaisseau ———.

The line of battle ship Jean Bart, 74 guns, vice admiral Grivel; Brou, capt. de ———, vaisseau in command.

The frigate the *Circe*, 44 guns, capt. Mackau, anchored on the 3d instant.

The frigate *Nymph*, 44 guns, captain de vaisseau Couviller.

The frigate *Mugicienne*, 44 guns, capt. de vaisseau Blonpapaut.

The frigate *Venus*, 60 guns, capt. Menouvrier Desfrere.

The frigate *Clorinda*, 60 guns, capt. de vaisseau Pellepot.

The frigate *Mede*, 44 guns, capt. de vaisseau Demole.

The frigate *Themis*, 44 guns, captain de vaisseau Bedford.

The brig *Ruse*, 18 guns, capt. de frigate Hunot, moored on the 3d inst.

The brig *Curieux*, 18 guns, lieutenant vaisseau Golliac.

The hermaphrodite brig *Antelope*, lieut. de vaisseau Mandruf.

The schr. *Bearnaise*, lieut. de vaisseau Derville, moored the 3d instant.

And a ship, armed en flute, the *Salamander*, commanded by cap. de frigate mon. Coste.

The billets of invitation from the secretary general were distributed every where, for the different rejoicings to take place the ensuing Monday, in the spacious and magnificent mansion of the secretary of state, in the Grand street.

Here is to this day, as faithful an account as we can render our benevolent readers; of the happy events that all are glad to repeat with enthusiasm—*Vive la France, Vive Hayti*.

## CHRONICLE.

Mr. Rush has arrived Washington, and taken his place in the treasury department.

The U. S. bank stock is selling at 116½, at N. York and Philadelphia.

*Netherlands.* A new minister to the United States, *baron Banverman Huygens*, with his family, has arrived at New York, in the corvette *Eagle*. She exchanged salutes with the castle on Governor's island.

*The duke of Saxe Weimer* arrived at New York on the 27 inst. in the Dutch corvette *Pallas*, capt. Rysk.

*Brandywine.* It is stated that the pleasing duty of conveying *Lafayette* to France, in this noble frigate, will devolve on captain Morris—who was first lieutenant of the Constitution when the poor *Guerriere* was so dreadfully battered.

*The Sea Gull*, lieut. McKeever, has arrived at Norfolk from Thompson's island, and since proceeded for Philadelphia—officers and crew in good health. She has lost five men during her cruise.

*The army.* On the 27th May, general Atkinson took up his line of march from the Council Bluffs for the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and, perhaps, as far west as the Rocky Mountains. The troops are 475 strong, with the exception of the mounted companies. Maj. O'Fallon accompanies gen. A, as a joint commissioner to treat with the Indians.

*David Hoffman*, esq. has published, in the pamphlet form, his able lecture on the law of *personal rights and personal remedies*; this lecture being the second of a series introductory to his regular course delivered in the university of Maryland.

"*The last of the Mohicans*," a new novel, by the author of the *Spy*, *Pioneers*, &c. is announced as in the press, and shortly to be published, by Mr. Wiley, of New-York.

*Died*, at Ferrisburg, Vt. Noah Porter, aged 93. He was a lieutenant in the column led by lord Howe, when that general was killed—the last survivor of those, perhaps, who attacked *Ticonderoga* in 1758, and an active soldier in the revolution.

*The boiler* of another steam-boat has collapsed and exploded on the Ohio, in consequence of the water being permitted to get too low.

*Countessifiers.* A great nest of them was lately broken up in Canada—the chiefs taken and their tools destroyed.

*Saratoga.* Nine hundred persons are already on a visit to the famous springs at this place—though the season has only just commenced. The newly discovered spring called *Lafayette* is very highly spoken of.

*Hudson, N. Y.* suffered much by fire on the evening of the 19th inst. and, for a while, the whole city was threatened with destruction. Twenty-four or twenty-five buildings were reduced to ashes—among them two of the late extensive and prosperous *satinett* manufactories in that city. The fire broke out in a stable, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, of which about 20,000 were insured.

*Ontario county, New York*, contained only 1,051 inhabitants in 1790. It has since been divided into seven counties, and their aggregate population in 1820, was 221,327!

*Maine.* The first session of the *Maine conference* of the Methodist Episcopal church commenced on the 7th inst. and ended on Tuesday, the 12th. Bishops George, Hedding and Soule, were present.

*Alabama.* The building at Washington court-house, containing the post office, the office of the clerk of the county court, with the public weights and measures, was, (with the most of its contents), destroyed by fire last month. The loss of the public records is important to many individuals.

*Charleston.* The value of domestic produce exported from the port of Charleston, for the half year ending on the 30th June, is estimated at seven millions and a half of dollars. This is nearly equal to the whole amount of the preceding year.

It is stated that the United States branch bank at Charleston has negotiated bills of exchange to the amount of from two to three millions of dollars, during the last seven months.

*The bishop of Havana* has effected his escape from arrest, and has fled to New-Orleans, whence he purposes to proceed to Mexico. The interest which the public in Havana took in favor of this respectable prelate, the victim of the rage of the atrocious Ferdinand, must, doubtless, have aided in facilitating his escape. [Lyn. Adv.]

*The high-way.* The subject of placing chain across the streets has been discussed in Boston, by the common council; and the board of aldermen gave it as their opinion that the corporation had no right to authorize any religious society to place a chain across a public street.

*A pump*, for one of the Mexican mining companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati. The bore is about four inches, and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost six cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1,000 pounds, the aggregate cost was \$6,000. It was taken to New Orleans, by the steam boat Mississippi. From New Orleans it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in wagons, about 300 miles, into the interior. Finally, it will be borne 30 miles up a steep and rugged mountain, on the backs of the Indians, to its place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.

*Rye.* A stalk of rye has been shewn at Allentown, Penn. which had *one hundred and thirty stems!* each stem had its ear, and in one of them were counted eighty fine large grains of rye. This is yielding one thousand fold!

*Oysters.* The town of Newbern, in North Carolina, contained at the last census 3,663 souls. It has been ascertained, by actual measurement and enumeration, that the quantity of oysters consumed in that town, from the 1st October last to the 1st June, was nine thousand eight hundred and forty bushels—or about 2-3 bushels of oysters for every man, woman and child in the place. They must be dear lovers of shell fish. [Why should they not?]

*Something new.* On a late Sunday evening, the Auburn state prison, (famed as the strongest and best regulated prison in the United States), was, it is said, visited by a thief, or a gang of thieves, who effected an entrance, in the dark, into almost the heart of the prison. It appears they made their way into the tailors and shoe-maker's shop, seized upon several articles of clothing, &c. &c. and retired with the booty without molestation. It is a wonder, while they were about it, that they did not deliver their 400 companions, in the "donjon keep."

[Auburn Free Press.]

*New York, July 16.* At no period within our recollection, has the bustle of business been so great as it now is at our ship-yards. There are building at the different yards, two line of battle ships, two frigates and two sloops of war, which are, we believe, intended for the Colombian and Mexican governments. A Colombian line of battle ship is undergoing repairs.

In addition to the above there are twelve merchant vessels, of different descriptions, on the stocks, and eight steam boats. Two frigates and two sloops of war are also on the stocks at the navy-yard. *Gaz.*

*Milledgeville, July 12.* The Georgia commissioners have returned from the council held with the Indians at Broken Arrow, and we are informed gen. Gaines had not effected a reconciliation between the friendly and hostile parties.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 23—Vol. IV.] BALTIMORE, AUGUST 6, 1823. [Vol. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 729

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The attention of the readers of this paper is respectfully invited to an essay, headed "Save the constitution," in a belief that it presents some new and strong views of a very interesting subject.

We have a supplementary communication from the writer of the essays on the "right of instruction," to which we have appended a few editorial remarks—see page 34.

Long accounts of the honorable respect of the people of Ohio, &c. shown to Messrs. Clinton and Clay, are inserted in the western papers. We shall endeavor to find room for some further particulars. The acts of public men and the proceedings of the people towards them, are of public interest. We notice a very handsome tribute of respect paid to gen. Jackson, by the people of the flourishing town of Franklin, Tennessee.

GEN. LAFAYETTE arrived at Baltimore at 1 o'clock last Saturday morning, and, even at that hour, was received by a large crowd of people. He remained with us until Monday morning, when he departed for Washington, where he, at present, remains the guest of the president—in company with whom he visited the frigate *Brandywine* on Tuesday last, on board of which they were received with the highest naval honors, by com. Tingey. In the evening, he attended a large party at gen. Brown's, at which was present nearly sixty naval officers, twenty of whom are of the highest grade in commission.

COM. FORSTER. In consequence of what was stated in the last REGISTER, we feel compelled briefly to make another reference to the trial of this gallant officer. It appears that the correspondence of the com. with the late president, was not regarded by the latter as *private*, for copies of the letters were promptly placed on the files of the navy department. As to his unexpected return from his station, in June, 1823, the commodore has produced letters to show that he was authorized so to do, whenever the state of his health and the interests of the service would permit; and that the delay of his departure was caused by his unwillingness to go out in the *John Adams*—the dignity of the service requiring the presence of a frigate, which he had reason to expect would have been furnished by it, &c. To these letters, other letters have been added by the judge advocate, to make the correspondence complete.

The court has been in waiting some days for the defence of the commodore, adjourning, from day to day, to give time to prepare it. It is probable that it was offered yesterday.

BOLIVAR breakfasted on board the frigate *United States*, com. Hull, on the anniversary of our independence, the ever-to-be-remembered 4th of July. He was saluted by about forty vessels lying in the harbor of Chorillo, and received on board the frigate in the most respectful manner possible; with which he expressed himself to be highly pleased.

Gov. TROUP, of Georgia, gave the following toast at the late celebration of the anniversary of American independence—

The union of the states and the sovereignty of the states: one and indivisible—stout hearts and sharp swords for their defence against all assailants.

Vol. XXVIII.—23

THE CASES. The letter from gen. Gaines placed the fact beyond a doubt, that the 15th treaty concluded with the Creeks, was not only without the assent of the nation, but in direct contravention of its laws; shewing also, that McIntosh was executed as a traitor, and not murdered. The "reputed hostile party," that is, the opponents of the McIntosh party and the treaty, is made up of "about forty-nine fiftieths" of the whole people—they have resolved to remain at peace with the whites and each other, and, singly, have powerful claims on our sympathy and sense of justice. The treaty was evidently fraudulent—at least, it is so shown by the facts that have been laid before us—but it has been ratified and partially carried into operation, and it is not easy to determine what ought to be done, unless to suspend all proceedings under it, until the whole matter shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for consideration. Gen. Gaines has taken measures that, if possible, will reconcile the Indians to it and preserve peace among them, and between them and the white people. The survey, as resolved on by governor Truemp, will not, at present, be made; gen. Gaines believing that the country belongs to the Indians, at least, until the time stipulated for the delivery of it.

EMANCIPATION. The gentleman, near Richmond, mentioned in the last REGISTER, as having emancipated sixty slaves, (all that he owned), is Mr. Charles Crenshaw. The rev. Andrew Fletcher, of the methodist church, has also recently emancipated twenty, valued at 10,000 dollars, who were left to him by a dying relative. They constituted nearly all his property, and he is a very young man.

SPLENDID WORK. Mr. Charles Luden Bonaparte has published, in Philadelphia, the first volume of his supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style worthy of the subject. Mr. Say's Entomology was supposed to be the most splendidly executed book that had appeared from the American press. Wilson's work, until Mr. Say's, took the lead, but Mr. Bonaparte's extends in magnificence both of those publications.

CRIME. We have heard much of the immorality of manufacturers. The county of Providence, R. I. is the greatest manufacturing district in the United States, and is also very populous; but, on the 15th July, not one person, charged with the commission of a crime, was confined in the jail of that county.

THE NAVY. The public ear is fatigued with hearing of naval courts of inquiry and courts martial. The frequency of them shews that something is radically wrong in the establishment, else we might suppose that the officers are among the worst and most quarrelsome set of beings in the world. Nearly sixty naval officers are now collected at Washington in attendance for the trials at present in progress—and it seems that two more distinguished officers, and some others of inferior rank, are to be added to this already distressing list. The end of these things must be the total disorganization of the navy—if such doings are not checked; with the gearing of parties and factions that may, perhaps, render it necessary to dismiss many officers, whose talents and character should be respected as national property. We do not hear of such proceedings in the army—and it is that only which is on a peace establishment! We have

great faith in the energy of the president, to recommend and carry into effect, some plan by which there may also be peace in the navy.

**CARAMINIAN SHEEP.** One of this celebrated breed, otherwise called the cambled woolled sheep, is on Mr. Showell's farm, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He was taken from on board a Turkish vessel, bound to Constantinople, and presented by the Greek admiral to capt. Gerry, from whom he passed into the possession of Mr. Shetwell. He is above the common size, his fleece grows so long as to hide his feet—it weighed 21 pounds, and it was thought would have yielded 4 or 5 pounds more, but for the occasional clippings of it that had been made to gratify the curiosity of different persons. His frame is good, tall broad, and the color of his wool a dark brown. The breed will be encouraged, for it is valuable.

**VIRGINIA.** The Staunton convention met and adjourned, after passing certain resolutions, &c. favorable to amending the constitution of the state. The proceedings shall be noticed hereafter. The matter appears to have been conducted with a great deal of dignity.

**MICHIGAN.** It seems that six hundred people assembled at Pontiac, in this territory, to celebrate the late anniversary of American independence! Why—it was only "a day or two ago!" that nobody lived at Pontiac except Indians and wolves. It is now a "blithe village" on the Huron.

**CUBA.** The London Courier of the 9th ult. after having mentioned the report of the invasion of Cuba, from Mexico, observes—

"There would be some danger, we should think, of a project of this kind, if seriously undertaken, producing discussions with the cabinet at Washington, which might, ultimately, even branch out into others with our own. Cuba is the Turkey of transatlantic politics, tottering to its fall, and kept from falling only by the struggles of those who contend for the right of catching her in her descent."

**MONT. BRITISH "FREE TRADE."** A Halifax paper, of the 29th June, says, "It is with sincere regret we announce that the operations of our iron company are stopped, from the news having been received by the packet, that government will not sanction the act of incorporation, or allow private individuals to work their mines—the crown claiming an exclusive right to all mines and minerals here."

**SINGULAR TOAST,** drank at Boston, on the late anniversary: By general Austin, sheriff of Middlesex—*John Adams*, the venerable political preacher, who denounced the doctrine of the hereditary right to govern by predestination, but lives to see it established by election, and himself subject to a son."

[The word "subject," as having relation to "hereditary rights," is well—but it has no sort of reference to that which exists between a president of the United States, and a private citizen thereof—for both are equally *subject to the laws*.]

**THE ALBANY PIER,** at the eastern termination of the Erie canal, was sold in lots by auction last week. The cost of the pier was \$133,000: and the sale of the lots, after making one or two reservations, amounted to \$191,750. The lots are chiefly purchased by residents of Albany.

**UNION CANAL.** It is expected that in a few days, twenty-four locks on the *Union Canal* line will be completed, and that the water will, this fall, be let into the eastern section of that canal. This will open a

water communication to Lebanon from Philadelphia, through a rich and populous country. Mr. *William Groves*, of the Northern Liberties, and two other persons, were the contractors for the above locks, which are said to be completed in a most workmanlike manner. They have also contracted to build fifteen locks, on the western section of this canal, which they hope to complete in all the next summer.

[*Dem. Press.*]

**GEN. JACKSON** joined in the celebration of the anniversary of independence at Franklin, Ten.—previously to which he was warmly addressed, on behalf of the corporation, by Dr. Breathitt, to which the general replied:

Sir—The friendly welcome—the kind wishes expressed by you in behalf of the citizens and corporation of Franklin, I receive with much pleasure, and in return, tender to you and them my sincere thanks. It is to me a matter of extreme satisfaction, that those of my fellow citizens, who for years have been my neighbors and friends, and witnesses to the scenes that have accompanied me through life, are amongst the number disposed to approve my public and private course. I have indeed always acted upon the belief that ours was a *government of the people*; that it belonged to *them*: and that to preserve it pure and correct in its operations every agency, sanctioned by the charter of their liberties, should be maintained to them. The chief magistracy of this country, is indeed a post of high distinction, and is equally one of great responsibility; yet the distinction and honor which pertain to it disappears, whenever it may be attained through *any other channel*, and by *any other means*, than a free and *spontaneous* approbation of the people. Upon this have I acted in the late event to which you allude, and I am happy to learn that it has met the approbation and sanction of my friends. I pray you, in behalf of the corporation and citizens of Franklin, to accept of my respectful acknowledgements.

Gov. Carroll was also a guest. The declaration of independence was read by major Eaton, of the senate of the United States, and an oration pronounced by Mr. N. P. Perkins; and Mr. John McAllister presided over the feast. The regular toasts were good—the following were among the volunteers.

By gen. Jackson—the volunteer service—its efficiency in the late war, entitles this species of defence to the gratitude and confidence of the nation.

By gov. Carroll—The virtuous and hospitable citizens of Williamson county; may an abundant harvest reward their agricultural labors.

By col. A. P. Hayne, of Alabama—Col. Drayton, "an amendment to the constitution;" on this subject much is expected from him, in connection with the patriots of our common country.

By doctor Breathitt, (mayor),—Thos. H. Benton, senator from Missouri: the stern advocate of the people's will—the man who can bury personal considerations under the mantle of his country's good.

By John H. Eaton—Our guest, Col. Arthur P. Hayne; the accomplished and gallant soldier, who sharing fully the confidence of the commanding general, had confided to him a forlorn hope to meet and hold in check the British at New Orleans.

By gen. Houston, a guest—The Tennesseans; they have but one motto, "God and our country."

At five o'clock gen. Jackson and gov. Carroll, attended by the procession of the uniform corps and citizens, returned to their quarters. The day closed with an elegant and sumptuous ball at the Bell Tavern, at which all the beauty and fashion of the country were collected.

**CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.** The laws, in general, are wretchedly defective in the apportionment of

punishment to the enormity of crimes; and it would almost seem as if they had been made with a view to the respectability of criminals or the dignity of offences. We see that, in Philadelphia, a certain John Branson, who, in about seven months, contracted debts to the amount of \$5,438 dollars, and then petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws, has been found guilty of *fraudulent insolvency*—and, from what is stated, no doubt justly. But mark the tenderness of the court—by the laws of the state, such offenders may be punished by imprisonment only, or imprisonment and hard labor; but it being certified by a "respectable physician," that the state of the prisoner's health would not permit him to labor, he was gravely sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of *one year*, during which he will live on the very fat of the land; and it would seem that he can very well afford it.

By the proceedings had, we are bound to believe that the person was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and that he defrauded persons out of tens of thousands of dollars; now what sort of justice is there in simply confining this man for twelve months, allowing him to live on the best that the market will furnish, and the sending of a poor creature to the penitentiary for seven or ten years, to hard labor, solitary confinement and bread and water, who may have stolen some article of the value of 50 or 100 dollars? Ought not the amount of the damage sustained by society to grade the punishment—and should not the fool, deliberately calculating fraudulent debtor, rather suffer, than a simple thief, who, perhaps, impelled by want, or giving himself up to a momentary indiscretion, appropriates to his own use the property of others? There is as much difference, in my opinion, between the offences as there can be between murder by poison, and manslaughter in an affray: and while it is my most earnest wish that the laws may be ameliorated as to unfortunate and even imprudent debtors, I am not the less zealous that those who are *fraudulent* should take up their residence in our penitentiaries, with kindred counterfeiters and thieves.

THE TOWN AND FORT OF ERIE, on the lake of this name, is rapidly rising to importance. The spacious harbor of Presque Isle is the best on the lake; but the entrance to it has been obstructed by a sand bank, that would not generally admit of vessels drawing more than six feet water, and the channel was sinuous and irregular—but it is believed that the improvements now going on will make it easy of entrance, and give it a depth of ten feet. Within the basin, vessels of the largest size may ride in safety, and it is protected from storms, especially from the west, which are the most dangerous on this lake. As there is a current from the basin to the lake, the channel will be confined by parallel embankments, supported by piles; and the pleasing fact is already shown that the bar has been reduced. The works are superintended by Capt. Maurice, of the U. S. Army, and the Pennsylvania commissioners.

The town is described as one of the most beautiful in the west—the streets are wide, and laid out at right angles. It contains between 800 and 1000 inhabitants, who enjoy excellent health: the scenery is beautiful—and the soil of the adjacent country generous and productive. Its happy location and important harbor, whether for a naval depot, or as a place of refuge for vessels navigating the lake, with the rich country round about it, will soon render Erie a place of much business, and give to it a large and valuable population. The roads leading to it are excellent, and several lines of stages are upon them,—and it is a stopping-place for all the steam boats that ply on the lake: one is building there to accommodate travellers to and from Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS. In the Raleigh Register of July 19, we find the following paragraph, under the head of bank "regulations":—

"The officers of the Fayetteville North Carolina branch of the bank of the United States, we learn, have received instructions from the parent bank, to pay out, after the first of September next, notes of the issue of their own branch, only, but to receive, as heretofore, in payment of debts, indiscriminately, the banks of this state. What effect this arrangement will have on the money transactions of our state cannot be precisely foretold, but we apprehend it will be the means of curtailing the business of our banks; for, as the United States bank will not pay out their notes, they will, of course, from time to time, call upon the local banks for payment in specie, United States notes or northern drafts, for which calls the several banks must be always prepared. With a view to this event, we believe our banks have taken measures for reducing the present amount of their notes in circulation." (Which they ought to have done a long while ago, or have paid their debts like other people.)

"*Legitimacy.*" It appears from the following that the poor negroes of Africa have some very refined notions about the doctrine of "legitimacy"—but they agree with the English, that it is lawful to put a "sovereign" to death, when the chief shall declare him an enemy! If the "holy alliance" have not enough to do already in support of their principles against the progress of reason and of *empire* in America, and the stand taken by Great Britain in Europe, we might expect they would teach the negroes that a "sovereign" may not be killed, under any circumstances, with impunity,—notwithstanding the murderers of the father of the head of this "holy alliance," are of those who are nearest to his heart and his throne!

Extract from *travels in Western Africa*, by Major W. Gray and surgeon Doehard, just published in London.

"The fever and dysentery still continued to do their works of destruction. To divert, as much as possible, the minds of the men from reflecting on the scenes of death around them, had recourse to amusements and employments of all kinds. Hunting, the game in which the country abounded, afforded an ample range for those who were able to partake of it, to employ their time to advantage. Wild hogs, antelopes, guinea fowls and partridges, were constantly brought in. During one of our excursions, we met, and succeeded in killing, a large lioness,

"If a minister could not be had in the allied courts sufficiently well versed in the "divine rights of kings," we have in our eye the editor of a certain American newspaper that would be exactly fitted for an ambassador! He has lately called Napoleon an "upstart emperor," though he was the idol of the French nation, and, by the stamping of his foot, drove the "legitimate" Bourbons from the throne. If Napoleon deserved to be called an "upstart," we should like to see it shown by what right it was that the *Gulphs* came to the sovereignty of England—or Kate, of Russia, sat on the throne of the Czars: or, to come more closely home, on what principle it is, that we call Washington "the father of his country!" Will we admit that, if we had not succeeded in our revolutionary struggle, he ought to have been called a traitor; yet so he would have been called by all the "legitimates." Success is revolution—such as the "glorious revolution" in England, when one tyrant was expelled and another introduced to supply his place:—but "rebellion" is that which fails, like the attempt in Ireland, where better men than ever sat on a throne were hunted and hung up like dogs.

which had, for some time, been disturbing the neighborhood of the village. On this occasion we were accompanied by some of the inhabitants of Samba Contave, one of whom gave the first wound to the animal; in consequence of it he was disarmed by the rest of his companions, and led prisoner (his hands tied behind his back), to the town, at whose outer approach they were met by all the women singing and clapping hands. The dead animal, covered with a white cloth, was carried by four men on a bier, constructed for the purpose, accompanied by the others of their party, shouting, firing shots and dancing, or rather playing all sorts of monkey tricks. As I was not a little surprised at seeing the man, whom I conceived ought to be rewarded for having first so disabled the animal as to prevent it from attacking us, thus treated, I requested an explanation; and was informed, being a subject only, he was guilty of a great crime in killing or shooting a sovereign, and must suffer this punishment until released by the chiefs of the village, who, knowing the deceased to have been their enemy, would not only do so immediately, but commend the man for his good conduct. I endeavored, to no purpose, to find out the origin of this extraordinary mock-ceremony, but could only gain the answer, frequently given by an African, "that his forefathers had always done so." [A better reason than this, in favor of "legitimate sovereigns," could not have been given!]

A QUAKER in Kent, (says an English paper), being pressed by a zealous tory to conform to the established church, made this answer:—"Friend, thou mayest spare thy breath and persuasion; I never will belong to that church which is always in danger."

[The cantery of the tory party is "the church is in danger," whenever any proceeding is suggested that may lessen its secular power or reduce the emoluments of its ministers.]

RUSSIA. The autocrat, (says a London paper), is much puzzled with the problem how to give the poor education without giving them desires which they cannot gratify. In short, nature is to be put on quite a new footing in Russia. We suspect there is more of his father in the emperor than people are aware of, otherwise he would have his fate more strongly impressed on his memory.

The following is the article referred to:—

"Waraw, May 2. The emperor has left the capital for a few days, to view the manufactures newly established in the district of Massovia and Katesch.

"In the speech of the minister of the interior on the state of the kingdom, is the following passage:—"It is to be lamented, that the want of ready money, and the poverty of the country people, have hitherto prevented the general introduction of elementary schools. It cannot be unobserved, that a liberal and superior education given to the peasant, would, in his present circumstances, be a real misfortune for him. He would become acquainted with much, but, unable to enjoy it, would experience many wishes, and look in vain for the gratification of them; and all this would embitter his life, and fill him with dislike to the rich—instability, and often the deceitful resolution to take up various occupations without being able to pursue them; and the end of the unhappiness lies already in the child which the man prepares for himself in mature age. Circumstances have made it possible to introduce various improvements into the school system. A general committee of superintendance has been appointed, whose chief business it is to watch over the moral and religious behaviour of the students. In this manner, education is founded on the principles of morality, and where mere learning might lead to many errors, it finds its true and unerr-

ing way when led by religion. A general censorship of all the books printed in the country or abroad has been confided to the ministry for ecclesiastical affairs, under the immediate care of a counsellor of state, and the director of public instruction.

THE ROAD TO MEXICO. *St. Louis, June 27.* Seven wagons belonging to the expedition, setting out for the purpose of making the road from Missouri to the Mexican provinces, left here on Wednesday last. One of the commissioners, maj. Sibley, the surveyor, Joseph C. Brown, esq. and the secretary to the commissioners, captain Gamble, left here on Saturday and yesterday on their way up. They will, it is supposed, be joined by the other commissioner, colonel Reeves, and proceed in their arduous undertaking.

A great part of their time will be necessarily employed in treating with the different tribes of Indians, through whose country they will have to pass, and whose permission they will have to obtain for making the road. The hot weather, the number of flies, and the difficulty of getting their wagons through a trackless country, will oblige them to travel slow, and it will be some time before they complete the work. The commissioners say twelve or thirteen months.

THE HUDSON AND THE DELAWARE. Companies have been formed and the stocks subscribed, for making three canals between the Hudson and the Delaware. The Delaware and Raritan canal, by way of New Brunswick; the Morris canal, from the Passaic, at Patterson, to the mouth of the Lehigh, in the Delaware; and the Hudson and Delaware canal, leading from the first named river, not far from Kingston, to the Lackawaxen, and the region of coal. The Delaware, above the Lackawaxen, may be easily made navigable for one hundred miles. The ceremony of breaking ground for the last, was performed, on the 13th ultimo, by Philip Hone, esq. of New York, president of the board of managers, on the summit level, in the midst of a great concourse of people assembled for the occasion—a full account of which we have on file, and desire to give at some future day. Mr. Hone has thrown the weight of his character and wealth into this undertaking, and it will be successful. The following extract from his address will be read with much interest:

"In the present age of improvement, when the capital, the enterprise and the public spirit of the citizens of our happy republic are actively employed in developing its resources, unfolding its natural advantages, and rendering operative all the blessings with which a kind Providence has endowed it—undertakings, like that which has been this day commenced, become matters of ordinary occurrence; and an enterprise, which, a few years since, would, from its very magnitude, have been by some deemed chimerical, and the success of which would have been considered, at least doubtful by all, is now viewed with little interest, except by those immediately concerned in its accomplishment, and its projectors have less to hope from the applause which may crown their success, than to fear from the odium which is a natural consequence of a failure.

"The state of New York enjoys the pre-eminence of having first boldly taken up the line of march in the proud era of internal navigation. Our Schuylers and our Morris, who first conceived the noble project of uniting the great lakes and rivers with the ocean which bounds our territory, were not permitted to enjoy the successful accomplishment of their labors; but their precious legacy has been worthily improved by those to whom it descended, and the great design, opposed as it has been by the honest doubts of some and unworthy prejudices of others,



has exceeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those whose fame and reputation were identified with its success.

“Our state owes an imperishable debt of gratitude to the illustrious individual who is now at the head of its government, and to his associates in the canal commission, for their unwearied exertions to carry into effect the measures adopted by successive legislatures, who, less sanguine than themselves, were still disposed to give every facility to their operations; and the successful completion of the great western and northern canal, while it attests to succeeding generations how much may be effected by public spirit and individual exertion, will serve to stimulate other sections of our country to similar efforts in the great work of internal improvement.

“The undertaking which has now been commenced does not draw an equal share of consideration with those which we have just adverted; but, when viewed as the result of individuals, associated under the sanction of a state, but deriving no support from its funds, and when the great and important consequences which cannot fail to result from it, are fairly considered, we feel assured that the public will give us the benefit of their good wishes, and contribute, at least, a friendly “God speed ye” to a work, which, if successful, must increase the prosperity and redound to the glory of the state. But, from you, citizens of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster, we have a right to expect something more; and, judging by the friendly co-operation and support which many of you have hitherto afforded us, we have no apprehension that our expectations will be disappointed. We are preparing to open for you the means of communication with a sister state, rich in the production of the soil, and possessing an inexhaustible supply of coal, which, from its situation and the imperfect navigation of the rivers, is of little more value than the rich gems, which “the dark, unshodded caves of ocean bear.” The products of your own farms, and the timber of your own forests, will also be increased in value, to an amount incalculable, by the facilities which will be afforded you of conveying them, with little labor and expense, to a market always calling for supplies and never supplied. But, in the prosecution of this work, we have many difficulties to encounter, many obstacles to remove, and although, from recent experience, it has been found that the talents and industry of our countrymen are sufficient to overcome them all, yet we may be allowed to say, in the language of an accomplished orator of a sister state, who saw all the difficulties, while he expatiated on the advantages of such an enterprise, “to accomplish all these objects, man raises the valley, levels the hill, directs the stream, penetrates the mountain, he leads the river in unaccustomed channels, and the wind of the air views the white sail of commerce sweeping the accustomed haunts.”

“Several routes were surveyed, and that which was adopted appears to have been selected after much consideration. Neither the length of the canal or its estimated cost is given in the address, which otherwise affords a pretty clear view of the different routes proposed—but, in conclusion, Mr. Hone said—

“Contracts have been entered into for excavation and locks on a considerable portion of the line, and the peaceful and beautiful valley, in which I have now the honor of addressing you, will soon be the scene of active and vigorous operations. The hardy arm of labor, directed by science and professional experience, will be employed in rendering the bounteous gifts of nature subservient to the improvements of art. The citizens of our state and those of the state of Pennsylvania, will be convinced that the privileges granted by their respective legislatures, are not intended to be merely employed as objects of interested speculation, and that the proud character

which New-York has obtained in works of internal improvement and public utility, is in no danger of being tarnished by the operations of the Delaware and Hudson canal company.”

The ceremonies were concluded with a dinner and the drinking of toasts—among them the following:

The Delaware and Hudson canal—Posterity will celebrate the anniversary of its commencement as a new era in the history of improvement.

The legislators of the state of New-York—to whose liberality and enlightened policy the citizens of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster, are indebted for the canal, the commencement of which we this day celebrate.

The state of Pennsylvania—willing that the Delaware and the Hudson should shake hands, may she be as prosperous as she is great and magnanimous.

The cause of internal improvement throughout the union.

The union of the states, cemented by works like this—it will be imperishable.

By John Sillan, *esq.* vice president. The president and orator of the day—his enlightened judgment has enabled him to appreciate the advantages of the Delaware and Hudson canal; his name has given to Ulster and Sullivan a strong arm in completing it.

Mr. Hone here rose and thanked the company in a feeling and appropriate manner, for the honor this day conferred on him.

By David Hunter, *esq.* vice president. New-York and Pennsylvania, twin sisters of the republic, may their common efforts produce internal wealth for themselves, and external strength for their country.

By Charles H. Rogers, *Esq.* vice president. The health of a citizen of a sister state, Maurice Werts, *esq.* whose mind first conceived the project of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and whose ardor and perseverance has brought the work to an auspicious commencement.

“LIVE THE CONSTITUTION!” This was the heading of one of the editorial essays in the REGISTER when, in the memorable year 1814, I was engaged in exposing the wickedness and weakness of certain mad sekers of power in the east, seemingly resolved “to swim or to scull the state;” and little then did I suppose that I should resort to it again to direct the attention of the readers of this work to similar, but less reasonable and unwise, proceedings of some politicians in the south, with whom it has been my common practice to think, and act, on political subjects, for almost thirty years past: but that which was wrong in the one cannot be right in the other, and the progress or safety of the constitution cannot any more be submitted to the factions of the south than to those of the east.

I wish it clearly understood that I am not in the least alarmed by the governor of Georgia’s “call to arms;” or by the agitations which are attempted in some other states, for, (as I believe,) party political purposes—but it is the usurpation of Washington, and the duty of every good citizen, “to sever indignantly on the vast dominions of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to separate the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.” And, as “prevention is always better than cure,” it is true policy to meet such things at their beginning, that, if possible, they may be stifled in their birth—which is not a difficult matter to do, I should presume, in the present instance, because it cannot be supposed that the people of the south are less attached to the union than those of any other part of the republic, or more willing than the inestimable blessings which they derive from it should ever be questioned; because certain individuals are not in power, or cannot direct the affairs of the general government: but as they please!

"Commerce" was the great stalking-horse in the east, that political power might pass out of the hands of those who then held it—and now it is "slavery or no slavery," to use the language of gov. Troup and others, that is to be the rallying word in the south! It is no more intended to disturb the last than it was to destroy the former. Indeed, every body disavows a right in the government, and there is no disposition in the people, to interfere with the "slave question," as it now stands, unless in the way of friendly suggestion and disinterested advice—and yet this black subject is broached to cause an agitation, which, if ever it goes beyond fulminating words, can tend only to the swift destruction of the intemperate authors of it.

I may, hereafter, examine the pretences on which this clamor is attempted to be raised, and endeavor to point out the object of it; but, at present, prefer the demonstration of two facts—1st, that the people of the "free states" cannot be jealous of the "slave holding states," or possess a wish to "intermeddle" with them, for the acquisition of political power, because they have all which they need already, or soon must possess it, without any effort;—and, 2ndly, shew it to be the unquestionable PECUNIARY INTEREST of the former that the latter shall remain as they are. If these things are established—and that they will be I have no manner of doubt, we shall be at a loss to find out any other motive to operate on the people of "free states," and justify the suspicion of what is so broadly and foolishly, if not also wickedly, set forth, by political fire-brands in the south, to disturb the public repose.

It may be well, however, just to mention the pretences on which this clamor is founded, if foundation it can be said to have at all, except in the disturbed imaginations of those who make it. The first is the resolution of Mr. King, submitted to the senate, and expressive of his opinion, that, after the public debt is paid, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be appropriated to the emancipation and general of such slaves, as by the laws of the several states may be respectively allowed—and the second is, certain expressions, imputed to Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States, and said to have been used by him in discussing a case before the supreme court.

As to the first—the project of "emancipation and general" is substantially as old as the first term of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and has three times been passed on the consideration of the general government by the legislature of Virginia—and its principle is the same as that on which the "American Colonization Society" is now acting!—and yet this society is a great favorite with many of the chief slave-holders in the United States!!! And, as to expending the public money for such purposes, it is now really done in the protection afforded by the navy to the colony at Liberia. This has never been objected to, but, I believe, universally approved of. The amount of the cost or of the services rendered to the colonists, does not affect the principle. If the arm of the United States can be rightfully extended one inch, or a cent of the public money be expended, for the protection and support of this colony, the whole military force of the nation, and all its surplus funds, may be devoted to a similar object, under the direction of congress. But congress has no right to interfere with property in slaves; and the men that would seriously think of it, ought to be ranked in the same class of agitators that I am reprobating, except that the motive might be more praise-worthy. And if it be object-

ed, that Mr. King believes the public funds may be rightfully used to purchase, emancipate and remove the slaves, surely the "free states," which have a much deeper interest in these funds than the "slave states," (on account of their superior population and excess of contributions to the public purse), ought to be the first to complain of it—and especially so, when I shall shew it is the pecuniary interest of the people of the "free states" that slavery should exist in the south, as at present it does. I am not myself favorable to Mr. King's project, on several accounts—but it will be time enough to consider it when the public debt is paid off, and we are at a loss to know what to do with our money!

As to the second, it is most clearly shewn that Mr. Wirt not only did not use the words imputed to him; but he expressly declared, that, as to the case before the court, he had no instruction from the government whatever!

Not being of those who have abused the people of the south, on account of their slaves, or one of the few that wildly have talked of a general emancipation, as proper to be brought suddenly about, I hope that they, for whom I feel most interested, will patiently read and carefully consider the momentous facts which I shall respectfully submit to them—being conscious that I have not intended, in the least, to misrepresent or distort any thing connected with the matters under examination; nor, on a cautious review of the subject, do I see any reason to believe that I am mistaken. It is perfectly known to every reader of the REGISTER, that I am entirely opposed to slavery and the slave system, whether of white men, under the ordinances of the "holy alliance," or of black men, by virtue of the laws of England, France and many other European nations, and those of the United States—yet, that I have never agitated or disturbed "the question" as if now rests. On the contrary, to the best of my abilities, I have vindicated and defended this class of my fellow-citizens against the unprincipled attacks of British writers, whose ancestors it was that forced this curse on their southern colonies in America, which, it is to the glory of Virginia, that she resisted before the revolution. And as to a general or sudden emancipation, in the present condition of the slaves, without the removal of those emancipated, I regard it as chiefly another phrase to express an idea of extermination: for, admitting that the blacks might be freed and retain their present location, without its being necessary that the whites should destroy them, for the defence of their own persons and property, which I do not believe is probable—experience has shewn us that their numbers will rapidly decline, through their improvidence and want of knowledge, how to take care of themselves. As I have observed, on another occasion, Malthus never thought of such a "check to population," and yet it is a powerful one. The bills of mortality for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. always shew an excess proportion of deaths among the free blacks, whether compared with the amount of the white population in these cities, or the few slaves that may be in them, or such as are located elsewhere. Those matters, however, do not come up for discussion at this time, and I only refer to them to express my opinion, that any scheme for a general emancipation, which does not, also, take in a project for colonization, or at least of removal, is hostile to the safety of the free population, and must needs abridge the duration of the lives of those on whom it is intended to confer a benefit. It is possible, that "a man had bet-

selfes," be again set up by a mad-fool and traitor in the east—or some other like madman and traitor in the south, were now to cry out, the Potomac the boundary—the commercial and manufacturing states by themselves.

That is, as to the aid of the general government, in removing the emancipated.

The effect on the welfare of the people of this nation is the same, whether the inscription, "the Potomac the boundary—the negro states to them-

fer be dead than alive,"—but the surest and best proof of comfortable living is the duration of life; and comfort depends as much on a peculiar construction of the mind as in personal convenience—the value of the last is more determined by the action of the mind than by the enjoyment of the body.

Population of what are called the "free states," in 1790—to wit, Massachusetts, (including Maine), New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 2,027,248  
Deduct for the slaves then in these states, 49,254

Free inhabitants in 1790, 1,977,994

Population of the same states in 1820, with that of the new "free states" of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maine and the territory of Michigan, 4,226,407

Whole probable population\* of the "free states" in 1830, 4,250,000

\*Federal number" for electing representatives to congress, after 1830, the same.

Population of the "slave holding states," in 1790—to wit, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, 1,593,078  
Deduct slaves, 643,437

Free population in 1790, 1,244,641

Population of the same states in 1820, with that of the new "slave holding states" of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and the territory of Arkansas, 4,361,558  
Deduct slaves, 1,528,452

Free population in 1820, 2,833,106

Whole probable population of the "slave holding states" in 1830, 5,600,000  
(Of whom almost two millions will be slaves.)

\*Federal number" for electing representatives to congress after 1830, 4,700,000

Gross excess of population in the "free states," in 1790, only 134,170

The same, in 1820, 557,519

The same, (probable), in 1830, 1,740,000

Excess of free population in the "free states" in 1790, 733,553

The same, in 1820, 2,388,000

The same, (probable), in 1830—about 3,600,000

Majority of "federal numbers" in the "free states," in 1790, 375,000

The same, in 1820, 1,450,000

The same, (probable), in 1830, 2,500,000

Now let us look at the progress of the power of representation, in these different classes of states:

"The probable population" is taken from some calculations made in this paper—see Vol. XXII, page 341; and considerable faith is placed in their nearness to what the result of the census will shew as the amount and location of the people of the United States in 1830, from the censuses that attended similar calculations, prospectively made as to the population in 1820. If any thing unexpected has happened since these facts were presumed, (July 1822), it is decidedly in favor of a greater augmentation of persons in the "free states"—because in them it is, that all, or nearly all, the great internal improvements are making, new manufactories established, &c. which, it is needless to say, mightily increase a people, by furnishing the means of their subsistence, which encourages marriage, and does away the fear of having families to support.

By the excess of	Whole No. in congress.	From the "free states."	From the slave holding states.	Majority in favor of the "free states."
1790	705	52	47	5
1800	1142	78	64	14
1810	166	106	80	26
1820	212	123	89	34
1830*	325	130	80	50

As to the power of the states in the senate:—Two "free states" are Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, 13—showing a present majority of five states. Michigan will, probably, be added before 1830, to this class of states, and Arkansas or Florida may be so to the other. After these, no additions can be made to the "slave states;" but several new "free states," fronting on both banks of the Mississippi, north of Illinois and Missouri, may be expected to rise up in a very few years.

It is not worth while, however, to look forward beyond 1830; for the "free states" will then have a positive majority in the house of representatives of the United States, equal to one half of the whole force of the "slave holding states" in that body. What greater degree of political power can be asked than this, when backed by such a vast superiority of physical strength, if it should be thought proper to disturb the slave question, or determine any other matter by considerations growing out of real or supposed oppositions of interest between the two classes of states? It is idle, nay, it is wicked, to encourage the idea that the "free states" are jealous of the political power of the "slave states." They may have been, but cannot now be.

Yet there are other and very important matters to be seriously considered, as having direct relation to the imposing facts above presented, to show the march of political, as well as of moral and physical power, if either shall ever be brought to bear upon the "slave question" which Heaven forbid except in the way of friendly counsel and generous assistance, if the first be deemed acceptable or the second is required. Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland cannot long have a deep interest in slaves as property, and, in general, they are unprofitable in these states, as they must necessarily be in any section of our country that is manufacturing, commercial or grain-growing; for SLAVERY IS DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO THE COMMON PROSPERITY OF A PEOPLE ENGAGED IN EITHER OF THOSE PURSUITS. This is easily demonstrated by the single fact, that free labor can be hired, in the "free states," by the year, for the interest of the money vested in slaves, at the high prices which they have brought for the cultivation of cotton and sugar, and the cost of clothing and taking care of them! And if, to this plain matter of fact, we add the "tear and wear" of slaves, the losses in them by disease and death, and the subsistence of those necessary to keep up the stock and who are not fitted for the field, we shall easily arrive at the conclusion, that any given quantity of labor, suited to the constitution and habits of the free white, can be performed at a less expense by them than by slaves—and besides, when a farmer does not want his free laborers, he may discharge them, but the slaves must be kept and maintained all the year round. These remarks are applicable to every business in which the white man labors for himself, either on his own farm or in his own manufactory or work-shop; and it is presumed that no one will venture to question the force of the proposition, because it is plainly and plainly an obvious truth. If, therefore, the four great interests of any country, the farming, the planting, the manufacturing and the commercial all prosper, slave labor will be perpetually pressing into the second and excluding from the other three, as surely

\*The ratio being fixed at 50,000. See Weekly Register, Vol. XXII, page 341, &c.

as men shall pursue that which is most profitable to them. What irresistible proof of this momentous fact do we need? Look at the world!—the *freest nations are the most prosperous and powerful*; they always have been so. Place Greece against Asia in old times, and Great Britain against Russia in the present day. What were, or are, herds of dronish slaves compared with bee-like communities of freemen? And, for a more familiar example, what is the production of enslaved Ireland, compared with the freer mistress kingdom, England? Yet the Irish are not less industrious or less capable of labor than the English—but they want those stimulants to industry which the hope of bettering one's condition so abundantly supplies. The slave is only a laboring-machine, not to be moved by a zeal to excel, for to excel will not benefit him any thing. 'Tis sufficient that he does his day's work, and has no thought for the morrow. He has no hope. His opinion is settled that he will always be a slave.

To apply these things to the condition of the states just named. Missouri will probably be the first of them to enact laws for the extinction of slavery, notwithstanding there was so great a desire to introduce it. The admission of slaves has naturally checked the immigration of free laboring whites, and, no doubt, kept away tens of thousands of those classes of society which are, not only specially advantageous to new states, but indispensable to the prosperity of every society. A nation of kings, lords, masters, lawyers, doctors or priests, would be a very contemptible one; but a nation of ploughmen, mechanics and artisans, will command respect—for they have free souls and strong arms! The press of population to Missouri was immediately stopped on the admission of slaves; and it now halts in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana or Illinois, except that small part which, chiefly from the southern Atlantic states, goes to Alabama and Florida—but these last are not the "hives" to supply inhabitants for new lands; and that part of the free people who leave them are those whom they can the worst spare. Missouri is a *grain-growing state*—it also abounds in minerals; it will become a *manufacturing state*, and great efforts are making to open and extend a valuable commerce between it and the interior provinces of Mexico. If either of these succeed and become profitable, (and we hope that each of them may), the inevitable consequence will be an influx of population from the "free states;" and, if the present majority of the people are really in favor of the slave system, as adapted to their wants or promotive of their interests, (a matter very much to be doubted), they will soon be overruled by the new immigrants, whose principles, or prejudices, are opposed to it, and who are desirous also of preserving the DIGNITY OF LABOR, by the exclusion of slaves. Very few slaves are now introduced into Missouri—their transport is to the south," for the cultivation of

"Their transport is to the south!" Yes—and it is a melancholy truth; but I do not wish to dwell upon it further than to shew the fact.

	SLAVES.		
	In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1820
Maryland,	103,036	107,707	107,398
Virginia,	292,627	346,968	425,153
North Carolina,	100,572	133,196	205,117
	496,235	687,871	737,668
South Carolina,	107,091	146,151	251,753
Georgia,	29,264	59,699	149,656
Alabama,	-	-	41,879
Louisiana,	-	-	69,064
Mississippi,	-	3,489	32,841
	137,355	209,339	545,323

cotton and sugar, because that they cannot come into competition with the free laborers for the production of grain, as mechanics or manufacturers, or to engage in commercial businesses. Kentucky is conditioned very much like Missouri, but will chiefly become a manufacturing state. Thousands of slaves are exported annually from Maryland. Their number has increased only 4,000 since 1790. The cultivation of tobacco, which has been their main business, cannot be extended, for it is found that the demand cannot be increased,\* and in Ohio and Pennsylvania, those kinds of tobacco, which have been most profitable to the Maryland planters, begin to be extensively raised by the hands of freemen—and they can raise it cheaper than we do by slaves. Maryland, besides, is rapidly increasing in manufacturing establishments, and nothing but these, supported by commerce, will prevent a decrease of her population. The fact is, that the small increase we have had, may be said to be wholly confined to those districts in which there were, and are, very few slaves. For instance, Baltimore, Frederick and Washington counties had 109,300 inhabitants in 1790, of whom, 15,598 were slaves, Charles, St. Mary's and Prince George's had, in the same year, 54,056, of whom 28,148 were slaves—the first three counties shewed an increase of 50,500, by the census of 1820, of which increase only 4,000 was of slaves—whereas the three last counties exhibited an actual decrease of 3,500, of which decrease one half was in the slaves. [It is thus also in Virginia. The slave population either checks or drives out the free white—as is shewn by a comparison of the different censuses. Unless for the increase in the counties that have not many slaves, both Maryland and Virginia would have made but little advance in white population for the last thirty years. This is capable of demonstration from official documents.] It is

The first class of states are what may be called tobacco or rice planting, though, latterly, in North-Carolina, large quantities of cotton have been raised, and some also in Virginia. The second class are the cotton or sugar planting; and the mass of the slave population into them is fearfully great. The three first had *five sevenths* of the whole slave population in 1790, but, in 1820, they had less than *one half*. The last had only a little more than *one sixth* of that population in 1790, but more than *one third* of the whole in 1820. They will probably have nearly *one-half* in 1830.

There are a good many slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee—in 1810, 125,000, and in 1820, 206,000. The next census will, probably, shew no increase in Kentucky, but a considerable increase in Tennessee, because of the cultivation of cotton in the latter. The other cotton growing states will exhibit a tremendous increase.

\*It is worthy of remark, that the whole export of tobacco has been rather decreased than increased in the last thirty years—see the commercial table, page 329. In the years 1791 and 1792, we exported 213,700 hhd. and, in 1823 and 1824, 176,892—and, yet, the two last years shew a greater export than any other two succeeding years, for twenty years past, by many thousand hhd.

	1790.	1820.
Free whites in Maryland	208,649	260,022
Virginia	442,117	602,974
	650,766	862,996
		650,766

Increase in 30 years 212,230  
Or at the rate of a little more than *thirty per cent.* in thirty years, whereas in the United States, generally, (including these states), the increase has been more than *one hundred and fifty per cent.* for

not necessary to dwell on these facts and suggestions. The operation of them will be as steady to bring about a decreased interest in slaves, in the states above named, as the progress of the emigration of the Mississippi to the sea is certain. Gov. Truop has noticed the effect as to Maryland, in his message of the 7th June, see page 317—but Missouri, and, probably, Kentucky, will precede Maryland, in the way that so sensibly moves him.

Again—when we regard the progress of population in the south, (deficient as it is, compared with the more vigorous growth of the north and north-west), we must pay especial attention to the invaluable advantages which it has derived from the cultivation of cotton, which has become the great staple export article of the United States, within a very few years—rising from nothing, in 1790, to almost two hundred millions of pounds, which it will probably reach in the present year! It is again as that the sun shines at noon day, that the success which has attended the planting of this valuable commodity, has mainly contributed to the increase of population and wealth in the south, not only as to slaves, but by inducing thousands of persons, from the east, to locate themselves there, who would not otherwise have thought of such a migration. This fact admitted, and it must be admitted, the question occurs—*Is it possible that the cultivation and product of cotton can be kept up and INCREASED with the ratio that it has maintained for the last twenty years?—IT IS NOT POSSIBLE.* No one can believe that it is. The truth is, that more cotton than the demand required has already produced, and the business of raising it had become a bad one, before the occurrence of certain late events in South America opened a new market, which is already glutted with a year or two's supply; and cotton will fall back to what was its lowest price a short time ago. There is no new world to take the surplus quantity; and yet, even in the United States, a few hundredth part of the land fitted for its cultivation has not been brought into use for it! Besides, there is Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru, in all which it may be produced, and to any extent. These countries are just liberated, and the people will, consequently, become industrious. In addition, there is renovated Egypt, and, soon to be added, emancipated Greece. From the first, not one bale was exported 4 or 5 years ago—but last year it furnished 50,000 bales for the European market, and this year, it is supposed, that 90,000 or 100,000 will be exported! But Greece, and her beautiful islands, is able nearly to supply the consumption, if not the manufacture, of Europe—that is, she has lands and labor enough for it, and nothing but "liberty and safety" is wanting for that purpose; for, from one little spot, the valley of Sares, in Macedonia, nearly 100,000 bales were annually exported some years since, even under Turkish extinctions of industry! It is useless to pursue this subject—the manufacture of cotton must now have received nearly its ultimate perfection from scientific power. It is spun, warped, woven, printed or stamped, by machinery; there is no great desideratum about it—all is so nearly accomplished, that improvement cannot go much further—it is thus, by their abundance, that cotton goods

have been ferred into consumption, and that every nook and corner of the world has been examined to get a market for them. The demand cannot be greatly increased, but the supply may be increased several thousand fold! The fact already is, that a large crop in the U. States may produce less money than a small one, because of a glut in the European market. As it has been, so it will be. Let those interested look to it. From Mobile, Nashville &c. we hear that the crops in Alabama, Tennessee, &c. will be greatly increased—in the latter it is supposed that it will be doubled. And, strange as the declaration may appear to those who have not been accustomed to regard the effects of scarcity and supply, it is easy to believe, that, if one third of the growing crop in the United States shall be destroyed by the rot, that the other two thirds may produce a much larger sum of money than the whole crop, if preserved, will sell for. And further, there is a greatly increased cultivation in North Carolina, and "Virginia cotton" will appear in future Liverpool prices current.

Many planters in the south have long been perfectly convinced of the truth of what is stated in the preceding remarks. He, who knoweth the heart, well knows that I feel nothing like pleasure in saying, that the south has had its day of prosperity—that it cannot grow and increase in population and wealth as it hath done, by the growth and increase of cotton planting and production. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and a part of Tennessee, whose population is very small, compared with that of the rest of the states, have, for many years, furnished a greater value for export than the whole of the other members of the republic supplied, including the products of the forest, of the sea, of agriculture, and of manufactures and the mechanic arts. But what of all this? Is even the wealth of the nation located in the south? We know that the strength is not. Both are in the industrious east or thrifty middle and west, notwithstanding the grand monopoly which soil and climate gave to the south. It will be so—it must be so, because of the elastic industry and adventurous spirit that naturally prevails in a free and unincumbered people. For the proof—the valuation of the lands and houses of New York and Pennsylvania in 1815, under the United States' assessments (the principle of which was the same in all the states), was more than six hundred millions of dollars, whereas the aggregate valuation of the lands and houses, and that of more than a million of slaves added thereto, in the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, was less than five hundred and twenty millions, or nearly one sixth less! And, if the pro-

\*144 millions of pounds, exported in 1822, were valued at 24 millions of dollars—but 173 millions of pounds, in 1823, were worth only 20 millions of dollars; the larger quantity yielding one-sixth less than the smaller!

The area of the two states named, compared with the united areas of the seven others, is very small; and their aggregate population, in 1810, was, 1,770,000; whereas that of the seven states was 5,240,000. What a difference!

In 1791, the lands and improvements of Pennsylvania were valued at 165 millions—but those of Virginia, and all her slaves, at only 71. And in 1815, little Connecticut was put down at 85 millions, while the large state of South Carolina, with her slaves, was valued at no more than 74 millions. By the state assessment of 1824, the dwelling houses and lands of Connecticut were valued as follows—

29,773 dwelling houses 30,287,893  
2,408,759 acres of land, averaged at \$19.64, 57,324,908

\$77,612,801

the same time. Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, had one fifth of the whole free population of the republic; but, in 1820, they had only one ninth. Virginia shows an increase of only 160,000 free whites in 30 years, but even densely populated Massachusetts had an increase of 152,000 in the same time, notwithstanding the vast migrations that have been made from the last named state, whose territory is small, soil poor and climate severe! But the stock for increase was only 375,000, whereas that of Virginia was 442,000—so Massachusetts has increased much more rapidly than Virginia.

sonal property—say in all articles raised, produced or obtained, for consumption, sale or barter—the utensils and tools of the farmers and mechanics and their stocks on hand, the machinery of the manufacturers—the ships and other vessels belonging to, and the goods in the hands of, the merchants and dealers—the amount of money that the whole have actually invested in public securities or stocks, or on hand—their household furniture and other conveniences, of the people of the "free states," were compared with the like species of property belonging to those of the south, the value of the one would, no doubt, *eight or ten times* exceed that of the other! The reasons for this are as numerous as they are manifest, and I shall mention only one of them. The "free states" abound with small proprietors of land, which they cultivate and improve with their own hands, and with other persons, who constitute the middle classes, the bone and sinew of every country, and the southern states do not. Besides, nearly all the seamen of the United States, nearly all the *manufacturers*, and a mighty majority of the *mechanics*, are located in them—and it is these who, more than any others, (*fishermen* excepted), increase the value of commodities, for their own profit in business or comfort in life.

I have thus, I must believe, conclusively shewn, that the people of the "free states," unless a silly people, indeed, cannot have any political jealousies or fears of the people of the south. There is no possible reason why they should entertain either. They already have more than a double amount of disposable physical power, they have many times the wealth of the other in lands or improvements or transferable funds—and a sufficient majority in congress to carry any measure which they shall see proper to unite upon, with the same unanimity which those of the south would shew on the "slave question," were it agitated; and, surely, if the "firm union of the south" is a praise-worthy sentiment in regard to that question, or any other, the *firm union of the free states* must be equally so. But neither ought to be approved of or tolerated, though the first seems likely to become fashionable. If it should, the weaker interest "must go to the wall," for combination on one side will beget union on the other—and thus it did, in the late presidential election, so as to defeat the combined forces in caucus, and put that sort of juggling, or smuggling, to death. And further, as to any questions of real or supposed interest, that can come up between the "free states" and the "slave states," save and except those about slavery, (which no one expects will be meddled with, *as at present it stands*), Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, *grain-growing* states, are with the "free states"—say in respect to internal improvements and the encouragement and support of domestic manufactures, or protection of commerce; to which last the south was nearly as much opposed as it now is to the two other interests just named. And even if it pleases the one that *taxation and representation* shall go together, as the constitution de-

Observe, the whole land in the state is averaged at nineteen dollars and sixty-four cents per acre!

The great original object of the people was to defeat the caucus—and they accomplished that, though they were much divided, towards the close of the campaign, as to the person whom they preferred for the presidency. The objection was less to Mr. Crawford than to the manner in which he had been brought forward. Without any strong personal opposition to him, we could not see any political preference which he had over the rest of the candidates, to justify or excuse the proceedings of so small a minority of the members of congress, admitting it to be right that there has been, and may be, times in which a caucus ought to be held. Neither of which am I disposed to deny.

signed that they should, and as reason and justice say that they ought, there is power enough already, (or, at least, very soon will be), to carry the principle into operation. How, then, can the people of the "free states" be jealous of the "slave states?" What have they to gain? They now possess all that they can desire. It is shameful that it should have been intimated, (and without the solitary appearance of a fact to support it), that they are jealous of, or disposed to act against the "slave states," on account of their slaves—But, on the other side, we have seen that a distinguished member of congress from Virginia, publicly denounced the last treaty with Spain, because it "gave up" Texas, as he said—not that we much wanted or had use for the territory, but for the great reason that it might, if obtained, have been divided into "two slave states," to counterbalance, in the senate, the growing weight of the free population in the house of representatives!—plainly avowing a design or desire, that a black, negro, slave power, or slave interest, should govern the free people of the United States, and stifle, in the senate, the whole force of the representative principle! See WEEKLY REGISTER, Vol. XXVII, page 21.

But the most important matter is yet to be considered. All men, and especially politicians, are presumed first to consult their own pecuniary interest; and I shall undertake to prove, in a subsequent paper, that it is unquestionably the pecuniary interest of the people of the "free states," that the present system of slavery should be kept up in the south. If I shall fail in this, it must be for a wretched want of ability to handle the subject, or HISTORY IS FALSE, EXPERIENCE A FOLLY, AND THE PRACTICE OF ALL THE COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING NATIONS FOUNDED ON ERROR.

### "Right of Instruction," &c.

July 24th, 1835.

MR. NILES: I have just seen, with much pleasure, in the "Register," of the 16th inst. the expression of your intention to "offer a rejoinder" to my letter to you of the 4th ultimo, and shall read and consider it with all the deference and attention due to the subject, and to one of the oldest and ablest and most respected champions of the rights of the people and of the union of the states. But, in the mean time, I must beg leave to notice the two cases presented by you to shew the difference between "opinions and principles"—not because they are imperfect or misunderstood, but to demonstrate, more fully, if possible, not only that it may be sometimes "difficult," but that it is absolutely impossible "to draw the line" of distinction "between" principle and opinion, with the certainty and safety that is necessary, in regard to the "rights of constituents," if you will insist on them, and the "conscience of a representative," in a case of *arbitrary instruction*.

"1. If I had been a representative in congress, when the proposition was made to renew the charter of the bank of the United States, and believed that that institution had been legally established—I would have voted for its continuance, if made duly sensible that such was the will of a fair majority of my constituents, notwithstanding, I myself might have thought it most expedient that the corporation should cease. The difference between them and myself I would call, in this case, a difference of *opinion*—and, therefore, give up my own opinion to that of my constituents.

"2. But if I had been, in like manner, called upon to vote for the establishment of this bank, I would have rejected the right of instruction, for the reason of my obligation to support the constitution of the United States, and my serious belief, within the secrets of my own heart, that the said constitution does not authorize the passage of acts of incorporation by congress—and further, because that it should not. This I regard

as a matter of principle, and reason and common sense tells me that no human power can have a right over me in a case of conscience. I may be in error—so may all the different religious sects in certain parts of their belief, but heaven forbid, that any man or body of men shall have power to declare what others shall believe!—or interfere in what is an affair between them and their God."

Now, the first of these cases, which involves merely a matter of opinion with you, involves matter of fundamental principles with me, which proceed thus—1st, From my conviction of the necessity of "self government," by the people, to the liberty and happiness of mankind—This is a political principle, and fundamental to democracy—2d, From the conviction, that, by the oath to support the constitution, I should be bound to do it by supporting the government of the union in the most easy and effectual means I could think of, that was not prohibited by the constitution, nor inconsistent with any of its provisions. This is a moral principle, and fundamental to the oath of office.

In regard to the first of these principles, I reason thus—"self government," as well as all other sorts of government, requires means to assert and maintain it; and one of the most necessary and effectual means to maintain any government, is money. Now, with respect to money, as the means of supporting governments, either in peace or in war, there are two things to be mainly considered by legislators: 1st, The best means of raising a sufficient supply for the purposes of government; 2d, The most effectual means of maintaining its value as a circulating medium. With the first of these considerations I have but little to do at present, although it is easy to see that the United States bank is a great and valuable auxiliary to the government in that respect. But a slight notice of the 2d may be necessary to the development of my principles of political economy and safety and morality in the case.

The experience we have had in two wars, of the DEPRECIATION of "continental" and "treasury notes," without "United States banks," and of the effects produced by the operations of those banks, upon the ruined and ruinous states of things in the financial system of the country, after each of those wars, most clearly demonstrate to me, their immense superiority as the means of restoring and maintaining the medium value of money, or of its more convenient paper representative, in all parts of its circulation. Now I consider the right of incorporation, as a means of self-government, to be clearly and necessarily derived from the same source as the right of self-government; and seeing that it is not expressly prohibited by the constitution, nor contrary, in my opinion, to any of its positive provisions, I consider the act of incorporation, as being one of the best means of supporting the general government, to be enjoined by the oath to support the constitution. Hence, I should solemnly reject the right of arbitrary instruction against the incorporation of the bank, for the same reason that you would reject it, (as seen in your 2d case), if given in favor of the incorporation; and hence it is still clear to me, that the right of arbitrary instruction is, in itself, wrong.

But I have heard it said that the bank is "a great monied aristocracy," and that "its existence is dangerous to the liberties of the people!" So it may be said that the immense territorial property, which constitutes the national domain, is a great "land aristocracy," and that "the proceeds of the sales thereof are dangerous to the liberties of the people, in the treasury of the United States." But it should be recollected—1st, that the right to the public property in bank stock as well as in lands is common to the great body of the people; and, therefore, that the characteristics of the one and the other are essentially ra-

ther than aristocratic; 2d, that the people have the absolute control of the operations of the bank, as well as of the treasury of the United States, by their representatives in congress, and in the executive department of the general government, and, therefore, that they have a sovereign remedy against this, and all other dangers to their liberties, in the *right to choose their representatives*. And for my part, if this right is exercised with sound discretion, in selecting the wisest and best men to represent them, in the several branches of the government, I cannot conceive that the liberties of the country are any more endangered by the incorporation of the bank of the United States, than they are by the act which incorporated the "Columbia college"—or by the establishment of the federal government.

Permit me now to ask whether the terms "brute force" and "the bayonet," were not rather unnecessarily and gratuitously introduced into the argument between us? I am not entirely unacquainted with the nature of the former, nor with the use of the latter. But neither of them are necessary to the advocates of the right of *persuasive* instruction on one hand, or to the right of *mental* resistance to arbitrary instruction on the other; and although it is admitted that they are strong, and perhaps not inelegant figures in rhetoric, and that the quality and things spoken of, would be convenient and powerful means and instruments to those who would manually enforce the controverted right of arbitrary instruction—yet the use of those terms, in the amicable discussion of that right between us, has to me a most unseignedly grievous appearance of irritation or displeasure, on your part—and I must beg to conclude this letter, with the most solemn assurance, that it has ever been far, very far, from my intention to wantonly provoke either, in any thing I have ever addressed to you, either personally, or as the "editor" of a paper—for I ever have been, as I am now, with the greatest respect and esteem for your personal and professional character,

A FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING.

I have not leisure just now to offer the "rejoinder" which my unknown correspondent is prepared to receive so kindly—but when I shall take up the subject, that courtesy which he hath extended to me shall be returned. I freely acknowledge myself much indebted for the light which he has shed on several points discussed, and think that his essays will be of much service to others, seeking after political truth—but yet am not convinced that the distinction which I attempted to show as existing between matters of opinion and matters of principle, ought not have rule over the relations which are naturally and constitutionally established, (in my opinion), between representatives and constituents.

But as to the bank of the United States, we are fairly at issue. That institution was referred to only by way of showing what I thought might be a matter of opinion or a matter of principle—and I, by no means, intended to bring about a general discussion of the constitutionality or expediency of its establishment. It will be time enough for this, perhaps, a year or two before its charter shall expire, in 1836—when, if we both live, we may have an argument as to the positions which my friend has assumed. For the present, it is sufficient to express an opinion that neither of those points are tenable. I do not believe that the power of granting monopolies is vested in congress—that the bank would have had ability (if in operation) to have equalized the currency during the late war, or that the people have any other than a relative interest in, or control over, the management of its affairs—not ought they, for it is a *private corporation*, nearly independent of congress during the period of its charter, and out of the reach of the government, except in the appointment of *one fifth* of its directors. I

cannot imagine how it has been thought that the people have as "*absolute control*" over the affairs of this bank as over the treasury of the U. S. "through their representatives in congress"—for the unanimous vote of both houses of congress cannot revoke the charter, or declare what manner of business it shall do or leave undone, what money shall go into or pass out of its vaults—all which I presume they may decide upon as to the treasury. I feel no sort of hostility to the present administration of the bank—I believe that its affairs are well managed, and that its mighty means are not used for *political* purposes; but still, the investment of such mighty means in the hands of persons *unknowing and irresponsible to the people*, is exceedingly dangerous, and ought never to have been allowed. It is my belief that the crippling which this bank received, though so severe on many honest individuals, was one of the happiest things for the nation that could have taken place at the time. But it is not necessary to enlarge on this subject. Sufficient for its day will be the evil thereof.

I would have left out the last paragraph except for its amiable exhortation to courtesy in argument, &c. because that the writer has wholly misapplied the words to which he excepts, or I myself am under some great mistake as to the reading of them. The passage containing them run thus—"It may sometimes be difficult to draw the line between *opinions and principles*, but the settlement of it may be safely trusted where it is, in the hands of the people, by virtue of the ballot; which has in it a power, that would laugh an appeal to the bayonet to scorn. And it always will be so, until brute-force has subjugated the dominion of reason."

This, surely, had, or, at least, was not meant to have any point or bearing upon, or connection with, the "amicable discussions between us"—and it would have been rude, in the extreme, to have used them with reference to arguments so respectfully submitted to the public consideration. The terms had regard only to a proposition of my own—and one, indeed, that was not in controversy; for the "Federal Democratic Republican" had most ably recommended the discretion of the people to be exerted by "virtue of the ballot"—and it was on *that discretion* I was disposed to rely, with an assurance that it would meet the emergency of *my own* case presented, until "brute-force should subjugate the dominion of reason," by destroying the "virtue of the ballot."

My correspondent will please to accept my thanks for the manner in which he has conducted his argument, with an invitation to communicate further with me when his leisure will permit it.

### Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The 4th of July was celebrated on Clay Island, in the Yohogany river, by the brigade of engineers under charge of James Shriver, esq. to survey the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the neighboring citizens of Smithfield, &c. It was a large party, and the affair was conducted in a very handsome style. The toasts also were good, and highly appropriate. One of them was—

Our guest from Fayette, *the hon. A. Stewart*. The zealous and able advocate of internal improvement. The first to propose in congress the design of connecting the east and the west by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He merits and has our warmest thanks.

This toast was received by the company with much warmth of feeling; and accordingly Mr. Stewart rose to make suitable acknowledgments, and delivered the following address:

*Mr. President and gentlemen:* I would do violence to my own feelings, as well as injustice to you, were I not to express my grateful—my sincere acknowledgments for the flattering compliment you have paid me

and for the still more flattering manner in which it has been received by this numerous and respectable assembly. A compliment, I assure you, as unexpected as it is unmerited by me. That I have been zealous in my endeavors, however humble, to promote the great cause of internal improvements, I will not pretend to deny. Regarding it as I did, a cause in which, not only my immediate constituents had a deep and vital interest, but as one in which the good and glory of my country was concerned, I could not but be zealous.

But, gentlemen, when your partiality carries you so far as to give me credit for *ability* as well as *zeal* in the discharge of my public duties, candor, on my part, requires me to say, that you gave me credit for more than I have any just right to claim.

You have also been so kind as to attribute to me the honor of having first proposed, in congress, "the design of uniting the eastern and western waters by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal." Though I was the first to bring this subject before congress, yet, I assure you, the honor was at that time by no means enviable, though I asked but \$10,000 to make the necessary surveys; yet so general was the impression, that the project was utterly impracticable, that when the vote was taken, I found myself in a very lean minority: to increase my mortification, on my return home, I found the same unfavorable sentiments entertained by many of those who I had the honor to represent. Stimulated rather than discouraged by opposition, I determined to have the necessary surveys made upon my own responsibility. This determination I made known to Mr. James Shriver, who I found occupied in selecting materials on the subject, who, at once, with a promptitude and patriotic zeal that did him the greatest honor, undertook the task, and in a short time, with a party of public spirited young men, who joined us in the expedition, we repaired to the summit level, where Mr. Shriver remained for a considerable part of the season, in the midst of hills and mountains which no human foot before had, perhaps, ever trod, until he collected the materials for the work, which he has since published. And this work, it is but justice to say, gave the first great impulse to this movement. It was the result of these surveys, which Mr. Shriver exhibited in person at the canal convention at Washington city, that removed all doubt as to the practicability of this work. During the next session of congress, thirty thousand dollars were appropriated, and a board, composed of the most able and accomplished engineers, in this, or perhaps any other country, assisted by several brigades of topographical engineers, many of whom, I have the pleasure to see present on this occasion, gave the whole route a thorough examination, and their report demonstrated not only that it was practicable, but that it could be accomplished, at an expense, small compared with the magnitude and utility of the work. During the last session a bill was passed appropriating \$10,000 to continue the surveys, to which, in the house of representatives, there was not a word of opposition. Also, another act was passed, with the unanimous assent of sixteen states, and but thirty-four negative votes, confirmatory of the laws of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating companies to prosecute the work to the Pennsylvania line, under which nine commissioners have recently been appointed to carry this object into effect. This, gentlemen, is a brief outline of the origin and progress of the work thus far. As to the future, it is not for me to speak.

But, gentlemen, if we look to the unexampled rapidity with which this work has gained upon the public confidence—if we look to these strong and unequivocal expressions of national feeling in its favor, to which I have adverted—if we look to the general and diffusive nature of its benefits—its connection with the seat of the national government, uniting, by a



canal of less than 320 miles, streams whose waters wash the shores of a majority of all the states in the union; opening a direct communication through the very heart of the republic, connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the boundless valley of the Mississippi. In short, if we advert to the peaceful and prosperous situation of our country, the abundance and cheapness of labor, and especially the flourishing condition of our national finances, affording an annual surplus of more than thirteen millions beyond the ordinary expenditures of the government, applicable to the national debt and internal improvements, and the favor, also, of an administration, pledged in its conduct to the great cause of internal improvements, I think it may be safely affirmed, that, with such prospects before us, we have every thing to hope, and nothing to fear.

But it has been suggested that Pennsylvania, under the influence of a contracted, illiberal and suicidal policy, will refuse her consent to this measure, and thus embarrass, if not defeat, the accomplishment of this great national design. The suggestion is a slander. Pennsylvania, the second state of our confederacy, can never prove so faithless to herself, and to the nation. What state in the union has so deep, so vital an interest in the success of this measure as Pennsylvania? This canal, commencing in Washington city and terminating at the lakes, will pass for more than 320 miles through Pennsylvania, thus making her territory the great theatre of one of the most splendid works ever erected by the art or ingenuity of man. Not only conferring wealth upon her people, by the immediate expenditure of millions of money among them, but securing to her benefits and blessings, which will descend to her latest posterity; making her the grand thoroughfare for all the rich, unbounding and fertilizing commerce moving through this connection between the Atlantic and western states; and is it to be supposed that Pennsylvania is weak or wicked enough to reject such a boon, freely offered to her acceptance by the rest of the union? Such a motion cannot be indulged. Where is the traitor politician who would thus sacrifice the best interests of the state at the shrine of a mean, illiberal and perverse policy? For, should the general government be thus expelled from our territory to a more southern connexion, what must be the consequence? With a national canal passing round us on the south, and the New York canal on the north, Pennsylvania would be left without a market and without commerce, to wither and decline.

But it is said that Pennsylvania intends uniting the eastern and western waters by the Juniata and Conemaugh. If the state is examined from the one extreme or the other, I venture to affirm, no point of connexion will be found throughout her territory so eligible as that chosen by the United States.

By referring to the reports and recent surveys, it will be seen that, by connecting the Susquehanna and Potomac through the Cascadoguit and Conococheague mountains, which can be easily accomplished, the distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh will be less than by the route of the Juniata and Conemaugh. And, as a check on the map, it will also appear that from Harrisburg, the point of divergence, the route by the Potomac and Youghany will pass through counties in Pennsylvania of a population, according to the census of 1820, of 137,000, (exclusive of Alleghany and Westmoreland), sending sixteen representatives to the state legislature; while the counties on the route, from the same point by the Juniata and Conemaugh, have but 70,757 of a population, and only seven representatives; yet the latter is called the Pennsylvania route!

A still more important consideration in favor of this route, is that it has been ascertained to be perfectly practicable, at comparatively a moderate expense,

furnishing three times the quantity of water required at the summit, with a tunnel of only 1½ miles; while, with regard to the Juniata route, not only the United States engineers express strong doubts whether "nature has furnished the possibility of a canal by that route," but the only gentleman of the Pennsylvania board of any experience, pronounced this route, in his report, to be "utterly impracticable," without a tunnel of seven miles, at a depth of near 200 feet under ground.

But there is a fourth consideration, which, with Pennsylvania ought to be conclusive. This connexion through the main will be made at the expense of the union, while the canal, (were it practicable), must be accomplished at the exclusive expense of Pennsylvania, leading to a system of heavy and oppressive taxation, or creating a debt which will rest like an incubus upon the commonwealth, for, perhaps, a century to come. If, then, this route be the great, even from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; if it will accommodate more than double the population in Pennsylvania; if it be decidedly the most practicable, and if it is to be accomplished without any expense to Pennsylvania, making her territory the great highway for the immense commerce between the Atlantic and western states, through a canal, in every point of view, more magnificent and important than that of New York, can Pennsylvania with such facts before her, doubt as to the course she ought to pursue? Ought she not to be the first and foremost advocate of this measure—but if this great national design, this great bond of union between the east and west, did not touch the territory of Pennsylvania—if she had but a common interest in its success, would it comport with the character of the great and patriotic state of Pennsylvania, yielding to an illiberal and contracted policy, to oppose the execution of a work, which must, not only confer the most lasting benefits on our country, but stand an eternal monument to the honor and glory of the republic.

Let other nations boast of their palaces, their pyramids and splendid piles, erected at the people's expense, to pamper the pride or perpetuate the power of some pagan monarch, or proud usurper. Yet be it our pride to expend the people's money for the people's benefit, in building up proud and permanent, and glorious monuments of internal improvement, alike useful in peace and in war; uniting the distant parts of this extended, and extending republic, to which our children's children may look, in after times, and bless and praise the wisdom and munificence of their ancestors.

And when was there a period in our history more auspicious to the commencement of the great work of internal improvement than the present? At peace with all the world; unconnected with Europe, and strangers to the storms which disturb her republic; unique in our situation, abundant in resources, the freest government on earth, and a country embracing in its wide domain every variety of climate and of soil, intersected every where by great mountains, lakes and rivers, extending their arms from the east to the west, and from the west to the east; as if to clasp each other, and impelling, as it were, the aid of industry and art to unite them in the sacred bosom of a perpetual union, making them the fruitful sources of wealth—of intercourse—of harmony and love, to the boundless millions that repose upon their border, awakening, by their plastic touch, to new activity and life, every branch of industry, agriculture, manufactures and commerce; opening every where new and abundant sources of wealth, which must, otherwise, forever remain dormant and unproductive.

If internal improvements have decorated and adorned, and enriched other countries, why shall they not ours? What country under heaven presents such advantages or such opportunities as the latter

ler in Europe, be every where delighted on his journey, by magnificent roads and splendid canals, shall he come here to be disappointed? Shall this proud republic lag behind the monarchies of Europe in improving its own condition; in conferring benefits and blessings on its people? Or should the time come, (which God forbid), when this happy government, sharing the fate of former republics, shall fall beneath the power of some successful Caesar, shall it be permitted to the proud usurper, looking abroad over the desolated land, to ask in triumph the fallen friends of liberty, where are the benefits left by your boasted republic? Where the foot-steps of its power, or the monuments of its glory? Where the remains of any of the boasted blessings which it has conferred upon the people—none—none. Nothing left by which the republic is to be remembered or regretted—nothing to recall to recollection the happy days gone by—nothing to rekindle the sacred love of liberty in the bosoms of her votaries—nothing to call forth the tear of regret for its fall. No, gentlemen, this must not, cannot be—Let us advance in the goodly work in which we are engaged; let us fill the land with these evidences of republican wisdom, and republican magnificence. These will be found our best security in times of danger—they will be found the most effectual means of counteracting the sad vicissitude to which I have adverted.

But I perceive I am getting into a boundless field—I have already trespassed too long on your attention, permit me to repeat my obligations, my grateful acknowledgments for this manifestation of your confidence and kindness, and believe me, gentlemen, (for I speak in the sincerity of my heart), when I say that if I could even for a moment indulge the pleasing dream that my humble and unimportant name should ever be associated with any thing connected with the good and glory of my country, I would not desire for it a more exalted niche in the temple of fame, than that in which your kindness has this day been pleased to place it.<sup>6</sup>

### Affairs of the Creeks.

FROM THE GEORGIA PATRIOT.

WE hasten to lay the following official letters before the public, as containing the first and only authentic information in regard to the Creeks, they have yet been in possession of. A correct opinion will now be formed, not only of affairs in the Indian nation, but also of certain warlike preparations in this state. The public can judge for themselves: we forbear making any remarks.

To the editors of the Georgia Patriot.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,  
Monticello, Ga. July 17th, 1825.

GENTLEMEN—Capt. Triplett will hand to you a copy of major Gen. Gaines' letter to gov. Troup, of the 10th inst. which the general requests you to insert in your paper. The object of giving publicity to this letter, at this time, is to counteract certain false and infamous reports concerning the adjustment of Indian difficulties, calculated to deceive the public and aggravate the misfortunes of those helpless and deluded beings, who evince a disposition to reunite their destiny, and to comply with the wishes of the general government.

Very respectfully, your obt<sup>s</sup> servt,

E. G. W. BUTLER, *aid de camp.*

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,  
Fort Rice, July 10th, 1825.

SIR—The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I

have daily encountered, in the course of my visit to the Creek nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your excellency as often or as fully as I have been desirous of doing. I have now the honor, without entering into detail, that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians. After meeting in this state the chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences; to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed: their demands were founded on the 8th article of the treaty of February last, which promises, on our part, protection to "their emigrating party" against the whites and all others; which party, they, (the followers of gen. McIntosh), assume themselves exclusively to be. Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the nation, were questions which I was happily not called upon to decide: as in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence.

The reputed hostile party, consists of all the principal chiefs, and of nearly *forty-nine* *ffictitious* of the whole of the chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the nation—among whom I recognize many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past, (and I think they have been at all times), as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be. I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the great council of the nation.

I could not, therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as in fact and in truth the *Creek nation*, and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them—I have received from them in council assembled, the most deliberate assurances of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the United States.

They regretted the necessity which they contend existed for the strong measures they adopted against gen. McIntosh and others, who they affirm, forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national treasury, to reimburse the same. The council strongly and unanimously objected to the late treaty, as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the nation, and by persons not authorized to treat. They refuse to receive any part of the consideration money due under the treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it. In conclusion, they expressed a hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and "undo that which has been wrongfully done." I have, pursuant to my instructions from the department of war, endeavored to convince the council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the treaty; and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled; I have assured them, that, in all our treaties with the powers of Europe, as well as with nearly fifty Indian nations, there has not been one instance, to my knowledge, of a

<sup>6</sup>Mr. S. here pointed to his name, which appeared suspended with a number of others, from the boughs of the trees over the temple of liberty.

treaty having been revoked or annulled, after being duly ratified; except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war. I yesterday met in council near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the chiefs of the McIntosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the council at Broken Arrow, to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States' troops, ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek agency at Chhattahoochee. The chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me, that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will, in no case, raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your excellency, that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside. The certificate of which I enclose herewith a copy, marked A, added to the declaration of the chiefs in council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal interpreter, prove that your excellency has been greatly deceived in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded territory being commenced before the time set forth in the treaty for their removal. This fact, giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind, that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the treaty, and will, under existing causes of excitement, be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, who we are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians shall have removed agreeably to the treaty. I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the chiefs in council, will induce your excellency, without hesitation, to abandon the project of surveying the land before the month of September, 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting not in concert with the venerated authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor, and under the solemnity of an oath to serve them honestly and faithfully.

(Signed)

EDMUND P. GAINES,

*Maj. gen. commanding.*

A true copy,

E. G. W. BUTLER, *aid de camp.*

To His ex. G. M. Troup, *governor of Georgia.*

CERTIFICATE.

We certify, that we accompanied the express from governor Troup to general McIntosh, conveying the request that he would allow the survey of the land acquired by the treaty at the Indian Springs, to be immediately commenced. General McIntosh replied that he could not grant the request, but would call the chiefs together and lay it before them—which was never done.

(Signed)

WILLIAM EDWARDS,

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

*At Porters, Upson county, July, 9th, 1825.*

I certify that this is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence, and now in my possession.

E. G. W. BUTLER, *aid de camp.*

## Congress of Buenos Ayres.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.]

Message of the governor of Buenos Ayres to the fifth congress.

GENTLEMEN—Great events have transpired during the period of your recess. On assembling again according to law and custom, you witness the reality of what you were anxiously expecting the past year.

The liberating army of Peru has dissolved all the materials of Spanish power consolidated in the heart of the Andes, and dissipated their illusions. The independence of the American continent is no longer disputed. The act, by which Great Britain has just recognized it, is another memorable event; because it shows the triumph of the principles which establish the legitimacy of our rights against the overbearing alliance of the ancient aristocracy of Europe. Finally, the provinces of Rio de la Plata are incorporated into a national compact. The general congress, well advised of the situation of each of them, has taken proper steps, sanctioned the fundamental law, which will soon be laid before you. You will see, gentlemen, the same spirit shining within it, as in those laws which you enacted on the 13th of November, 1824. Experience has shown that they are the most suitable to guarantee a union which could not be anticipated but by the sanction of a law.

The governor has provided from the treasury of the province for the expenses of defence and national organization, in the manner which will be presented to you. He hopes to meet your approbation; because it has been done conformably to your express wishes. But he would have wished to avoid the necessity of taking upon himself the discretionary charge of the executive power, in order not to expose himself to the danger of fostering prejudices which can be cured only by time and a progressive civilization.

The congress will no doubt hasten to remove this pretext of discontent, and the province will then confine itself to giving salutary examples of generous devotedness to their country's cause, and of unwearied attention to the amelioration of her institutions. Population and capital from all parts are encouraged. The increasing prosperity of our commerce, the activity of our industry, and the general welfare of our laboring population, will make the principles of our government every day more dear to us, as they will introduce into the less favored classes of society, that good feeling, that instinct of liberty and order, which disconcerts and derides the machinations of the ambitious. The ignorance of the people has always been their principal resource. To destroy this, you ordered the establishment of a considerable number of elementary schools in the city and country. It has been done; but the state and progress of those which were confided to the *beneficent society*, have answered all hopes and will serve as a model and an incentive. The colleges have this year undergone some improvement. Exertions have been made to repress the spirit of insubordination, which the examples of lawlessness, during a long period of revolution and disorder, always disseminate. Youth, unaccustomed to any feelings of respect, will form men incapable of being free, of governing, or being governed, but by terror and violence. The university wants a constitution, which, giving it an existence worthy of its object, would offer a security that the sacrifices made for the establishment and preservation of classical instruction were productive. This matter is on the point of being concluded.

The frequency of crimes, and especially in the country, is a palpable proof of the insufficiency of the existing law, and of the inconvenience of the actual form of proceeding. A form of law will be presented immediately to correct these evils, which ought not any longer to exist in the country. A committee is occupied on a mercantile code, and their labors will be presented to you this session. In order to establish the security of landed property, it has been necessary to define exactly the boundaries of each estate, by extricating them from the uncertainty in which they have hitherto been involved, destitute of the safeguards which alone are capable of affording a knowledge of lands in this country, level as the

ocean. The topographical committee, organized and provided with every requisite, have already undertaken to set general boundaries, to serve as starting places for subsequent operations, and are preparing a chart in which each may see the boundaries of his property clearly defined.

The public works for the city are fast approaching completion. There is no doubt that a temple and a school in each village will be monuments erected to liberty. This plan has commenced operations: you will not refuse to vote, every year, a sum for an object so worthy. Civil and religious education will form the habits of a people truly free: it will render crimes more rare, coercion less necessary, to preserve peace and public order. The past year, you approved of the plan of erecting posts of security in the country, with the view of facilitating the administration of justice and of rooting out those inhuman practices which want and wretchedness had introduced, for the security of those who may be the object of them. This year these works have been commenced, to which will be added the erection of suitable court houses in each district, where justice may be administered without the inconvenience attending the unsettled jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

The exertions made for the organization and recruiting of the provincial army have not been fruitless. It is improved in numbers and discipline. The veterans on the frontier have fulfilled their duty satisfactorily; but prudence requires not only the completion but the augmentation of their forces. The committee, entrusted with reforming the military penal code, adapting it to our institutions and necessities, will soon present their labors for your deliberation.

The receipts of the province have considerably increased during the past year, and have been amply sufficient for the expenses of the public service, both ordinary and extraordinary. The loan contracted for in London, has been transported hither to advantage, without any difference in exchange. It is hoped that the works for the harbor, to which it was chiefly destined, will realize their completion by means of private companies, and their own funds; in such ease leaving free the other monies for other objects: in the mean time they may be productively employed, and our industry encouraged. All the documents relative to it will be seasonably brought forward. The machines and tools necessary in the coining of money are already completed, and a contract has been entered into, to raise an establishment of the kind during the coming year.

Gentlemen: I congratulate you on your return to your honorable duties under auspices so flattering. There is great need of your co-operation. In the infancy of our national existence, and after so long a struggle, peace also has its dangers, and demands important sacrifices: The spirit of anarchy, disseminated in a thousand ways, may corrupt our institutions; and aristocracy, originating in the very revolution itself, will avail itself of every means to bring them into disrepute. Our situation at this important epoch, makes the examples you may offer in the exercise of your functions of transcendent importance. It is necessary to demonstrate that free institutions are not only the most proper to make a people prosperous and happy, but that they elevate their minds and inspire them with a boundless and irresistible energy in vindicating the national honor.

Buenos Ayres, 18th May, 1825.

JUAN GREGORIO DELAS HERAS.  
MANUEL JOSE GARCIA.

## CHRONICLE.

*Mediterranean squadron.* The ships Constitution, Cyane, Erie and Ontario, arrived at Gibraltar on the 12th June, from Messina. The ship North Carolina, commodore Rodgers, had sailed for Tangiers. The officers and crews of the fleet were all well.

*Squadrons in the Pacific.* The French, English, and Americans, have each a squadron in the Pacific ocean:—The American, commanded by commodore Hull, is composed of the United States, 41; Peacock, 15; and Dolphin schooner. The British, commanded by commodore Maling, is composed of the Cambridge, of 80 guns; Briton, 46; Tartar, 42; Mercury, 20; Eclair, 18; and Fly, 18. The French, commanded by Admiral Rosane, is composed of the Maria Theresa frigate, and the Diligente and Lancier corvettes.

A piratical vessel has been captured by a Danish schooner, after a severe battle, near St. Thomas. The captain, lieutenant and boatswain of the pirate were killed.

*The Columbus.* The great timber ship, the Columbus, on her way from England to St John's, was abandoned at sea, a wreck, on the 17th of May. She was coming out for a fresh cargo.

*Mortality.* There were 207 deaths in New York for the week last returned, 163 in Philadelphia, and 48 in Baltimore. The deaths in the two first named cities are rather numerous, but no epidemic prevails in either.

Died, in Cincinnati, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. John Jackson, in the 87th year of his age, who served with reputation during the whole of the revolutionary war, and was in many of the severest battles. He was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

—, at Schoharie, N. Y. on the 18th ult, William Beecraft, aged 100 years. It is said that he retained all his strength and activity until he was 93 years old, and he could read small print, without glasses, until a few days before his decease.

—, at Pomfret, Con. col. Thomas Grosvenor, aged 80. He was in the first rank in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and severely wounded by the side of Warren when the latter fell. He served during the whole of the war, and left the army with the rank of colonel.

—, on Monday, last week, the rev. Joseph Pilmore, D. D. of Philadelphia, at a very advanced age. He was an itinerant preacher of the Methodist church, in 1765, and, in 1769, he arrived at Philadelphia from England; but, for many years since, he was an ordained minister of the protestant episcopal church.

*Murder.* A young woman, near Norfolk, lately murdered her father, in the presence of her mother and sister, who either had not the will or the power to prevent the act. She beat in his skull with a pestle!

*Pennsylvania university.* The degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, doctor of laws and doctor of medicine, conferred at late commencements of this university, amounted to 127 for the present year. It is a very prosperous institution.

*Newburg.* A brewery, covering 7,500 square feet of ground, has just been built in Newburg. The ale, made in this beautiful town, is famous for its good qualities.

*Wheeling.* A large and valuable cotton factory and an extensive brewery, have lately been erected in this place.

*Dismal swamp.* The sale for sometime advertised, of a share of stock in the Dismal Swamp land company, took place before the coffee house door yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was knocked off to judge Washington at \$12,100. Several gentlemen from the south were present and bid. The share belonged to the estate of the late general George Washington, and originally cost £300 or \$1000. [Alexandria Gaz.]

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 24—Vol. IV.] BALTIMORE, AUGUST 13, 1855. [VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE NO. 750

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The present sheet is almost exclusively given up to the insertion of con. Porter's defence before the court martial, and we thought it best to give the whole at once. We are informed that the court made up its verdict on Thursday last—but the result cannot be (rightfully) known until the president has passed upon it, and it will require considerable time for him to examine all the testimony and papers necessary to a decision—which will, no doubt, be made with all that clearness and promptitude that has ever distinguished his public conduct and character. On account of the deep interest taken in this trial, and before it was possible that the merits of the case could be understood by the people, (a circumstance which every friend of the laws must regret), the decision will be very impatiently waited for, by a considerable portion of the community.

The defence against the first charge is copied from the "National Intelligencer," and that against the second from the "National Journal," because they seem to be more full, and, perhaps, the most perfect, respectively.

The insertion of the defence will probably involve us in the necessity of publishing some other long articles on the subject—but it is our main business to collect and preserve such things; and the importance of them is seen by the frequent references made to this work in the defence.

Among the many matters postponed this week, are the proceedings of the Pennsylvania convention for the promotion of internal improvement, and that at Staunton, Virginia, to bring about a reformation of the constitution of the state. Success to both!

Mr. Clay is detained at Lebanon, Ohio, by the severe illness of his youngest daughter. He is not expected at Washington until about the first of the next month.

We have another "lot" of documents from Georgia, which we shall publish as soon as we can. Gov. Troup seems resolved on making a survey of what is certainly, as yet, the Indians' land, notwithstanding the request of the president of the United States that it should be postponed, and the suggestion of general Gaines. His language is intemperate beyond any that, perhaps, ever before appeared in what are called "official communications," as though he expected to scare the president and gen. Gaines into an unqualified submission to his own will!

As to the lands, they are still the property of the Creeks. The treaty does not stipulate for the present survey of them, and McIntosh had no right, (even if he ever did consent to the measure), to admit an entry upon them; or, if he had, his successors have the same right to revoke the permission which he gave. Though a person sells a house, deliverable twelve months hence, it is just as much his own, as to the keeping-out or letting-in whom he will, as ever it was, unless the contrary was stipulated in the bill of sale, until the time for delivery arrives. It is not pretended that there is such an article in the treaty—and every consideration that should operate on the mind of a reasonable man, would induce the postponement of a survey, lest the Indians may be provoked to commit some excesses by such a trespass on their property—and to allow them time to reflect upon that which, perhaps, is now unavoidable—the surrender of their lands at the time appointed: for,

though we have no doubt that the treaty was a fraudulent one, it may be impossible for the Creeks to furnish proofs sufficient to annul it.

**COTTON.** The actual stock at New Orleans on a certain day in the beginning of last month, was 25,000 bales—5,044 of which were on ship-board. The demand was very limited. The largest sale for the week preceding was 153 bales from Mobile, at 24¢ cents.

It is estimated that almost 250,000 bales will be exported from Louisiana and Alabama, during the present year—or about 80,000 bales more than last year! This increase will not include all of the growing crop, which is expected to be much more increased than the preceding estimate would show. A writer in the Charleston Mercury says "this year we may fairly calculate on the production of 500,000 bales of cotton which, at \$50 per bale, will equal \$50,000,000"—meaning the whole crop of the United States.

**Liverpool, June 21.** The inquiry for cotton this week has been but limited. The sales by private, are only 1,700 American, 600 Brazil and 100 Egyptian, West India, &c. The public sales on Friday, consisting of 5,750 bags, chiefly American, were well attended, but not more than 2,950 bags sold, at a reduction of about 3d. to 4d. per lb. from our quotations of the 1st instant. The arrivals are 3,500 American, 600 Brazil, and 4,800 Egyptian.

Sea-Island, Georgia, 2s. 4d. a 3s. 2d.; Stained do. 1s. 1d. a 1s. 7d.; Upland do. 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 3¼d.; Alabama and Mobile 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.; New-Orleans 1s. 1d. a 1s. 5d.; Pernambuco 1s. 5d. a 1s. 6d.; Bahia and Maceio 1s. 3½d. a 1s. 4½d.; Maranhão 1s. 4d. a 1s. 5½d.; Minas Geraes 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 2d.; Para 1s. 3½d. a 1s. 4d.; Demerara and Berbice 1s. 3d. a 1s. 5d.; Barbadoes, 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 2½d.; common West India 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2½d.; Bahama 1s. 1d. a 1s. 3¼d.; Carthagena 1s. 0d. a 1s. 0½d.; Bourbon 1s. 3d. a 1s. 7d.; Egyptian 1s. 5½d. a 1s. 5d.; Surat 10d. a 1s. 1d.; Bengal 6½d. a 10½d.

[Though the price is yet high, the speculation is over. "Save himself who can." There is now no knowing at what the value of cotton will settle. Whether above or below the price which it bore immediately precedent to the late gambings in it. If the production shall be as great as the southern papers lead us to believe that it will, all who ploughed up their fields of corn to plant them with cotton, as we are told that many did, will be great sufferers by it.]

**FOREIGN NEWS.** After a long interval we have news from Europe, from London papers to the 22nd of June. We have room only for a very brief summary.

The late reported victories of the Greeks over the Egyptian army and navy, are fully confirmed, and it would appear that the efforts of the Turks will not avail them any thing, in the present campaign—because, indeed, that they may be hard put to it to defend themselves. The constitutionalists are gathering into large bodies in Spain—and the king is said to be alarmed for his own life, threatened for some of the bloody murders that he himself has committed, and for which humanity itself most wish him to be punished. A general rising is looked for—it is only the presence of the French troops that prevents it. The clergy, however, had proposed to raise an army for the king, if he would vest the appointment of the officers in them!! Nothing very important has happened in Great Britain or France, except a general decline in the price of cotton, as stated above—

\*See the treaty, page 63, present volume of the REGISTER.

a further reduction was expected. It is stated that the British have taken the king and queen of Ava, with so great a quantity of treasure, that the prize-money to a lieutenant will amount to £18,000, or about \$80,000! This is plundering by wholesale.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE, in reply to the mayor of St. Louis, spoke of the American union in the following language:

"An union, sir, so essential, not only to the fate of each member of the confederacy, but also to the general fate of mankind, that the least breach of it would be hailed with barbarian joy, by an universal war-whoop of European aristocracy and despotism."

The general left Washington on Saturday last, accompanied by the president of the United States, to visit the late president, Mr. Monroe, in Loudon county. He will also soon visit Messrs. Jefferson and Madison to take his leave of them. As the *Brandywine* is rapidly fitting, it is thought that he will sail for France, about the 1st of next month.

Cuba. The U. S. ship *Hornet*, (arrived at Norfolk), met, going into Havana, a French fleet of 13 men of war. 12 of them ships, four of which of the line. An impression had recently prevailed in Havana that the island of Cuba was ceded to France, and it was even reported that a French frigate, with Spanish troops on board for Havana, had been captured by a British man of war.

The fleet above-mentioned is that which was at Hayti—but its force seems to be over-rated. It is said that they have on board one-fifth of the sum, or about six millions of dollars, which the Haytiens agreed to pay for the acknowledgment of their independence.

## Commodore Porter's Defence.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*Naval Court Martial—Friday, August 5.*

The court met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and the president having informed commodore Porter that the court was ready to receive his defence, he requested to be heard by his counsel; and accordingly.

Walter Jones, esq. rose, and proceeded to deliver, on behalf of the accused, a defence, of which we give the following report:

*M. President, and gentlemen of the court martial:*

After having endured a long and mortifying suspense, the frown of undefined indignation, and the anxieties of ambiguous censure, I have experienced a sensible relief from a public investigation, promising a determinate issue, on any terms. Even the hard measure that has been dealt me, in the manner and the spirit of the prosecution, both before and during the progress of my present trial, is amply compensated, whatever be the event, by the opportunity afforded me of a full and open justification before the world; and of submitting my cause to a tribunal, between the members of which and myself, at least so much of intelligence and community of sentiment exists, as to free me from the apprehension of receiving less than justice at their hands, and to acquit me, in their minds, from the suspicion of appealing to their favor, for any more than justice. If preparatory censures have tended to wound my feelings or to prejudice my cause; if a stern and jealous inquisition have probed every part of my professional character and conduct, where the sensitiveness of a man of honor, or the presumed defects of human frailty, might be supposed to shrink from the searching point; and, if taken unawares by the suddenness of the attack, or the novelty of my situation, an excruciated sensibility may, for the time, have broken through the guards

that should have preserved me unmoved and self-balanced in mind and temper; yet, after all, I bow, with humility and experimental conviction, to the moral system of compensations, that bringeth good out of evil; for innocence, made but the more manifest and clear, from the severity of its trials, is the bright reversion, that might have animated hope, and endued me with the passive fortitude of endurance, through a longer and more penal term of tribulation.

The accusations, which I am now to answer, present this singular feature: whilst they branch out into two distinct classes of offence, the most dissimilar and the most unequal, as well in the quality and degree of the legal and the moral guilt imputed, as in the importance and interest to the community, of the principles involved, and of the actions to be condemned or justified; they all originate in the same source, and are closely connected by the causes that have produced them, and by the passions and motives that uphold them.

The first branch of the accusation brings into discussion the most important and vital principles of the high and awful sanctions, by which national sovereignty is to be maintained and vindicated by arms—while the second hinges upon certain minute punctilios of ceremonious respect. A devoted servant of the republic, who had consumed the flower of his years and the vigor of his life in arduous, and, as he hoped, acceptable services; who had looked for approbation, if not honor as his reward, for an unstinted exposure to labors, privations and dangers, so much the more disinterested, as however, beneficial to his country and to mankind, it promised few of the personal gratifications which may laudably be sought in the renown of the more striking and brilliant achievements of war; who was conscious of having acted with the most implicit respect and exact fidelity, to what he understood to be the views and instructions of his superiors; who, with wasted powers of life, but untiring activity and zeal, had exerted for the fulfilment of the utmost scope and end of those instructions, whatsoever of efficient energy, a constitution worn and broken in the public service had left him;—that such an one should have been somewhat sore and impatient under rebuke, that came like a portent and a wonder upon his astonished senses, was far more natural than that complaints of misconstruction and injustice should have been construed into disrespect; and free, but decorous, remonstrance, treated as little less than mutiny.

In my justification against these charges, I must regret the necessity of occupying a large portion of the valuable time of this court, than any intrinsic difficulties in the questions themselves might possibly have required. But the terms in which the charges have been framed; the often complained of vagueness and uncertainty of the nature and degree of the offence intended to be charged; the mystery observed as to the application of the facts and circumstances, given in evidence, to the gist of the accusation, and the defect of any advertisement of the points intended to be insisted on in the prosecution, or that were supposed to require elucidation in the defence: all these circumstances compel me to traverse a wide field as well of conjectural as of obvious justification.

Before I proceed to discuss any matter of fact or law, put in issue by the first charge, it may be useful to attain as distinct an understanding as possible of its terms, and of the nature and degree of the guilt imputed by it.

The general head under which the offence intended to be charged is classed and characterized, consists of two members: first, "disobedience of orders;" second, "conduct unbecoming an officer." The first doubtless, falls under a general description of military offence, common to every organized body of military force in the world; but, in every military

code, by which such an offence may be punished, the character and functions of the officer, whose orders are supposed to have been disobeyed, and the nature of such orders, are usually defined with all reasonable precision. In the 5th and 14th of our naval articles of war, this species of offence is defined in terms nearly equivalent to the corresponding articles in the naval and military codes of Britain, and in our own military articles of war. Our 5th naval article of war is, in terms, restricted to the orders of a commanding officer, when preparing for, or joining in, or actually engaged in battle. But the 14th article, conceived in terms somewhat more comprehensive, enacts that "an officer or private shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer, or strike him, &c. while in the execution of the duties of his office." The punishment of the offence, in either of its modes or degrees, is "death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall inflict." Then, if by the "disobedience of orders," here charged, be intended any offence known to the naval articles of war, and punishable under them, it implies that I had received, from some superior officer, in actual command, either while engaged, or about to be engaged in battle, or otherwise "in the execution of the duties of his office," some order which I had disobeyed: and so, had brought myself in the danger of a capital offence, as every military offence is denominated, which is punishable either with death or cashiering, though it be left to the discretion of a court martial to inflict any less punishment. When this general charge comes to be deduced into particulars, in the form of a specification, no orders, either commanding or forbidding me to do any act whatever, are set forth, either in terms or in substance. No commanding or superior officer, from whom they are supposed to have issued, is named or described. The specification simply sets out the naked and insulated fact of a certain invasion, by force of arms, upon the territorial sovereignty of Spain, accompanied by "divers acts of hostility against the subjects and the property of that power;" and, instead of any averment that, in so doing, the orders of my commanding or superior officer, were disobeyed, the conclusion of the specification branches out into a "contravention of the constitution of the United States, and of the law of nations, and a violation of instructions from the government of the United States." Now, whether any "contravention of the constitution or of the law of nations," not involved in a disobedience of military orders, be an offence cognizable, under this charge, by a court martial; or, whether general instructions from the government be identical with the orders of a commanding or superior officer, and a violation of such instructions equivalent to a disobedience of such orders, are questions of grave import; and will doubtless, in their due order, receive the deliberate consideration of the court. At present, however, we are endeavoring to ascertain the essential character and terms of the offence, actually intended to be charged; its legal attributes and consequences may be separately considered.

As to the second member of the general charge, "conduct unbecoming an officer;"—whether it be intended to describe a mere incident to every act of military disobedience; or to impute some gratuitous and superadded circumstances of aggravation, in the mode and degree of it, in this particular instance, and to inflame the guilt of simple disobedience, by any wanton abuse in the manner and circumstances attending the commission of the act, as in the "divers acts of hostility," said to have been committed "against the subjects and property of the king of Spain;" are questions left in the characteristic obscurity and uncertainty which have veiled the "head and front of my offending," from any distinct view of it, that might have enabled me to perceive, or to divine its extent.

I shall hold myself, however, completely dispensed from any obligation or necessity, to pursue further the labyrinth into which this indefinite member of the charge might lead us: Since, I think, if any proposition can be made clear, by human evidence, it would be impossible, for the most vindictive accuser, to find any pretext in the facts of this case, for pushing the charge beyond a simple departure from the letter or spirit of the positive rule of action, supposed to have been prescribed to me, whether it be the constitution of the United States, or the law of nations, or my instructions, that establishes the law or rule which I am supposed to have "contravened" or "violated." If I have offended at all, it is in the single transgression of that law or rule: "the head and front of my offending hath that extent, no more." I shall, therefore, leave it to the court, without further remark, to decide, from the evidence, whether it were possible to have conducted a military operation, on neutral territory, with a more scrupulous regard to all the rights of person and property, which such an operation could, in the nature of things, have left inviolate. If the act were unlawful in itself, I must abide the consequence; but it lies not, I think, within the compass of human ingenuity or malice, to contend that the act, as being either lawful in itself, was stripped of its legal sanctions, and had its quality of lawful changed to unlawful; or, as a sheer trespass, that it was inflamed beyond its intrinsic character and degree, by any wanton aggravations or abuses in the manner and circumstances.

The question, then, is presented in the simple form: Whether the act complained of was, under the circumstances and inducements that lead to it, an infraction, either of the constitution of the United States, or the law of nations, or of my instructions from the government of the United States; and, in that order, I proceed to consider it.

Whether a belligerent operation, in the course of an authorized war, be constitutional or not, is a question which, if it have any significance, or be capable of any determinate solution, may be considered as nearly identical with the other question suggested by this charge; namely, whether it be consonant to the law of nations, supposing the law here intended to consist of the conventional or customary rules, by which civilized nations have agreed to control and mitigate the ferocity and the calamities incident to a state of war, and which constitute what is called the law of war. All that the constitution of the United States has to do with the matter is, that it has communicated to the general government the unequalled jurisdiction of war and peace. The power to carry on war, offensive or defensive, involves, in its terms, every right, immediately or remotely, incidental to that state and condition of human society. In what these incidental rights consist, must be determined by the known or necessary conditions and consequences of war. Whatever of these the most comprehensive signification of the term may embrace, are necessarily constitutional; and the law of war, as it is called, is in many respects so vague, and so dependent upon arbitrary views of necessity or expediency, to be judged of by hostile parties, as justified by an infinite and incalculable variety of peculiar circumstances, that it scarce furnishes a definite or intelligible rule by which it may be predicated of any military operation, that it is either constitutional or unconstitutional. The only constitutional question, therefore, is, whether the war itself were, itself, authorized; that is, whether commenced or carried on by that authority to which the constitution has exclusively delegated this high power.

This brings us to the consideration of the second part, which, it is suggested, should be applied to my conduct, on the occasion in question—and that is the law of nations.

That branch of public law which determines the correlative rights and duties either of the hostile belligerents, as between themselves, or of neutrals and belligerents, as between themselves, or of allies or co-belligerents, as between themselves, constitutes a voluminous code, which is perhaps, the theme of as much undeterminate controversy, both as to its principles and its authority, as any that ever undertook to prescribe rules of human conduct; and it would scarce be practicable to deduce from it any definite rule applicable to the infinitely varied circumstances of actual war, and by which a military officer might be condemned for a presumed violation of the law. In this case, however, it will not be necessary to trouble the court with any reference to the more recondite and theoretical definition of general rules; because insofar as my conduct depends for its justification upon such rules, it may be referred to an authoritative and practical exposition of them, as applicable to the particular circumstances under which I acted. The rights and duties incidental to a state of war, as it affects every party, directly or indirectly concerned, have been the subject of such frequent and elaborate discussion in our own intercourse with foreign nations, and have received such lucid definition, and such various illustration from our most eminent statesmen, that we may be said to have compiled, and digested from the best authorities and the most enlightened views of the subject, a system of public law, upon these topics, which, if it be not generally adopted by the family of civilized nations, as the moral and political influence of our example extends, may at least be received, among our own citizens, as superseding, to every practical purpose, a reference to the more general and less applicable doctrines of elementary writers. Our discussions with the powers of Europe, while they were belligerent and we were neutral, have settled for ourselves, the positive rights of neutrals; and our more recent discussions and collisions with one of those powers, while we were belligerent and she neutral, have equally well settled the positive duties of neutrals. The rule to be deduced from the latter, is so much the more intelligible in its doctrine, and obvious and practical in its application, since it has grown out of collisions and discussions of the belligerent rights of the United States, as correlative to the neutral duties of this very power, Spain, whose territorial sovereignty I am charged with having violated; and more especially of her neutral duties, as determined by the peculiar circumstances of her colonial dependencies, in one of which the scene of my supposed transgression is laid.

The extent of these correlative rights and duties, between a belligerent and friendly power, must be determined, in a great measure, by the position of the friendly power, either as strictly neutral or as co-belligerent; and how far it may act, not as an enemy, but as the assistant of an enemy. I shall first consider the third party as a mere neutral. The rule for him in that case is, that if, while in the exercise of sovereign authority, either by connivance, or through mere weakness, he converts his privileges as a neutral to the aid of the enemy, he forfeits those privileges. They are, for the time, suspended, and the belligerent has a right to invade his territory or to seize his shipping; these circumstances justify invasion or an arrest of trade and commerce. For obvious reasons, I shall not cite foreign authorities in support of this position: it is written in every page of the law of nations: in the forcible language of Mr. Adams, "it is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer, upon the law of nations, ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it." In illustration, I shall only refer to one, who may be termed the father of the law of nations, the venerable Grotius.

[Here the learned counsel quoted from v. 3, p. 95, sec. 4, in which he states the right to attack a ship which has pirates, or a house which has robbers in it, though some of the innocent may suffer thereby; but adds, that, though the right is clear, it is to be exercised with a view to moral as well as civil obligations, and with a leaning towards moderation and humane feelings.] So far the rights of belligerents and the duties of neutrals are confined, and here I may be permitted to remark, that, through the whole course of conduct for which I am now called to answer, I have kept far within these limits. Neither the person nor the property of any innocent persons having been wantonly injured.

I come now to the rights of a belligerent toward a third party, which is not merely an ally, but a co-belligerent. Here the rights are ample, and are pushed still farther than in the case last referred to. What a neutral may lawfully do, is not, therefore, lawful for an ally to do. So soon as he does, the co-belligerent may seize upon his goods and territory—[here he quoted Chitty on the law of nations, p. 11]—but it is unnecessary to pursue authorities further. Our domestic documents are abundant to illustrate the doctrine. The language of Mr. Adams is emphatical, and is in perfect accordance with that of his illustrious predecessors—"There will need no citation from printed treaties on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle; it is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind." Having thus laid down the general rules which apply to the subject, I shall now proceed to inquire whether Spain stands to the United States in the relation of a neutral or of an ally. The first question is, whether the United States are a belligerent power engaged in a lawful war? Some doubt has been started on this subject from the want of a formal declaration of war: it has also been suggested, that the pursuit of pirates is a matter of domestic police rather than of war; but, on this subject, the practice of our own government is fully and to the point. Though the United States have almost never since their independence, been fully and perfectly at peace; yet, in all that period, there has existed but one formal declaration of war. I allude to that with Great Britain; with the Barbary powers, our government has had years of active warfare. Captures have taken place both of enemy's property and of that belonging to neutrals; there have been blockades of ports and interruptions of trade—and by what authority? Only by force of the fact, that an armament has been placed in the Mediterranean by the president of the United States, as a protection against pirates. On the ground of an act merely incidental to a qualified warfare, has all this taken place. So in regard to the Indian tribes; there has been no declaration of war, nor has war ever been formally recognized. The constitution has delegated to congress alone the power of declaring war and calling out the militia. Under this last power alone has the president conducted all our wars with the Indian tribes. There has occurred no instance where it has not been produced by an invasion of the Indians, actual or apprehended. As to the war with the pirates, in 1823, I had the same authority as the commanders of our fleets in the Mediterranean, or as the generals of our armies. The force ordered, in 1819, to defend our commerce against pirates, was, in its nature and authority, the same as those before ordered against the Barbary powers.

I shall refer to our domestic documents for the practical rules to be observed toward foreign states, whether neutral or allied. And 1st, in our Indian wars: they all originated, not in the declaration of war, but in an invasion repelled. In 1814, during our war with Great Britain, general Jackson was ordered to take Pensacola, if he found that the In-



Jians were furnished by the fort there with ammunition and means of offence against the United States. This precedent alone is sufficient to justify me in all that I have done. In 1817, the establishments at Amelia Island and Galveston were forcibly suppressed. Amelia Island was in undisputed possession of Spain—Galveston was in the possession of Spain, but within the contested limits of Louisiana. The former was taken possession of by adventurers, pretending some authority from one of the South American states. They had committed no depredation on the commerce or possessions of the United States, but the president apprehended that they would be the means of establishing an extensive system of bucaniering; and, in anticipation of piracy, he suppressed the establishment by force of arms and military occupation. [To illustrate this statement, the counsel quoted from Niles' Register, 13 vol. p. 237, a part of the president's message to congress, and another message in January, 1818, *idem*, p. 235.] In these messages the principle is laid down, that the weakness of Spain was no reason why the United States should submit to injuries, through abuses of her territorial rights; the jurisdiction of Spain ceasing at the point where her weakness failed to maintain her authority. The principle is thus broadly enumerated, which justified the United States, as a belligerent, standing in danger of injury, in taking forcible means to prevent it. The principle is more fully illustrated and confirmed by the proceedings of gen. Jackson in Florida. The war there consisted of a mere defence of our frontier, from the incursions of certain savages, called Redsticks or Seminoles. It was soon found necessary to depart from the strict line of defensive operations, and to pursue the savage to his fastnesses within the Spanish territory.

This was the ordinary case of irregular Indian hostility, without any declaration, or other concomitant of war, more formal than what subsisted in that presented against the pirates in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico. These savages are pushed, by their victorious pursuers, to the vicinity of the regularly garrisoned Spanish fortress of St. Marks; which, being well ascertained by the general to be a resort for the savages, where they found aid and comfort, was entered by our troops by violence, and occupied—(see Niles' Register, 15 vol. page 311, 312.)

A British subject domiciliated under the protection of the Spanish law, who had acted as a spy and incendiary, was executed. The general then carried his victorious arms to Pensacola, which he seized without opposition; the garrison having retreated to the neighboring fort of Baranacas, which was fiercely attacked, and, when on the point of being stormed, capitulated. Thus in possession of the capital, and all the strong places of the province, it was treated as a conquered country: a civil and military governor was appointed; and every arrangement usual after a conquest.

All this is explained, and most amply vindicated, not as an act of hostility against Spain, but as done virtually with her consent: it being presumed that her weakness, and not her will, had tolerated the hostile acts complained of by general Jackson. Thus become possessed of one entire Spanish province, its capital and forts, and thinking the Indian hostilities effectually checked, the general retired from the field. But hearing fresh accounts of renewed or threatened hostilities from the savages, and abuses of Spanish territory, to our prejudice, he ordered gen. Gaines to take St. Augustine, the capital of another province. But as gen. Gaines was on his march to execute this order, he was stopped by orders from the war department, not from any disapprobation of what had been done, but only in consequence of an arrangement with the Spanish minister to restore St. Marks, Pensacola and the Baranacas; after which, it

would have been inconsistent to go on and take St. Augustine.

Such are the principles which have regulated our military operations against the British, the Indians and the pirates of Barbary. Having stated these facts, it may be useful to put the court in possession of the circumstances under which these orders were given and the subsequent transactions which took place; and here I may appeal to the able and elaborate justification given by Mr. Adams, in his despatches to our ministers at Madrid. These are complete on this head; and I have now only to enquire whether, in 1823 and 1824, the government of Spain stood toward the United States in the same obligation, or greater, than in the Indian war.

I have adverted to the act of congress putting the squadron under my command. Pirates are declared to be the enemies of the human race—enemies equally to all men; all men are justly considered as against them. Here there is no belligerent and neutral; all are belligerent; nor is there any attribute of war that does not apply to them. It is unnecessary, in support of this doctrine, to refer to authorities; it is fully laid down in my instructions, though in a condensed form. [Here he quoted the following passage from the letter of secretary Thompson, on whose legal opinion and attainments he passed a deserved compliment, dated 1st February, 1823:]

"You will announce your arrival and object to the authorities, civil and military, of the island of Cuba, and endeavor to obtain, as far as shall be practicable, their co-operation, or, at least, their favorable and friendly support, giving them the most unequivocal assurance, that your sole object is the destruction of pirates.

"The system of piracy which has grown up in the West Indies, has obviously arisen from the war between Spain and the new governments, her late provinces in this hemisphere, and from the limited force in the islands and their sparse population, many portions of each being entirely uninhabited and desolate, to which the active authority of the government does not extend. It is understood that establishments have been made by parties of these banditti in those uninhabited parts, to which they carry their plunder, and retreat in time of danger. It cannot be presumed that the government of any island will afford any protection or countenance to such robbers. It may, on the contrary, confidently be believed, that all governments, and particularly those most exposed, will afford all the means in their power for their suppression. Pirates are considered, by the law of nations, the enemies of the human race. It is the duty of all nations to put them down; and none, who respect their own character or interest, will refuse to do it, much less afford them an asylum and protection. The nation that makes the greatest exertions to suppress such banditti, has the greatest merit. In making such exertions, it has a right to the aid of every other power, to the extent of its means, and to the enjoyment, under its sanction, of all its rights in the pursuit of the object. In the case of belligerents, where the army of one party enters the territory of a neutral power, the army of the other has a right to follow it there.

"In the case of pirates, the right of the armed force of one power to follow them into the territory of another, is more complete. In regard to pirates, there is no neutral party; they being the enemies of the human race, all nations are parties against them, and may be considered as allies."

It is unnecessary to go further—here is the doctrine and the illustration, and in reference expressly to those against whom I was to act; but I did not rest in this—in compliance with what I deemed the spirit of my instructions, I established an understanding with the local governments, for which I refer the

court to my official correspondence with them, under date of 2nd December, 1823. I lost no time in establishing a specific understanding with the governors of the Spanish islands—they recognized the meritorious character of the war we were carrying on, and promised every aid and co-operation, on their part, to advance it: thus voluntarily making themselves parties, as allies or co-belligerents. The case is perfectly clear. The United States, represented by officers, are bound to treat the Spanish simply as allies transgressing their duty. It may, perhaps, be thought that there is a difference in this respect between the power of the president of the United States, and those who act in subordinate commands. It has already been stated that we act not against Spain, but simply repel the attack of the enemy through her. The president of the United States has, of himself, no authority to make war. That power is delegated by the constitution to congress alone. The president may, indeed, under the authority of the act of congress, giving him that power, call out the force of the nation to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions; in the exercise of which last power, almost all the belligerent operations of the country, since the existence of the present government, have been carried on. The exercise of the belligerent right, now in question, is, in no degree, the exercise of a jurisdiction of peace or war; but a merely incidental right of actual war, and as fully vested in the lowest subaltern, to whose hands the arms of our republic are committed, as in the president himself. The only difference is, that the president, being commander-in-chief, may restrain or modify, at pleasure, the exercise of any belligerent right, by those in command under him; but, in absence of such restraining order, these high belligerent rights exist, to their whole extent, in the person of the commanding officer, whatever his rank.

This brings me to the question, whether, in my operation upon Foxardo, I have transgressed my orders? Before such a transgression can be proved, some order must be shown, forbidding me to exercise the otherwise clear right, then vested in me, of executing that highly expedient, necessary, and, in all its public results, most fortunate measure.

My justification requires no order either commanding or authorizing it. The incidental power, to the fullest extent, was inherent to my command. My instructions of the 1st February, 1823, are to be looked to, not for evidence of my authority, but for a prohibition, express or implied, against the exertion of it. [Here he quoted the instructions.] Now I contend not only that there is the absence of any such prohibition, but that there is a positive injunction on me to proceed as I did. If I had neglected, I should not only have basely betrayed the high and sovereign rights of war, upon which the glory and the safety of the nation mainly depend; but should actually have violated my instructions, by a course of conduct directly opposite to that which is now said to have constituted a violation of the same instructions. Now, let us in regard to those parts of my instructions which command what is to be done. [Here he quoted at large.]

In interpreting these orders, I shall lay down certain general rules which prevail in the construction of all similar instruments. The court will perceive that these instructions command duties to be performed. They require an exertion of power, and they lay down limits for its exertion.

1. We must resort to the reason or final cause which was had in view by the expedition. What was this final cause? The suppression of piracy, and the protection of the commerce and the citizens of the United States, collectively and individually. Whatever would conduce to this end, I was not only authorized but bound to do. Next, I inquire, was the

great object of the expedition to be defeated by a strict and overstrained construction? Were not my orders to be explained by precedent and contemporary practice? The court will see, by reference to the reports from my squadron, accompanying the president's message, of 2nd December, 1823, the arts of the pirates in evasion—their disguises as fishermen, as drogers, as pedlers, &c. &c. To detect these disguises, resort must be had to a thousand different ways. At various times officers and parties of men landed in Cuba—they found persons, under various disguises—they carried on hostilities against them—they even burned whole villages. A village was thus destroyed to leeward of Baya Honda. Lieutenant Kearney landed in Cayo Blanco, destroyed the huts he found there, and burned the houses. Lieutenant Sloat had also an action at a place in Porto Rico, called Boca del Inferno—how these cases, (which all received the implicit sanction of the government), are to be distinguished from the landing at Foxardo, I cannot perceive. I landed there in search of pirates—upon information the most credible, and which I should have been criminal if I had disregarded, that such persons were then there.

The court cannot but have remarked the abundant evidence on which I drew the conclusion that Foxardo and its vicinity was the haunt and refuge of pirates. A party of these wretches had committed depredations on the property of an American citizen at St. Thomas's. An officer of my squadron, who went to recover that property, and to detect and punish the depredators, was insidiously enticed within their power, and afterwards seized and maltreated.

Could I suppose, was it my duty to presume, that this had been done with the knowledge and approbation of the local government of Porto Rico? I had established a friendly correspondence with the local governments both of Porto Rico and Cuba, (as will appear by reference to the president's message to congress and the report of the secretary of the navy), and I was aware that this habit in the pirates, of forming establishments on land, in the less frequented parts of the islands, was well known to these governments; could I then conclude that what happened at Foxardo was sanctioned by them? If there is any thing specific in the charges at all, it is, that I did not pay proper respect to the local government of Porto Rico. But with whom did I meet, when I entered the bay of Foxardo? With an undefined, unknown, unarmed, uncharacterised mob—who, without waiting for a word even of parley, commenced acts of hostility against me. They were wholly the aggressors—no injury, no act of hostility whatever, had been committed by my squadron, or by any person on board of it, when they commenced training their guns upon my vessels. What conceivable reason had I to think that these were the lawful agents of the local government any more than lieutenant Carson, lieutenant Kearney, or lieutenant Sloat, had to suppose whom they found, and whose establishments they burnt to the ground, were lawful agents of government? I knew that the pirates were always to be found under the guise of honest men—and I leave it to the court to say whether, when I approached Foxardo, a place notorious throughout all the vicinity as a principal haunt of banditti, when I found a motley collection of ill looking wretches armed, and training their guns upon me, engaged in unprovoked hostility against a force known to be engaged in the suppression of piracy, I was bound to believe them to be acting under the authority of the local government of Porto Rico. Surely, I was justified in landing and dispersing them—indeed the only doubt which crossed my mind was, whether I did enough in so doing? I only deprived them of the power of doing injury, and then to prosecute further inquiry, marched a few miles up into the country. Here, indeed, I found

certain officers of the place—but, so far from claiming to be the local government of Porto Rico, or acting under its sanction, they excused themselves for the abuse of my officer by alleging that they had acted under an external compulsion in so doing—and by hinting that there was something mysterious and undivulged in the necessity which induced them to act contrary to their duty. So far then as the evidence goes, there appears to have been no violation of the authority of the government of the island; but it appears, on the contrary, that that government was, in no wise concerned in the affair. I was warranted to believe, that those whom I found at Foxardo were acting against its authority, not by its authority—that that authority was exerted to suppress piracy, not to encourage and defend it; and, therefore, no matter to what extreme I had proceeded against those persons, the circumstances were such as to have justified me.

But let us look to subsequent events for a still clearer illustration. Has the acts of the local authorities at Foxardo ever been espoused and vindicated by the government of Porto Rico? One would imagine that if those authorities had been warranted in what they did by their superiors, the acts of the squadron would have brought down the indignation both of the people and the government of the island; but no such thing—so far from it, they are followed by the most lively and distinguished applause. When an officer of the squadron soon afterwards, visited some of the neighboring towns of Porto Rico, he and his party were received and treated with marked respect and hospitality. The governor of the island holds the most friendly correspondence with lieutenant Sloat. The people and the authority of Ponce, a town not 40 miles from Foxardo, though they knew that one of the officers was the same person whose treatment at Foxardo had occasioned the visit of the squadron to that place, received him with distinguished kindness—gave him a public dinner and showed the strongest solicitude to acquit themselves of having had the least connivance with the conduct of the neighboring authorities. And it is worthy of remark, that the minds of people at St. Thomas, at Porto Rico, and throughout the neighborhood generally, were simultaneously impressed with the same conviction of the necessity and propriety of what I was about to do. I preserved, myself, the most guarded silence as to what were my intentions in going to Foxardo, yet all expected and all approved what took place there; a fact which could arise only from their own convictions of its being proper and necessary. I had not, at the time, the most distant cause to conclude that I was violating the authority of the local government; I had not afterwards, nor have I now. There were not, as in the case of general Jackson's entry of Florida, any vehement complaints from the government of Spain, that her territory had been violated; no official complaint of any kind has ever been made, so far as the public know: It cannot, therefore, be said that, instituting the present trial, the government has acted from any necessity arising out of the preservation of peace with Spain, or giving satisfaction to the government of Porto Rico.

Having thus shown, that the act for which I am accused was in consistency with the final cause for which the expedition was fitted out; and, also, that it was in accordance with preceding and with contemporary practice, in the cases of general Jackson, lieutenants Kearney, Carson, and Sloat, I will now apply to my instructions another rule of interpretation, applicable to every instrument in writing, whatever, viz: the comparison of any given passage with the context preceding and following it, and with the circumstances under which it was written. [In illustration of the propriety of such a rule, the learned counsel referred to Grotius, II, 145, which he quoted

at length.] I will use to my instructions the same process of illustration which was applied to those given to general Jackson concerning his expedition in the Seminole war; and if it shall appear, that the powers granted to him, were less, or at least not greater than those to me, it will follow, that I was bound to expound the terms of mine as going to the same extent with his; for so great an opprobrium is not to be supposed as that, when the government has given the same powers to two different officers, and they exercise those powers to the same extent, the one shall be excused and praised while the other is accused and condemned. Let us, then look at the terms under which general Jackson invaded and took possession of two whole provinces of the Spanish dominions, produced a state of things which he himself says was equivalent to an actual cession of those provinces, and established, not only military, but civil government there. By reference to the memorial presented by that officer to the senate, in reply to a report of a committee, it will be seen that an order had been given to general Gaines, who preceded him in the command, authorizing him to pursue the Indians over the boundary line of the United States into the territory of Florida—but if they took refuge under any of the fortresses, belonging to the Spanish government, he must there arrest the pursuit, and forthwith acquaint his government. This order it was maintained by the committee, was equally binding on general Jackson, his successor in command. But general Jackson, disclaiming this inference, and in opposition to it, quotes and insists on his own general orders—especially on that clause in them where he is directed to take all proper means to bring the war to a speedy and effectual issue. He justifies his whole course in entering the Spanish provinces, attacking and storming the forts, with all the other acts which followed these, as being the means best adapted to accomplish the general object of his instructions, by bringing the war to a speedy and effectual issue. He does not even pretend that his instructions contained any express order to seize on St. Mark's, Pensacola or the Floridas—but justifies the whole on the broad principle of self defence.

Another document of interest, in expounding general Jackson's particular authority for his acts in Florida, and of the more interest on this occasion, because it issues from the same high authority and uses the same terms as my own instructions. [Here the counsel quoted from Niles' Register, vol. vi, p. 213, the instructions issued by the president to general Jackson, laying stress on the expression that the authority of Spain was *not felt* beyond the limits of Augustine and Pensacola—the rest of the territory being filled with wandering Indians, and persons of all nations, &c. He quoted, also, general Jackson's remarks in vindication of his conduct, in which he maintains, that, by entering the province, &c. he had not committed any encroachment on the rights of Spain; that the officers of the Spanish forts were hostile to the government of the United States, and that he should have totally failed in the object of the expedition, if he had not deprived the Indians of that protection in which they relied, and by which they were emboldened to persevere in their depredations. The readiness with which the provinces were surrendered, as soon as there was a proper force to receive and defend them, proved, that no violation was intended of our peace with Spain, &c. The counsel also quoted, with emphasis, the order to "respect the Spanish authorities wherever they exist and are maintained."]

It now remains to look at the circumstances under which the instructions to general Jackson, and those to myself, were respectively given, and to compare the authority by which he entered Florida and Foxardo. It will be perceived that this authority was

limited even in stronger terms than mine. He is forbidden to enter Florida unless under certain special circumstances which rendered it indispensable; but I was not forbidden to land on the Spanish territory. General Jackson was ordered to respect the local authority wherever it existed and was maintained. I was ordered to respect the local government "wherever it exists and is felt." Thus the only difference between our orders in this point, is to be found in the difference between a government's existing and being maintained, and its existing and being felt. There were only these two restrictions: 1st. That the government should exist, and that it should be felt. In this language something else is evidently intended than a mere formal exercise of sovereignty. It does not refer to a sovereign *de jure* and in name only; but to that which exists to some practical purpose. But what was the very purpose for which such a government should exist? So far as I was concerned, this purpose was to restrain pirates and aid me in the suppression of piracy. Should I then suppose, was I bound to believe, that the government, in the sense of my instructions, "existed" and "was felt," where those claiming to be its organs, acted in the very face of such a purpose? Was I bound to respect as the local government of Foxardo a mob on the rocks of the harbor who were training guns upon me? Could I view as such those who had inveigled and perfidiously seized my officer? Could I believe this, when the universal opinion throughout the neighborhood was, that Foxardo was the notorious haunt of pirates—their hiding place, their refuge, from whence they sallied forth to commit depredations on the high seas, and prey upon the unprotected commerce of my country? It seems, then, very clear, that the restriction of the government's existing and being felt, was not greater restriction than that in the instructions before issued to gen. Jackson. The sense of this expression may be still farther illustrated by referring to a former message of the president of the United States to congress, at the same session with that last quoted.—(Here he read a passage in which the president speaks of the government of Spain over part of her provinces being "scarcely felt," &c.)

This mode of describing the local government which I was to respect, is then to be interpreted by the language used by the president himself whose words I am bound to observe with due regard. He describes the cessation of the Spanish government in Florida as a state of things in which it was "scarcely felt." It was felt, however, at that very time in the fortress of St. Marks—for that fort was able to support a siege, and did not capitulate but by an instrument containing 14 distinct articles. I ask, was the local government "felt" to this extent at Foxardo when I went there? The president and his secretary both issued a justification of general Jackson in going to St. Marks. Had I gone to St. Johns, the capital—had I besieged the fort there—had I compelled the governor to subscribe a just agreement to restrain these inhuman wretches, (far worse than any savage who roams the desert); I perhaps might also have been praised. But I stopped short—I stopped at a point where the government was far less felt than at St. Marks: for going even thus far I am called to account. General Jackson went far beyond me, and he is vindicated and applauded.

I have before adverted to the various disguises employed by the pirates, I use this fact to justify the conclusion that I formed, that Foxardo was, in truth, a haunt of these freebooters—that the government of Spain was there only nominal, being, in effect, superseded by piratical power and influence. I was not bound to respect these disguises. I knew that such existed—that they were common—but I held it my duty to seize these modern proteuses, to reduce them to their natural shape, and expose their loath-

some deformity. The alleged aggravation is, that I transgressed where the local government existed and was felt—but was I not informed that the local governments were in co-operation with my own efforts? that they ranged themselves on my side as allies? and could I conceive those wretches, with cannon on the rocks of Foxardo, to be the local authorities? could I respect them as such? When I approached the spot, I learned that the alcalde, a very inferior magistrate, and one who by no means represents the regular government of the island, was either in actual league with the pirates, or else he was overawed by them. (it is immaterial which), that the authority under which it was pretended that he had acted, was that of the pirates themselves. What was the presumption, I was naturally led, nay compelled to draw? It was this—that mob and magistrate were all allied together; and the matter then comes simply to this. I was ordered to respect the local government where it existed and was felt; I had all reason to conclude that these persons were acting against it—they were certainly committing hostilities on an American squadron who were allies of the local government. I, therefore, asserted and enforced the authority of that government against its own corrupt citizens, who were engaged in violating their duty as allies.

I conclude this part of the subject with the expression of my confident expectation that the court will be of opinion, that I was not only justified in going as far as I did, but bound to do so—that had I forborne, I could not have escaped with impunity—or had I been acquitted by others, my own conscience would have condemned me as having betrayed the high trust and endangered the important rights and privileges committed to my keeping.

I shall now take another view of the subject.—Hitherto I have confined myself to the inquiry, what my instructions authorized me, what they they forbade me to do. But, suppose I have been wholly mistaken in my interpretation of them; and that, contrary to my better knowledge, I was bound to presume that all the persons I found at Foxardo, were acting under the authority of the local government—What follows? Have I committed any act of military disobedience of which a court martial has power to take cognizance? I contend that the general instructions, issued by the government, are not included in the meaning of that article of war which speaks of the disobedience of the orders of a superior officer; that article has respect to military orders, proceeding from a military source, and does not apply to the government of the United States.

The power of the government of the United States over its naval and military officers is two-fold; it may punish them by a court martial, or, in a more summary manner, by recalling them from their command; but if there be a true distinction between orders issued by government and those by a superior officer, then offences against the former do not fall to be tried by a court martial—but by an act of the government itself. That government, when it has given instructions to an officer, is itself the best judge how far he has obeyed them; and if he has in any degree departed from them, it is best able to determine with what motive he has transgressed. Now, it is a thing very intelligible to all men how an officer may disobey a positive order given him in a different case; but it is not so possible to understand how he can directly disobey an order which clothes him with discretionary power, to be executed in a variety of cases. He may mistake but cannot disobey; if, from a corrupt motive, from malice, or evil intent, he violates his instructions, he commits, I own, a high offence; but whether this is strictly a disobedience of orders need not now be particular discussed, as it is not even surmised, so far as I understand, that I have acted from any such motives in what is now laid to my charge; it is,

on the contrary, admitted, as I apprehend, that I did act from my best judgment." Refer again to the terms of my instructions and see if they are in terms so positive that I may be said to have disobeyed them? See if they do not confer upon me a wide discretion—refer to the clauses which state the end and purpose of the expedition entrusted to me—see if all those clauses, which lay down the doctrine of the law of nations and of war, and all those which leave me to decide whether the local government, in any given instance, exists and is felt, do not necessarily imply the exercise of a discretionary power? Now there is no precedent where a discretionary power has been given, and he who received it is afterwards called to answer for disobedience of orders—*disobedience of orders* means this, and nothing else than this, either the doing what is positively forbidden—the omitting of what is positively commanded, or the wilful and corrupt perversion of a discretionary order.

The learned counsel having thus closed the first head of the defence, and feeling much exhausted, suggested to the court the propriety of an adjournment till to-morrow, but professed himself ready to proceed if the court so determined.

The court thereupon adjourned to to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

#### CONTINUATION OF COM. PORTER'S DEFENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Saturday, August 6.—The court met at 11 o'clock. CHARGE 2d.—"Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer."

Specification 1.—That he wrote and transmitted to the President of the United States "a letter of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, on the 17th April, 1825," and to the secretary of the navy, "various letters of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, viz: on the 30th January, 16th March, 13th April and 14th June, all in the year 1825; thereby violating the respect due to the head of the department, impairing the discipline of the service, and setting a most dangerous and pernicious example."

Specification 2d.—The publication in commodore Porter's pamphlet, of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, after the court had terminated its inquiries, and had transmitted its report to the secretary of the navy, and before the executive had authorized the publication of the proceedings.

Specification 3d.—"An incorrect statement of the proceedings of the court," in the same pamphlet.

Specification 4th.—The insertion in the said pamphlet, of "various remarks, statements and insinuations, not warranted by the facts, highly disrespectful to the secretary of the navy and said court of inquiry."

Specification 5th.—That he "did, in the same publication, (the pamphlet before referred to), without any authority or permission for that purpose, make public, official communications to the government, and official correspondence with the government; and, on other occasions, between the 1st October, 1824, and the 15th June, 1825, without authority or permission therefor, make public, orders and instructions from the government, and official correspondence with the government."

The counsel for the accused then proceeded with the defence. The second charge and its specifications had been to him a source of no inconsiderable difficulty. He had been, throughout the whole of the investigation, at a loss to determine how to treat them. He had come to the conclusion that they contained no charge of any crime which could be brought under the cognisance of a court martial. There was nothing which could be construed into an imputation of guilt; nothing calculated to attach to his name any thing of a dishonorable or immoral character. They had been introduced by a strange abuse of terms. He objected to a phraseology which convert-

ed this court, from a tribunal of criminal jurisprudence, into a sort of master of ceremonies, to sit in judgment upon points of good-breeding, and to pronounce on the delicacy of certain habits and appearances.—His own ideas, and the practice of military law in conformity to them, was, that every military offence brought before that court must be determined by some positive and established rule of action, and designated and defined by some specific law. For reasons which had been suggested by his counsel, the accused had, in an earlier stage of the proceedings, been induced to yield to the force of those observations which lay against this charge and its specifications, on account of the vague and indefinite terms in which they were expressed. His objections, however, had met with a fate which they ill-deserved. For the most part, they were met by the *argumentum ad hominem*—and as he considered that, in the imputations which this reply appeared to have cast upon him, his credit and character were more or less involved, he should now take an opportunity to correct some of the strange and unsupportable opinions which had been thus induced.

In the first place, there had been much zeal displayed in the manner in which was urged the tendency of those objections which he had consented that his counsel should exhibit, to make a compromise with honor. The natural inference was, that he would be content to obtain an acquittal of the charges preferred against him, at some cost of honor. There appeared to him to be something illiberal in this insinuation. He had always understood that it was never the duty of a prosecutor to pursue an argument of this character. The law was that on which the prosecutor was bound to rely, and it was usual for him to submit himself to the powerful friendship of the law. If any odium attached to the arguments which had been urged at any former stage of the proceedings, he was content, himself, to bear it, as well as any which might accompany the present. He had felt sore and indignant at the illiberal inferences which had been drawn from the course he had adopted, but had determined to postpone any commentary upon them, until the moment when he would be allowed the full latitude which his defence would offer. He had thus far challenged the utmost industry to rake up against him materials for crimination; and he should not now shrink from the task of meeting them.

Another charge, from which he was desirous to clear himself, was the supposition which had been thrown out, that he had been anxious to get rid of the charges, and had made some kind of application to have them withdrawn. The only ground on which this supposition could, by any possibility, have been founded, was an expression towards the close of the argument of his counsel, in which he had made use of the phrase—"if the judge advocate was of opinion that the charge could be sustained, although he hoped that he would now consent to abandon it." He knew of nothing else which could have given occasion for the impression to which he referred; and he protested against any thing in this remark, being construed into a request for mercy. In reply to this supposed solicitation, the judge advocate had replied, that he had no discretion which he could exercise on the subject, and, of course, no power to withdraw the charge; that it emanated from the government and by the government only could it be withdrawn. He neither imagined, nor had he wished, by any expression he had used, to create a belief that, in addition to the arduous duties which he had to discharge, this discretionary power had been added to the weight imposed upon the learned judge advocate.

Again, there was a misunderstanding with respect to another part of the proceedings, which he was desirous to correct. A misapprehension seemed to rest:

on the mind of the judge advocate, with respect to the original request which he, (the accused), had made for a list of the charges and specifications. It was stated by the judge advocate, that he, (the accused), had never been denied a copy. He admitted that he was originally furnished with a copy, but he found an error in it, which rendered it necessary that he should apply for another. It was answered, that the error only consisted in the difference between 13 and 30, in the dates of two letters. He contended, however, that this was not a difference of that trivial character which was imputed to it. Where all the references were to dates, a single error of this kind changed the entire order of the references, and threw the whole into confusion. If the date of a single letter was incorrect, where there was nothing but dates to rely upon, it might lead to a train of errors of the most important consequences. He protested, therefore, against this error being set down as a mere difference in the date of a letter between the 13th and 30th.

The accused then begged leave to refer to the original grounds on which the objections of his counsel had been founded. It was matter of importance that he should know on what ground he stood. It was important for him to understand whether he was here to answer to some grave charge affecting his own honor, and the interest of the service and of his country; or whether it was merely to render an account for having infringed some of the minor rules of decorum, and violated some undefined courtesy of life. He apprehended, both from the advice of his counsel, and the lights which his own judgment afforded, that, before the court could pronounce any sentence in his case, it would be necessary to show that the offence, with which he stood charged, came within the meaning of some positive rule of action, prescribed by a known and fixed law.

It has been contended, however, on the authority of a loose expression of an eminent writer on military law, that it was not necessary, in order to bring offences within the cognizance of a court martial, that they should be defined by a specific law; but that the prosecutor has nothing to do but to lay before the court certain facts and allegations, and that it then remains in the breast of the court to define the offence itself, as well as to prescribe the punishment. This doctrine is founded on a work on martial law, by Tytler, of which a practical digest has been made for the use of our military system, by general McComb. He confessed that he was struck with astonishment when he heard this reference made, since he had looked over all the other authorities, all the best writers on the subject, and found an uniform agreement of opinion that, in trials before courts martial, the offences charged must be set forth with as much precision, as in trials before civil courts. To show this, he would refer the court to Adye's treatise on military law, page 62, where this doctrine is laid down; and the same Mr. Tytler, whose authority, to prove the contrary, was relied on by the judge advocate, is equally explicit on this point, as might be seen in pp. 216, 217, of his work. In the digest of general McComb, the same doctrine is laid down with equal precision. It was impossible for the most cursory observer to compare these authorities with the doctrines which had been laid down by the judge advocate, without perceiving that they were in decided opposition to each other. He did not deny that the judge advocate had quoted the words of the author to whom he referred; but he had misapplied his words. They are susceptible of a plain and easy explanation. Mr. Tytler is speaking of military courts martial in England, but has no reference to those of the navy. The distinction between the military and naval system is an anomaly in English law. Naval legislation has been, session after session, the subject of parliamentary discussion,

and the code by which that branch of the military department is governed, is now fixed upon established principles. McArthur says this digested law makes it necessary that offences should be enumerated. The military law, on the contrary, does not proceed from parliament: but instructions which have, to a certain extent, the effect of articles of war, are authorized to be, and frequently are, issued by the crown, and by these courts martial are bound. It is agreed on all hands that the latitude given to military, far exceeds that given to naval courts martial. In vol. 1, of McArthur, p. 20, the origin of the naval articles of war is given, as well as a succinct history of the mutiny act, and also the military articles of war. In the same passage, the author proceeds to show that the naval code is established by act of parliament; but in military law, the crown is the great source. As to capital offences, they are provided for by the mutiny act. The crown also, may, by printed regulations, prescribe additional punishments, not extending to life and limb, (see page 43.) Both the English codes, indeed, differed from ours, in making punishment, for immoralities and ungentlemanly conduct, discretionary with courts martial. Again, Tytler, in his 2d chapter, on the authority of courts martial, states that the act of parliament authorizes the crown to lay down regulations, not extending to life and limb. Here Mr. Tytler has explained his own meaning, when he declares that other offences are punishable by courts martial, than those which are laid down by the articles of war. This is confined to military courts martial; for McArthur denies the inference, as regards the navy. He read from Tytler the language which had been quoted by the judge advocate in his argument to show that it was only to be considered as a corollary of what he had before stated. He next briefly viewed the statement of Tytler as to the legislative powers said to be vested in courts martial. Was this a power which enabled them to define crimes as coming within the cognizance of military law? He considered the language of Tytler as, perhaps, incorrect in this particular. In the argument which the counsel for the accused had made in a former stage, the distinction between legislative and judicial character was stated. There are in our military law several general enactments; such as "conduct unbecoming an officer," in our military articles of war, and fraud and other scandalous conduct, in our naval articles. The facts which constitute these offences are not defined; but the discretion, by which courts martial were to be bound, on finding guilty on these charges, was equivalent and in unison with the power vested in civil courts.

It appears that courts martial have a greater range of discretion than courts of common law. They are, in the highest sense, courts of honor; but there is a limit to their discretion. The gravity of the offence is defined by the law under which they act. By the law in England, they must find an officer guilty of conduct scandalous and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman—so, in our law, they must find guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer. This brought him to consider another of the navy articles of war, (the 32), to which a wide construction has been given. This article states that all crimes which had not been specified in the preceding articles, may be tried and punished according to the laws and customs, in such cases, at sea. This has been relied on, as an authority of sufficient weight to justify the looseness of the specifications. This article has been borrowed, with only a small change, from the corresponding article in the naval code of Great Britain, which will be found in the appendix of the 1st vol. article 36, naval articles of war. The only difference is, the British article says "in such cases used at sea;" while, in ours, it runs, "such cases at sea."

The first circumstance which struck me, on hearing this quotation, was the utter absence, as he understood, of any sustaining authority among all the writers on martial law. There have been five writers referred to in the course of the proceedings, and not one of these refers to this article as operating to extend the power of courts martial. There is none that even mention it—not one alludes to it as giving any extension to the power of courts. Neither in England, nor in this country, has any charge ever been preferred under this article; it appears to have been merely regarded as having reference to those minister offences which are likely to occur at sea, and do not come under the notice of a court martial. How then does this article extend the powers of courts martial to the legislative limit which has been contended for? He here quoted the language of the article. Although the article does not describe the terms and forms, it evidently refers to something which does describe both, and that is the laws and customs at sea. Here then we have something which harmonizes with the common or statute law of civil life. There appears to have been a sort of statute law for the navy, handed down from age to age. A rule exists which, once ascertained, fixes the crime as absolutely as though it was specified in a distinct article. The judge advocate has referred to the crime of murder as not being specified by any particular statute, and as not requiring any other enactment than that which defines the punishment. The argument of the counsel for the accused must have been strangely misunderstood, if it was supposed that he intended to maintain the opposite of his position. There was an unwritten law which, on this point, was sufficiently definite. But all that could be said in reference to this 3d article is, that, instead of defining and enumerating the crimes to be tried and punished, it refers to something by which they are described, as definitely as is required by the common law. It would therefore be incumbent on the prosecution to show, not only that the crime which is charged exists, but that it is one which is punishable at sea. He must show, by oral or written testimony, what are the uses at sea. He must bring forward naval commanders of experience to testify to the laws and customs to which they apply.

On this subject, the accused would make this broad concession: If a charge is made under the 3d article of war, it matters not what the specific offence is—it is left to be defined by the court; the only thing requisite is, that it be brought up to the standard of the article; that it must be scandalous or fraudulent conduct, "unbecoming the character of an officer." This brought him to consider, and he would do it in a collective form; in order to save the time of the court—those parts of the charge which impute disrespect to somebody. "Letters of a disrespectful character." Some of these letters are addressed to the president of the United States, and some to the secretary of the navy, but nothing is said as to whom the disrespect is offered. Nor, in default of this specification, is there any circumstance which can lead to a discovery as to whom this disrespect is offered. He had before stated the distinction between the naval and military articles on the subject of disrespect; and he would now take the ground, that, before the court can try and punish this alleged offence, it must be shown to be one coming under the articles of war. On the subject of disrespect or contempt to a superior officer, he would remark, that this is an offence of many shades. It has been shown by the articles, that not only mutinous, but disrespectful words, are punishable; but it must be shown to whom they are applied. The law of congress has specified the persons—the chief magistrates and legislatures of states, and commanding officers—towards whom disrespect is made pun-

ishable, under the articles of war. Is a disrespect to the secretary of the navy a crime under this act? The act of congress, on this subject, had been framed with more than ordinary care and caution, and all those persons are excluded from its provisions, towards whom a disrespect cannot be regarded as a military offence? He contended that neither the secretary of war nor the secretary of the navy, could be considered a commanding officer. The term, in the articles of war, applies only to such military commanders as are in the service, and through whom the orders of the departments are conveyed. The secretaries can only be regarded as civil officers, as members of the president's councils. The president himself is, by his official station, a military, as well as a civil officer, and, of course, the military superior of every officer in the service. Yet, he was of opinion that this provision would not have extended to him, had he not been expressly named; but only to such officers as were engaged in actual and active command. If, then, this disrespect is not cognizable by the articles of war, it would have been strange if congress had wrapped round the secretary of the navy, a more sacred and inviolable protection. Disrespectful conduct and letters are terms wholly unknown to the articles of war. The only words there are "mutinous" and "contempt." He need not show the difference between these expressions; contempt is the middle expression between mutiny and disrespect, which may be regarded as the two extremes. It is a qualified disobedience. He would take up too much time of the court to illustrate this by the many instances which were within reach, and he would therefore refrain.

But to whom is this contempt to be offered? It must be contempt to a superior officer. In all the naval articles of war, this contempt is only cognizable when it is offered to an officer in the execution of his duties, between whom, and the persons guilty of it, there is an immediate connexion. The secretary of the navy, although at the head of the department, communicates all military orders, in the character of a counsellor and organ of the president, and does not, therefore, stand in that immediate relation with the members of the service.

In addition to the positive and conclusive evidence which shows that offences must be prescribed as coming within some specific law, there are other points in the argument of the learned judge advocate, on which he desired to make some observations. The judge advocate remarks on the right of the accused to receive a list of the charges and the witnesses. It has been the uniform practice of courts martial to furnish such a list. But the furnishing does not depend on this custom, but on a positive law, by which it is enacted, in terms, that the charges and specifications shall be served on the prisoner, at a reasonable time. As writers of authority have determined what a specification shall embrace, and to what it may extend, it is as clear as any principle or practice of common law. It must specify the precise time and place, and circumstances, so as to show under which of the articles of war the offence is cognizable.

This part of the argument of the judge advocate was somewhat curious. Tyler and others have been quoted to prove that, in England, this is not essential, but, on the contrary, that objections sometimes lie against the details being made too specific. If the reasoning which had been already urged by the accused, had been urged with success, it would be seen that the articles of war are specific on this head. The charges must be specified minutely; they must be furnished to the prisoner, and are to be regarded as unalterable. We are told that this is a rule intended for the benefit of the accused, and if he content to

waive it, no subsequent objection can be taken on the ground of its violation. He would only make this simple remark on this point. Is it reasonable that, if the court has been found to have gone on in a course of error, that the accused should be gravely asked to waive the benefit of the law, by giving up a point which that law has introduced for his benefit? The right of the prisoner to be served with the charges, is an important circumstance; as it shows him the particulars of the offence alleged, and, at the same time, enables him to refer to the article of war under which it is made punishable. The terms which describe the offence are supposed to be a sufficient guide in this respect. It is also an important right that he should be supplied with a list of the witnesses against him, because it puts it in his power to produce counteracting evidence, or, if he shall find it necessary, to assail the credit of those witnesses who may be brought against him. There are three authorities who sustain the view which the accused has taken. The judge advocate, however, had brought forward, in support of his argument, the authority of sir Charles Morgan, the judge advocate of England, who doubts the application of this law, but only on the single authority of Tytler. The objection of sir Charles Morgan, however, may rather be taken as an exception to the general rule, rather than a denial of it. He does not deny the general rule, which has been so ably laid down by Adye, Tytler and Mc Arthur, but only throws a doubt on the universality of its application.

The accused proceeded, in the next place, to take a view of that part of the argument of the judge advocate, which laid down an analogy between the proceedings before courts martial and those at common law, on the subject of demurrer and taking issue on the indictment. The plea which the accused had put in of "not guilty," the judge advocate had contended, prevented him from objecting against a supposed informality in the proceedings; the former being, in fact, the taking issue on the indictment, and the latter availing himself of a demurrer against the facts charged; both of which the accused could not do, although he might take his choice of either. The demurrer admitted the facts, but objected to the form; the plea of "not guilty" denied the facts. The accused now entered into a minute and technical legal argument, to controvert the position which the judge advocate had taken. When the plea was originally put in, it was put in with a protest, reserving all exceptions to the form. It was understood by the court that the plea of a general issue could not be taken as a waiver of such exception. But it has been objected, that this exception could not be taken up but as a demurrer—a demurrer which admits the truth, and must lead to a verdict of guilty. It was utterly impossible, under these circumstances, to take advantage of a demurrer, and, therefore, the objections were withdrawn. The accused protested against this course of exception, as taking the matter from the broad basis of right and wrong, on which it ought to rest, and placing it on a mere form of special pleading. One of the most extraordinary conclusions which had been made by the judge advocate was that, because it is not in the power of the accused to make a motion exactly similar to that in common law, to quash the indictment, his exception must be taken as a demurrer. If you demur, you admit the fact; and, if the demurrer is overruled, you are found guilty.

[The technical argument into which the accused then went on the subject of demurrer, arrest of judgment, &c. we understood too imperfectly to attempt to give an abstract of it to our readers.]

The law has, in the constitution of a court martial, rested in the same persons, the offices of judge and juror. These must be separated before a strict

analogy could exist between the proceedings before them and a court of civil law. The only mode which was left to the accused was to except against the charge itself. The legal consequence of a demurrer is confined to a court of common law. No other court, in its practice, admits this consequence. In the court of chancery it is, in fact, completely dispensed with; when the demurrer is overruled, you go on to answer to the facts. Instead of being called demurrer, in the old Roman law, it is called exception; and varies, in its consequence, from a demurrer; and this kind of exception is neither peremptory or declamatory. In Scotland, before the issue is pleaded to, the accused pleads to the libel, which is similar to a demurrer, precisely as was the case in the old Roman law.

It is, therefore, a clear right of a prisoner, before a court martial, to take exceptions—and the time most proper for the exercise of this right, is that when, in common law, you would plead a demurrer. It might, perhaps, be contended that, in common law, if a prisoner pleads to the general issue, he cannot plead to an exception.

In some form or other, the court will see that there is some offence charged which is defined by law, and will punish it according to law; and that it is not merely a transgression of some of the minor decorums which are usually practised in society.

He would now proceed to examine whether, in the absence of any criminal charge in the specifications, any charge had been made out which was sustainable.

The 2nd charge had already been commented on, at some length, when the objections against it were formerly urged by his counsel. This charge is, in terms—"insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer." The first question which asked for some consideration, was the precise meaning of this charge, and, after much deliberation and inquiry, it was apprehended that it amounted to nothing more than a reiteration of the first charge, which is "disobedience of orders." It had no other meaning. In his argument on this subject, the counsel for the accused had been charged with going into a nice and captious verbal criticism. However he might be disposed to yield to the justice of such a remark, had the criticism related to a matter of only common and unimportant parlance, he could not agree that it was just when applied to a case in which so many consequences were involved as in the present charge. It had been said, that this effort of philological ingenuity was intended to show that every word ought to be used in its radical or primitive sense. It had not been intended, however, to show that wherever a word had received, by the usages of society, a different meaning from its primitive sense, that such meaning was necessarily incorrect. He had not forgotten the remark of a witty logician, which allowed even the coining of new words to render the construction of a sentence more perfect. The accused would never quarrel, in common utterance, with the use of the word "insubordinate." Subordinate and insubordinate have been used in a sense referring to a regular gradation of rank; but it is a question, whether it has ever been used to signify any lapse of virtue, or to constitute a charge of crimes. The counsel for the accused had been misunderstood if he was supposed to have objected to the mere word as one of common use; but he contended, justly, that it was a term inadmissible in a criminal charge. The learned judge advocate had exercised much industry and ingenuity in finding authorities for the use of the words "insubordinate" and "subordinate." It was admitted that "insubordination" had acquired a more extended meaning than its correlative adjective, "insubordinate." But still it admits of this meaning—"disobedience of orders." Judge Marshall, in the



application of the word "insubordinate," refers not to individual conduct, but to military or collective bodies. Insubordination is disorganizing, and has a tendency to anarchy; and in this sense it is used by the learned judge, whose authority is unexceptionable. But, after all, the learned judge advocate had come to exactly the same conclusion with himself, that insubordination was a breach of subordination. The word "insubordinate," however, is not to be found in any of the departments of literature, and could not, therefore, be received into a criminal charge. One remarkable circumstance is that, after all this effort to show that the word is correct, its application, in the charge under consideration, is no where laid down. What crime is embraced in the word "insubordinate?" It can only mean that tendency to anarchy and disorganization, in which sense it has been used by judge Marshall; but, in any other sense, it is to be regarded as altogether inadmissible.

The first specification, under this charge, refers then to no disobedience of orders; it merely relates to the writing and transmitting of letters of a disrespectful character. The meaning of this, it is not easy to comprehend. To whom these letters were disrespectful, is not known. What the letters are, is not specified; and, it is replied, when an objection is made to this want of precision, that the only way to have made the specification more distinct, would have been to set out the various letters. It might have been done so. Such is the course adopted in all trials for libel. But with respect to the fact of their coming under the operation of the law. What are the letters stated in the specification?

1st. A letter to the president of the United States, dated April 17, 1825.

2d. A letter to the secretary of the navy, dated March 16, 1825.

3d. A letter to the same, dated April 15, 1825.

4th. A letter to the same, dated June 14, 1825.

The first of these, the letter to the president, complains indeed of hard usage; but the complaint is expressed in decorous terms. He could not have selected terms more accordant with decorum. And was this an act to be condemned by a court martial?—Does it amount to any wrong or injury done to a superior officer? The right is expressly given, by the articles of war, to make complaint to the commanding officer. The question cannot, therefore, be, whether the complaint was wrong, but whether the phraseology was such as it ought to have been, or such as should have subjected him to a court martial? As he could not understand that the cause of his complaint was matter for the investigation of a court martial—or whether the writer of the complaint or the president, was in the wrong, it was impossible for him to decide, *a priori*, what was the precise nature of the charge. So far from having a disposition to offer insult to any member of the government, it was with a reluctance and diffidence, and hesitation, the most extreme, that he made his complaint at all; and only in consequence of his long and painful suffering was it finally made.

The accused called the attention of the court to his letter to the president of January 1st. What does it contain? A complaint of the contumelious manner in which he had been recalled for having committed some alleged offence at Foxardo. From his correspondence with the secretary of the navy, it would appear that the secretary thought there was something unequal, unjust and harsh in the conduct which had been pursued towards him. Complaints had been made against general Jackson, in congress; but, on that occasion, the executive authorities stepped between him and his assailants, and defended him. In one of the letters which the accused had received from the secretary, that officer seems to be desirous of explaining the reasons for sending out a successor to the accused. He had no doubt that the secretary had penned that letter under a conviction that unkind cen-

sure had been cast upon him, and was desirous to take off the edge of the unkindness. There could be no doubt that the language in which his recall had been made, carried on it *prima facie* evidence of a disposition to condemn his conduct. He had stated that the conduct of the government towards him was irreconcilable with his conduct towards gen. Jackson.

He would now advert to another instance of the inconsistency of this conduct. The secretary of the navy had written a letter signifying that, in consequence of complaints which had been made of the manner in which captain Cassin had insulted the subjects of Spain, by plundering their vessels, &c. that officer would have to return to the United States to explain his conduct, unless he could meet the charge with a direct denial. The accused communitated the letter to captain Cassin, who sent home his explanation, which being deemed satisfactory to the department, he heard no more of it to this day. The accused asked the court to compare this letter with the one by which he, (the accused), was recalled; and it would be seen that something had occurred which had made the secretary less careful of wounding his feelings than he was in the case of captain Cassin. He believed that, had the opportunity offered, and he had transmitted, at the moment, the same explanations, which he had now made to the court, it would have been considered as satisfactory as the explanation of captain Cassin was deemed. But the specifications do not relate to the merits of the case between the secretary of the navy and the accused; but merely to the terms in which the letter was expressed, and on that point he submitted to the decision of the court.

Let his letters be subjected to examination, and it would be found there was no indecorous expression—nothing which digressed into impropriety; taking it for granted that he had cause for complaint. He did not deny that they might have been written with more regard to politeness, or in a more polished style; but he resisted the imputation that there was any thing which could be deemed rude or offensive. As to the letter, of April 17th, to the president, there was nothing in it which could be deemed improper. Is the navy reduced to so low a condition, that its members must not dare to whisper complaints, except in a smiling tone? It was unnecessary for him to enter into an examination of the various contents of this letter. It complained of the terms of his recall, of the delay which had taken place in the investigation—all fair and just subjects of complaint. These were all evils which were felt by him, as galling. He had a right to complain, and when that right was denied him, he should no longer desire to retain the commission he held.

Mr. Monroe's letter had been produced, to show that whatever had been done in his case, was under the direction of the president. But the secretary of the navy was the organ, the channel through which he received his orders. The rules of the service do not, except in particular cases, permit a direct communication between the officers and the president. But there was nothing in his letter which could be taken as an attack on the secretary of the navy; nothing which ought to affect his official feelings, or be deemed injurious to him as a private gentleman.—What were these letters to prove? That he was the author of these orders? Is it to be inferred that every mouth is to be shut; that the accused must not apply to the president himself, nor, if there was any higher authority, to that authority? He should have complained to the president, not to the secretary of the navy. It seems, then, that a complaint might have been made to the secretary of the navy, but not to the president; yet, all acts and orders emanate from the president.

With respect to the letter of the secretary of the

navy, of June 14th, referring to the anonymous note, published in the National Journal, it would be seen, by the evidence of Mr. Force, that he had some cause to suspect that the secretary of the navy was, in some way, connected with the publication of that note. But unless there had been something derogatory to the character in the note itself, how could it be disrespectful to him to consider him as the author? He had himself received a letter from the secretary of the navy, of the same date with the note, expressed in terms equivalent to those in the note, and almost identical in its language, and this naturally led to the suspicion he had formed as to the authorship of the note. And he saw nothing indecorous in the secretary making a communication to a public journal, to correct a supposed mis-statement. If it had not come from him, circumstances justified the accused in attributing it to some source which was in his confidence, the date and terms of both communications being the same. It had not been asserted that the secretary of the navy was not privy to the note, and it had been admitted to have emanated from one in his confidence.

The accused would now proceed to take a more cursory view of the other specifications, relying more upon the documents which were before the court, than on any remarks which he should be able to make.

The second specification charges him with having published, without authority, the proceedings of the court of inquiry. So much had been said on this subject in the former argument of his counsel, that the accused would not take up much of the time of the court on this point. It may well be asked, under what fixed rule or article, the publications of the proceedings of the court could be charged as a crime? The court, while in session, had certain powers, and might, as the present court martial had done, have issued an order prohibiting the taking notes for publication, and could have punished any contempt of that order. It was considered disrespectful to lay before the public the proceedings of the court of inquiry, until the facts had been before the executive. But it would be hard, indeed, after so many precedents for this act, which the courts of law exhibited, that this should be made the subject of a criminal charge. It had been said, that, although the court had been dissolved, the president had the proceedings before him for deliberation. He was at a loss to know what evil could result from a publication, during the deliberations of the executive. His deliberations are not open. Almost the only means he has of obtaining any information from out of doors, is through the public prints; and the mischiefs which were to be apprehended from closing them would be more serious than any which were to be feared from their full liberty.

The next specification is, that the accused published an incorrect statement of the proceedings. In reference to this specification he urged that it was fully as probable that the incorrectness might exist in the copy made of his minutes for the judge advocate, as in the publication of the accused, which had also been copied from the original minutes of the judge advocate, and compared with the utmost care, in order to prevent the possibility of error. When these errors came to be examined they were found to be of the most trivial character: misspelt words, a false concord, a phrase italicized. The fact is, however, that the motives of this publication have been greatly misunderstood. It does not purport to be a full and correct report. It is simply an exposition of the facts which occurred at Exarado, and the consequences which resulted from that affair, together with the proceedings of the court of inquiry. These proceedings are not exactly set out as they occurred: some of them are stated to be mere abstracts;

others, the author states his inability to obtain. The principal inquiry ought to be, what motive could induce the author to give an inaccurate statement? Is it supposed that the inaccuracies originated in any bad motive, and that it is the duty of the court, under that impression, to take cognizance of any trifling error—typographical or otherwise. Is it necessary for the accused to defend himself against that which is not charged—a wicked desire to mutilate? He could easily show what pains he took to be correct; his efforts to procure the journals, and to guard against mistakes of every kind. In another view of the case, what possible motive could there be for mis-stating facts? Look at all the errors, from the beginning to the end, and it will be seen that nothing occurs to change the sense, although there are many singular discrepancies. And are these to be chargeable to the accused, or the clerks he employed to make the copies? Yet, it is alleged that they thus originated. The judge advocate had examined Mr. Harrison, who copied the record of the court from the original minutes. A number of erasures and interlineations were pointed out to him: the erasures were made with ink, and the words erased might, with some little difficulty, be made out; and it is singular that, in some instances, these erased words were so different from the words interlined in their stead, that it was impossible to believe that one was substituted for the other, by the mere mistake of the copyist. In one instance it is remarkable that the pamphlet of the accused agrees with the record as it stood, previous to the erasure. The evidence on this point was strong in favor of the accused. What follows? Is it not probable that after the copy was taken for the accused, the erasures were made? He begged to disclaim any illiberal imputation. It was the duty of the judge advocate to make his copy as perfect as possible, before he sent it to the department. What renders this supposition more probable is that the copy of the last day's proceedings was corrected in the hand-writing of the judge advocate himself.

He considered himself, therefore, warranted in the conclusion that these discrepancies were not chargeable to him or to his clerk; but that they were owing to changes in the phraseology which the judgment of the judge advocate had, on revision, induced him to make. There was another circumstance which he would state in corroboration. One of the inaccuracies pointed out in the printed pamphlet, is the omission of a note, which is appended in the margin of the record. How does that affect the proceedings? In the body of the record, the judge advocate can only insert the regular proceedings of the court; every thing of a digressive character must be added as a marginal reference. The omission of this note, therefore, did not injure the correctness of the report of the proceedings. The document, with the omission of which he was charged, was a letter for which he applied, without success, to the judge advocate. That gentleman had, indeed, explained the reasons which had induced his refusal, but they did not appear to the accused to be conclusive. He was not disposed to attach censure hostilely, but he must complain, that, with all these pregnant circumstances, showing the nature of these mistakes, and the innocence of the accused of any evil motive, the secretary of the navy and the law officer of the court, should have thought the errors worthy to be made the subject of a grave charge before a court martial. He would not go more into detail, with respect to this point. The court had the documents before it, and would be directed by them in its decision. The 4th specification brings up again disrespectful words, in the form of insinuations: thus insinuations and incorrect statements are referred to, without a single specification to show in what they consist. With regard to the secretary of the navy, he had complained

to him. His letter also to the president, shows that the subject of it was a complaint. It is here charged with disrespect to the court of inquiry, because he published the proceedings and found fault with them. If it were necessary to justify himself from this charge, by showing the temper of that court toward him, he could find sufficient ground on which to justify himself. That he had cause of complaint was clear, from the fact that the court had placed him under an interdiction, and continued it, with stern and unrelenting severity, after he had explained away the cause. He had objected to the formation of that court—whether the objection was well or ill founded, he had a right to be heard—the court decided that it had no power to pronounce on its own competency, but referred the question to the decision of the secretary of the navy. He objected to this course for reasons which he stated; and having, in the course of his remarks, used the term "incompetency," the court construed it as applying to its mental instead of its legal character, whereas it would be seen, by reference to the letter of the accused, that it had reference only to the legal authority and construction of the court. The court, however, proceeded on its own inferences. No communication, which the accused might offer, was to be received, until it should have been read by the judge advocate, and determined by him to be free from exception. It was then deliberated on by the court in cloister; to which the accused was not to be admitted. Had the accused submitted to this, he would have betrayed the right he possessed, of a direct communication with the court, without the intervention of any intermediate power. If that court had thus misconstrued the meaning of the accused, the present court would do him the justice to regard it in the light he had stated. The interdiction and its cause were placed on the record of that court against him, and this constituted a sufficient cause of complaint.

On the subject of the right which every military man possessed, of making an appeal to the public, it would be impossible to deny it. Instances are numerous, both here and in England, of appeals from officers to the public, when they have imagined that injustice has been done to them by courts. He would advert to a single precedent, the value of which could not be misunderstood; and that is, between a legislative body and a high military officer. If there be a situation in which, more than in any other, a military officer feels the necessity of adopting a respectful phraseology, it is when speaking to the high legislature of his country. It is well known that general Jackson, by his attack and conquest of the Floridas, drew on him a strict inquiry in both houses of congress. The house of representatives had made a report, fully acquitting him of any criminality. The report made by the senate was of an adverse character; and it was made so late in the session, that no opportunity was afforded to the general to justify himself before the following session. He then presented a memorial, addressed to that elevated body, and expressed in language so strong, that it became a question whether it ought to be received. On the motion to print it, it was urged by some members, that, to print it, was to give a sanction to language which was disrespectful to their character. It was, however, triumphantly decided to be a right which every citizen possessed to make his complaints in firm language. The accused here read the following sentences from the memorial of general Jackson, in illustration of the argument.

The manner in which the inquiry was conducted by the committee is believed to have been merely a case of testimony, tending originally to affect the reputation of an individual, was robust; and, although it was not cast, yet was an opportunity allowed him of appearing in face there to offer any statement or explanation in his power, in relation to those subjects upon which doubts and

difficulties might arise. He was deprived, by this refusal, of the privilege of examining the accuracy, and of interrogating and cross-examining witnesses, as would be his constitutional right, testimony only to the committee chosen to select was heard, and, when published to the world, admitted a language different from what the witnesses intended.

By refusing the accused an opportunity to examine and cross-examine witnesses, how easily may he be misled in erroneous inferences, and mistakes sought to give malignance and implacable sentiments. Your respondent does not pretend to assert that any thing of the kind occurred during the present investigation; but, has lately adverted to it, as forming a portion of the evil number of queries which might arise from an judicial a method of inquiry.

To admit, such a course, is to prejudice the rules of judicial proceedings, to violate every maxim of justice, and to transgress all the sacred guarantees of the constitution.

The committee, without advising of the origin of the Florida war, have insisted on examining the Spanish and Indian agencies on our rights, as a justification of the measures which were adopted to its prosecution. They have rather expressed politeness for the outrage of the enemy, and given an exaggerated report to the measures which were adopted for the peace and security of our frontier. Add to this, the manner in which the testimony was collected—the misrepresentation of facts, and unwarlike expressions contained in the report—the time at which it was published, and the style in which it was composed, and your respondent cannot forget the belief that it evinces an hostility to the executive, and to the military officers under his command.

After all the above circumstances had transpired, and it was supposed that the subject of the memorial was had been finally disposed of in the house of representatives, your committee think it up with a vigour, presented it with an assiduity that was unnecessary, and adverted upon the conduct of the executive and his official agents, in a manner which, it is believed, will elicit their strange and novel. By observations of his conduct, they seem to have signed a disposition to stamp upon the whole transaction, and those connected with it, infamy and disgrace.

Should the disagree arise when a majority of any of the superior tribunals of the nation, influenced by party feelings, shall proceed to censure a public officer, or reject his removal, in order to create a vacancy, or to gratify the ambition of a foreign partisan, then may private resentment, and the most angry passions, acquire an unbounded and dangerous control over their proceedings. Every sentiment of justice and humanity will be completely stifled, as well as all regard for the constitution and laws. The patriot will have ample cause to tremble for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of her republican institutions. The valuable fabric of our liberties, which has been constructed by the blood of our heroes and the wisdom of our sages, will be inevitably endangered, if not entirely buried in ruins.

That the charges preferred should have been published to the world, at a time to preclude all investigation, is a circumstance but little calculated in its import, to excite, or to quiet the storms of reputation assailed. No other sentiment can be deduced, than that it was intended, by counteracting the decision of the house of representatives, previously made, to produce an unfavorable impression on the public mind, before any thing could be offered as an antidote to the impressions it was intended to disseminate.

Twelve months have elapsed since the publication of the report; all investigation has been necessarily protracted, and hence has additional, unwarlike injury been sustained. The fact has been in public view, and thereby prevent that impartial examination which is essential to correct administration.

So far as the committee have endeavored, within their investigation, the original causes of the war, the withdrawal of the regular troops from the frontiers of Georgia, the employment of volunteers and friendly Indians, the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the order to take possession of St. Augustine, and the reasons and motives of your respondent, in the conduct and management of the war, it is believed to be an act of supererogation, and a departure from usual procedure. This objection is not made, by your respondent, upon the ground that he considers his conduct vulnerable, or leaves a stain to clear inquiry, but is merely mentioned as presumptions of the strong disposition of your committee to fill a vacancy upon his motion and account.

To institute a comparison between this proceeding and that of the court of inquiry. It would be first to be impossible for any man to make a statement in more distressing terms than that which the accused had made to the court of inquiry. Constant the statement with the memorial of general Jackson, and look at the consequences which resulted to the two authors. "How am I," said the accused merely for complaining against the proceedings of the court of inquiry—merely for offering a complaint—law and I documented and subjected to a tedious and galling prosecution, protracted for seven or eight months, while general Jackson is to be held to the highest pitch of public favor, and to now an ornament of that very senate which he is supposed to have polluted."

The 11th specification charges the accused with having, without authority, made public official communications and correspondence. What are the official communications, &c. are not specified. The only publications specified, are two in public newspapers—the National Intelligencer and National Journal. He would not take up the time of the court in the inquiry, unless what law the specification has been made. But what law, either in the written or statute law of the country, is made an effect of the very criminal for such an act as this? He saw of laws which forbid such a publication. This correspondence is of a public nature, and is published for the benefit of the public. There are two thousand proclamations in which an officer may be posted by a publication of this description.

12th. Where, for some reason of state, the dispatches may have contained secrecy.

Sdly. When, for some reasons of state or for some military purpose, the communication carries on its face an obligation to secrecy?

Were these letters communicated under the sanction of secrecy? There is no evidence to prove any thing of the kind.

Were they, in their nature, confidential? and was the disclosure of them likely to be followed by any ill consequences? It is well admitted that he had disclosed matters, which violated confidence imposed on him, he would think be guilty of scandalous conduct, by becoming an officer, and might be tried on that charge, under a specific article. He would not take up the time of the court, in discussing whether he had acted with sufficient politeness and courtesy, because he did not consider that the court had any power to decide on these points; if it had, the evidence on the face of the letters would be sufficient for him to rely on. He would, therefore, discuss this point, in as general a manner as the specification under which it was brought, would.

He had thus gone through, though with much tediousness to those who had favored with their attention the various points which he had to urge in his defence. But he wished now to advert, before he concluded, to a document which was before the court: he meant the deposition of Mr. Monroe. If he understood the gist of this matter, it was intended so to strengthen the charges against him, as to induce the president of the United States to lay him under some interdiction, on suspicion of being guilty of some offence not developed. It was alleged that he had left the West Indian station, in 1824, without leave, and without apprising the secretary of the navy; that he had remained for some months at Washington city, and that, when ordered to return to his station, he displayed much reluctance to obey the order, and to the manner in which he was to return. As to the charge of having quitted the station without leave, he could justify himself by the latter part of the instructions of the secretary of the navy, (Thompson), in which he was enjoined to adopt those measures which were best calculated to preserve the health of the squadrons. Again, by a subsequent correspondence with the secretary, in which he was authorized, by a *carte blanche*, to return home when, and in what manner he pleased—a permission which the successor to the late secretary had never recalled. Whether the present secretary was aware of the extent of this discretion, he could not say; but that he did not defend the conduct of the accused, on his return, to the president, either shows that he was not aware of it, or justifies me in my complaint of him. When he returned, in 1822, no censure was cast upon him, and when was the discretion revoked, on which he then acted. He had not, however, quitted the station, in 1824, without giving notice, but, by some facility, the secretary did not receive the letter until the very day when the accused had arrived. He had despatched this letter by Lieut. Legare; but it was not material to go farther. It was proper and polite that he should give notice, and the department was aware of the reason which had prevented the receipt of the despatch in proper time. By some means, the president had taken up the idea that he had returned without leave.

He had hoped, when other explanations were made, through com. Chowney, that this, also had been explained. He had, afterwards, been frequently invited to the house of the president, but had declined to accept the invitation, because he felt that his feelings had been wounded. From the depositions which have been read, it would seem that Mr. Monroe's mind is yet under a cloud on this subject; and of this, he had not, until now, even entertained a suspicion. The report of the secretary of the navy, dated 1st Dec. 1824, appeared to him to be a sufficient vindication of him. He did apprehend that this report, made some five or six months after his return, was as complete and ample an exoneration as was necessary. As to the other impression on the mind of the venerable gentleman who lately filled the office of president, which related to the time of his delay in Washington, it would be seen by that report, that during the whole of this period, he had been actively employed. The letters, also, which had been read to the court on Friday would show how actively his time had been employed during that year. In his letter, Mr. Monroe seemed to speak of the ill-will of the accused, in the manner of a palliation of his conduct; but he desired no palliation. Under the affliction of a severe sickness; under the oppression of a local disorder, caused by the exertion of the bow of his shoulder; he was still alive to the duties which devolved upon him, and devoted every hour to active employment.

Notwithstanding the peremptory order he received to join the squadron on his station, he expected to have been accommodated with a speedy voyage. When he received the order, he renounced to the treatment; and that renunciation was not complained of. According to the showing of the secretary, there was no immediate necessity for his return. It was every where admitted that piracy had diminished, and our commerce required no energetic movement to protect it. He wished to acquit himself of the charge of captious complaint. The secretary of the navy appears to regard it as trifling whether the commander of a squadron shall go out in a vessel sufficiently large to give protection to his flag—whether he proceeds to sea in a galliot or a seventy-four. So early as the spring of 1823, he had clearly shown the necessity of having a larger vessel, with a view to the preservation of the health of the squadron, as well as for other purposes. In the month of November of that year, com. Rodgers adopted all his views on the subject, and recommended that a seventy-four should be sent to the station. During the correspondence of the accused with the department, in 1824, various promises were held out to him, stating that he should be furnished with a ship of the line; but the limited appropriation made by congress at that time, prevented the fitting out of a vessel of that character. It was admitted, by several letters, and one from Mr. Hay the chief clerk of the depart-

ment, that a larger frigate should be prepared for him. After this decision of com. Rodgers, in November, 1823, and the letters he had subsequently received, promising either a ship of the line or a larger frigate, he left it to the court to determine whether, when he complained, in 1824, on being ordered to go to his station in a small and insufficient vessel, and requested to remain until a suitable vessel could be prepared, there was any thing in his complaint which deserved the character of captious or unreasonable. He had been often promised; these promises had not been fulfilled; and the object of his stay at Washington, was to infuse that activity into the department, which, he had reason to believe, would be the result of his presence on the spot.

The only other part of the deposition of Mr. Monroe which appears to have been introduced, in order to produce any effect, is that which relates to the intermingling of personal civilities. The letter which the accused addressed to Monroe, of the date of 10th March, was written with the design to detach, in the president's mind, all official feelings from those which were of a private character. Yet this was construed into a proposition to explain his official conduct. He presumed that nothing but a very hasty perusal of his letter could have led Mr. Monroe into a construction so erroneous and unwarranted. The only purpose for which these official topics were introduced into the letter was to explain and apologize for his conduct in not calling on the president. Thus he explained the matter in his second letter; and in this light, Mr. Monroe says, in his deposition, he ought to have viewed it. Yet, notwithstanding this admission, he has deposited this correspondence in the archives of the navy department. The accused could not but regard this conduct as extraordinary; but if Mr. Monroe was himself satisfied with what he had done, it was not for him to remark further upon it. As to that part which states that Mr. Monroe took on himself the responsibility of all the orders which were issued, the accused had nothing to say.

A question had been proposed to Mr. Monroe, whether there was not something singular in the conduct of the accused, in not approaching the president, without asking leave. To some, this may be the ground of an injurious supposition; but as he was conscious of the purity of his motives and conduct, an apprehension of such a result would produce but a slight impression. His reputation stood too firmly, as well as too high, to be shaken by idle surmises. If he was one of those to whom the smiles of power were of any value, he might take alarm at such a suggestion; but such was not the construction of his character. In the letter of Mr. Monroe, he says that he conceived that it would be improper to receive the accused, while his conduct was unexplained. As he has given this statement under the solemn guarantee of an oath, he has, no doubt, spoken truly, and this must be regarded as the sole reason by which the president was swayed.

The truth is, when the accused found himself under the frown or displeasure of the president, he attributed it to some offence in style, of which he had been guilty, or some other unaccountable prejudice, which he would gladly have explained and corrected, so far as he could have done so, without any surrender of right. The president had taken up an impression that, in his conduct at Foxardo, the accused did not follow the dictates of his cool judgment, weighing what was due to the interests of his country; but that he had been under the influence of pique, because he had not been sent out to his station in a larger vessel, and had made the descent on Foxardo in a fit of passion.

Had the president known otherwise, it is but fair to presume that he would not have ordered my recall. It was, however, of minor importance in what degree of disfavor he stood with the executive, or any subordinate member of the government. If he had done his duty, that was sufficient. He was not the servant of the government, obliged to bend to those who were placed in more elevated situations. The only obligation he was under was to serve his country; but he was the slave of no government. He belonged to the people, and was the servant only of the people. There had been a marked difference in the treatment of him and of other officers, which could not but be manifest. The report of the proceedings at Foxardo was received at the department on the 4th of December. Had any thing been wrong, the department would have instantly recalled him. The letter of recall, however, was not dated until the 27th of December, the day when the resolution of congress, calling on the executive for information on the subject, passed. He believed, but for that, the executive would have waited for his explanation. It was his misfortune, not the fault of the executive, that the president could not brave the inquiry of the house of representatives, as it had done that of the senate in the case of Gen. Jackson. Had an investigation taken place, even immediately after his return, he should have easily justified himself. But, when the length of time which had elapsed, and the treatment he had received, are considered, it will not be denied that he has a right to complain.

One remark more. It has been said, with respect to the sufficiency of the charges and the legality of the offence, that the executive might have dismissed the accused, by a summary exercise of his power; that the very fact of preferring the charges is to be taken as evidence that the conduct of the accused is censurable; and that the court has only to hear the facts and receive what is offered in mitigation. The judge advocate had decided that this was a military offence, which a court-martial could try—whether it could also punish, he had not said. He presumed it was intended that the court might sit as a court of inquest, to try the facts. All he could say, was, the court must have absolute jurisdiction or none. If his offence is one which the executive can punish, it is conclusive that this court can take no cognizance of it. This would be an anomaly. If the president has the power to punish, he cannot delegate that power. The power is, then, with him to punish and with him alone.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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The quantity of documentary and current matter which it seems proper should be inserted for present use and reference, far exceeds the limits of this work; and it will require two or three papers to bring up the *laguery* caused by the insertion of com. Porter's defence in the last REGISTER, and the subsequent proceedings of the court martial, given in the present. A large quantity of matter, in type, is lying over.

GEN. LAFAYETTE, accompanied by the president of the United States, returned to Washington, from his visit to Mr. Monroe, on Wednesday, last week. A great public dinner was given to them and the late president, by the people of Leesburg—the particulars of which shall be noticed hereafter. On Saturday last, the general again left Washington to pay a farewell visit to Messrs. Jefferson and Madison. He is not expected to return for several days.

GOV. CLINTON arrived at New York on the evening of the 11th inst. after having received, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, every attention which a generous people could bestow, for the benefits which he has conferred on our common country, through the success of his labors in the state of New York. As in republics, the favorable opinion of the people is the richest reward that can be bestowed on the deserving, we shall take an early opportunity to give some particular account of the proceedings had at different places, in honor of this distinguished citizen.

MR. VAUGHAN, the new British minister, arrived at Annapolis, on Friday, last week, in the British frigate *Phœnon*. Salutes were exchanged between her and Fort Severn. The minister reached Washington on Monday evening. He is spoken of as a liberal and accomplished gentleman.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND is dreadfully sickly. Of about 50 marines, who were on the island five or six weeks previous to the date of our last accounts, only three remained fit for duty—two thirds were dead, the rest very ill! The sailors had suffered in the like proportion! Lieut. com. Tupper was left at the point of death. A vessel had been sent to fall in with com. Warrington to apprise him of this state of things, before the yellow fever should have swept away the whole of those stationed at or on the island.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. For the result of commodore Porter's trial, see page 390.

It is stated that the whole of the proceedings of the court of inquiry and court martial, in the case of com. Porter, will be speedily published, under the direction of the executive, for the correct information of the public. "An examination of com. Porter's exposition," &c. is also to be published by Mr. Cox, the judge advocate.

Sailing master Mull, dismissed at the same time with midshipman Vandyke, for alleged offences on board the *North Carolina*, has been restored.

The trial of lieut. Whitlock came before the court on Monday last. The charge against him was for "neglect of duty," in four specifications, for sleeping on his watch, supported by the testimony of lieut. com. Oellers. Lieutenant Perry testified to the general good conduct of lieut. W.; and the inadequate accommodations for refreshment and sleep on board the small schooners, which was proven in his behalf; and

he had been punished already, by being put on half pay. [The finding of the court, (approved by the president), is that he shall be suspended from pay and emoluments for two years.]

On Tuesday, the case of lieut. Hunter came before the court, charged with "neglect of duty" for suffering a certain Spaniard, named Madrid, to come on board the *Franklin*, &c.

Lieutenant Hunter put in a document, in which he pleaded guilty to the fact, but not to the charge of "neglect of duty." The document then went on to give some explanations of the reasons by which he had been actuated in refraining from making a report of the person alluded to. This man was a Spaniard, named Madrid, and had been introduced on board at Callao, with the knowledge and consent of Mrs. Stewart; and as he was employed in the pantry, by which captain Stewart and the officers were constantly in the habit of passing to and fro, he could not presume otherwise than that he was there with the knowledge of the captain. He was employed to clean knives for the cabin, and to assist the steward in other matters. Lieut. Hunter went on to state that, from what had subsequently transpired, he had no doubt that commodore Stewart was ignorant of the fact of this man being on board.

A deposition made by Mrs. Stewart, in the presence of a magistrate of the state of Massachusetts, was then put in by the judge advocate, and read. The purport of this deposition was to show that this Spaniard had been received on board the *Franklin* in the harbor of Callao, under the sanction of Mrs. Stewart. He had been introduced to her protection by some friends at Callao; and she had suffered him to be brought on board, and continued there, without the knowledge or consent of capt. Stewart, because she considered him to be an officer of the patriotic army, and that he would certainly be sentenced to death, and as certainly executed, if she withheld her consent. She could not see a human being in this dangerous situation without taking some measures to rescue him. She had, therefore, consented to his being brought on board, and employed by the steward, until the *Franklin* arrived at some place of security. It appeared that the man came from another vessel on board the *Franklin*, and remained there until she arrived at Quilca, when he left her, and went on shore.

There being no further testimony in this case, the court was cleared to deliberate on the judgment.

[Lieut. Hunter has been found "not guilty," and the president has approved of the verdict of the court. The charge against lieut. Hunter was preferred by com. Stewart.]

As several members of the late court martial will be required as witnesses, it has been re-organized, and now consists of com. Barron, president, and captains Crane, Spence, Cassin, Henley, Elliott, Renshaw, Brown, Thompson, Wadsworth, Rodgers, and Read, members—Mr. Cox, judge advocate.

Com. Stewart's case has been taken up. It relates to certain transactions, supposed to have taken place while he was in command of the *Franklin*, &c. for which lieut. Weaver was dismissed the service.

Several officers, from the French squadron at Norfolk, have visited the court martial, and were introduced to the members.

Capt. Tingay, Biddle, Ridgely and Downes omitted—and capt. Crane, Cassin and Read added.

**GEORGIA.** A large part of the present sheet is given up to the correspondence of gov. Troup with gen. Gaines, &c. The papers will speak for themselves, and we recommend them to the attentive perusal of our readers. It is worth remark, however, that the governor, using the expression of "your government" to gen. Gaines, leaves some sort of doubt as to the government under which he himself lives!

Col. Cr. well, the Indian agent, was restored to his office by major Andrews, before he left Milledgeville—the charges against him not appearing sustained.

**THE FRENCH FLEET,** lately at Port au Prince and Havana, is now at Norfolk. It consists of the Eylau, of 80 guns, admiral Jurien, the Jean Bart, admiral Grivel, of 74, the Venus and Clarinde of 60, the Thémis, Magicienne, Nymph and Medee of 44, the corvette Salamandre, and brigs Curieux and Antelope—in all 11 sail: the largest fleet of vessels of war that has been within our waters for 30 years, except that under Admiral Cochrane in the late war. They will remain some time in the Chesapeake to avoid a passing of the hurricane months in the West Indies. They saluted and were saluted from fortress Monroe. Many of the citizens of Norfolk have visited them, and been treated with the politeness that distinguishes the French nation.

**THE MAILS.** Two robbers of the mail, one in Virginia and one in North Carolina, have been lately detected. The first was employed in a post office, and the last on carrying the mail. They robbed pretty extensively—and the last appears to have added to that occupation a trade in counterfeit notes. They are both committed for trial.

A mail is established between St. Augustine and Pensacola; and we may soon expect to have one from Missouri to Mexico!

**A SUN.** The amiable and interesting daughter of capt. Jones, of the U. S. navy, took the veil at the Visitation, in Georgetown, Col. on the 15th inst. bidding "adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and the cloister."

**THE DUKE OF Saxe WEIMAR,** lately arrived at Boston, has started on his travels through the United States. We wish him a pleasant and profitable journey, if he is as much of a gentleman as he is of a duke—terms which are by no means synonymous; but he is well spoken of as being a "very clever sort of a man." There is, however, a great deal too much puffing about him, and, in the city of Boston, his movements were reported with the greatest accuracy, and he was *be-graced* with as much zeal as though one of the soldiers of the "reigning duke," his father, were present to enforce respect by the application of a rattan. He is nothing to us, because that he was born a duke, any more than if he had been born a cobbler! As he behaves, let him be treated—but let us not give him cause to laugh at us, because of our secret respect to titles, which we pretend to despise. It would be almost an offence, except in some old "revolutioner," who could not forget his former habits, to call Lafayette *marquis*, even though he had that title when he so efficiently served our country—but he is not beloved by us for his title; so let "his royal highness" and "his grace" pass quietly along—respected if he deserves it, reproved and rejected, if he merits them.

The father of this gentleman has dominion over a territory 24 miles long and 20 broad, containing about 112,000 inhabitants. His brother, the heir of the dukedom, is married to a sister of "the deliverer," Alexander; and he himself is an officer in the army of the king of the Netherlands—and he is said to be brave and intelligent.

**IRISH EMIGRANTS,** soon after their arrival in the United States, and being in "a land of liberty," fight over the "battle of the Boyne," sometimes with the loss of life to one or more of them, and the great annoyance of the public peace. Such affairs especially take place in New York and Philadelphia, and the poor misguided people are very much surprised, when arrested and punished for their seemingly having thought that there was no law in America. But we care nothing about "the glorious memory" of the cold-hearted and bloody Dutchman, whom the "rebel" English imported for a king.

**EQUAL JUSTICE.** We have a thousand times felt vexed with the mawkish sensibility of many of the American people, because of the execution of maj. Andre, for being engaged in one of the meanest acts that an officer can be guilty of—that of *traitor-making*; and at the patience with which we have listened to the abuse heaped upon com. Paul Jones, as a "pirate," because certain of his men, who landed on the Scottish coast, for the purpose of capturing the earl of Selkirk, carried off some of that person's plate. It is thus because *British* writers have extolled the merits of the first, and denounced the last—keeping out of view the dirty and dishonorable, as well as unlawful, business in which the one was engaged, and the fact that Jones restored, to its original owner, the plate which his people had carried away—as well as that the *ladies* at Selkirk's house were treated, even by the "pirates," with all possible attention and respect.

But, if we regard Andre as in the more honorable character of only a *spy*, instead of an agent to produce or sanction *perjury*, shall the American people be "dissolved with tears," for his fate, and forget a better, more amiable and more gallant man of their own army, who was hung as a spy by the British, being cruelly denied the use of a bible or the means of writing a farewell to his friends? I mean capt. Hale. And yet Andre had every tenderness shewn to him that the nature of his case would admit of. Hale was really a spy—he told no falsehoods about it; his object was to gather information of great importance to his country: but Andre, in addition to his character of a spy, superadded that of a person assisting another in the performance of an act which he himself would have condemned as of the most rascally description—that of perjury and treason; to which he made himself a party, by the agency that he had in it—else the old saying, that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," is not true.

And as to Paul Jones, and his piracy. His people abused no one of Selkirk's household—they neither broke the windows or set fire to the buildings—they did not even rob the hen-roosts or shoot the hogs out of sport, and to shew what good marksmen they were! they simply carried off the plate, not molesting any one further than in that solitary act: but Jones restored the plate, every piece of it, at his own cost, to lord Selkirk, and its receipt was properly acknowledged. Now, it is just as notorious, that many individuals whose houses were located on the shores of the Chesapeake during the late war, were robbed of their spoons by persons under the command of admiral Cockburn, and some of them when he himself was on shore and had his men under his own immediate orders—that they abused the females, robbed the hen-roosts, shot the pigs, broke the windows, tables, &c. and often concluded the business by setting fire to the houses and barns—and yet whoever heard that admiral Cockburn has returned any of the spoons which his officers and men carried away? There is reason to believe that the admiral himself was present, on more than one occasion, to witness the *cowrage* with which his people attacked and stormed *corner cup-boards*—of the *steadiness* with which they broke

the "tea-trade," and of the *dexterity* with which they slipped *silver* spans into their purses—though opposed by the tears and entreaties of the poor old women, who rashly ventured their persons in defence of their property.

If the fact of *Jacks* is to be regretted by the American people, what should they do about *Hals*? If *Jacks* was a "pirate"—what dictionary can furnish us with a proper name to give *Cockburn*? Let justice be done.

**THE PRODUCE.** Last week it was apprehended that Jones' Falls would not continue to supply water enough for the use of the city of Baltimore—though the dam is so tight that the bed of the stream below it was nearly bare. And the river Schuykill was so low, that the whole stream was not more than sufficient to drive six wheels at Fair Mount water works, the running of two of which is required for the present supply of Philadelphia—and yet but a small part of the "Liberties," which contain the greater part of the population, is furnished from the reservoir. It is well observed, that these facts may furnish a pang, as to all matters connected with the sale or use of superior water for manufactories, &c.

**INDIANA.** It may be mentioned, I believe, as a thing without precedent among us, that Mr. James B. Ray, of that State, has publicly offered himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, and, in a public address, solicited the suffrages of the people—a proceeding which, we think, cannot be approved of, whatever may be the merits of the individual in other respects. He is, at present, the acting governor, having been president of the senate.

**BOSTON.** *The Savings Bank*—This institution has been in operation eight and a half years. The gross aggregates of deposits amount to \$1,325,657—and of payments of principal and interest to \$744,718. The balance remains to the credit of 5,000 different persons—of these not more than 247 exceed an individual amount of 500 dollars. The money is carefully handled and invested, and a dividend of profits is made semi-annually.

*Duties payable at the custom-house*—abstracted from a statement published in the "Patriot":

Duties paid on secured in 1820,	93,389,250
1821,	4,166,967
1822,	4,514,517
1823,	3,847,840
1824,	4,193,112
Six months of 1825,	2,180,233

**"MANREX."** We see this name, for the first time, in a Philadelphia paper of the 18th inst. It is that of a town containing 2,000 inhabitants, and in which more than fifty houses are now building, within ten miles of Philadelphia, at which there was only a toll house five years ago. This village is located on the banks of the Schuykill.

**THE HEMEX.** The people of Albany, Troy, &c. are seriously engaged in devising means for removing the obstructions of the navigation of the Hudson, at the Overhaul, a short distance below Albany. The increase of business renders this an object of great importance, indeed; and it is to be hoped that some plan will be adopted by which the work may be permanently accomplished.

The importance of the navigation of this river may be partially estimated by the following—

The Albany Daily Advertiser, in speaking of the prosperity of that city, estimates the average daily arrivals and departures of strangers in their ten steam boats and some fifty stages, besides canal boats, &c. &c. at from 5 to 700. It also gives the following news from the canal:

From the 10th day of April to the 1st day of August, this year, two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven boats departed from this city. During the whole of the last year, up to the 7th day of December, twenty-seven hundred boats departed from this city.

**TOBACCO.** Speaking of the production of tobacco, and with reference to the apprehensions once entertained that the cultivation of it in Virginia would be much interfered with by the product of the western states, which, according to an article in the Richmond Enquirer, have not been realized and need not be feared—the editor gives one of his accustomed hits at "those who would convert us into a nation of spinners and weavers." Surely, free spinners and weavers are quite as useful and respectable as slaves employed in the cultivation of tobacco! A culture which, as Mr. Jefferson says, "is productive of infinite wretchedness. Those employed in it are in a continual state of exertion beyond the power of nature to support. Little food of any kind is raised by them; so that the men and animals on their farms are badly fed, and the earth is rapidly impoverished. The cultivation of wheat is the reverse in every circumstance." *Notes on Virginia, query XX.*

But the fact is, that the cultivation of tobacco has, comparatively, declined in Maryland and Virginia, and at a very great rate; indeed, when the production is considered with respect to the increased means and labor that might be applied to it, and as they would be, if there was a profitable demand for the article, notwithstanding the truth of what Mr. Jefferson says of the "wretchedness" that attends the making of it. In 1755, when the population of Maryland and Virginia did not exceed 200,000 or 250,000 souls, there was exported from these colonies 70,000 hhd. In 1791 and 1792, when their population was about 1,050,000, there were exported from the United States, (and nearly every hoghead from these states), no less than 215,700 hhd. and the average of 10 years, from 1791 to 1800, inclusive, was about 77,900 hhd.—but, in the last two years, we exported only 176,892 hhd. and the average of the 10 last years was no more than 77,700 hhd. including the products of Kentucky, Tennessee and some small quantities raised in North Carolina, &c. &c. and the population of Maryland and Virginia was 1,800,000. The home consumption may have increased somewhat but the amount of it is not very large; it seems, however, that the foreign demand cannot be increased, or else that it is supplied on better terms from other countries. The exact accounts kept of the product of Maryland tobacco, nearly all of which is exported, proves this—for an increased product, beyond the general average amount of 25,000 hhd. is almost always attended with a reduction of price; 30,000 will sell for less than 25,000, the last being about the amount of a fair supply, and we all know that a small superabundance acts on the value of the whole quantity of every article. The cultivation of this sort of tobacco is rapidly extending in Ohio—it seems probable that it will supply from one to two thousand hogheads for export in the present year—perhaps a great deal more; and a good deal of it is made in Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c.

If we take the whole product for export, furnished by Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. at 25,000 hhd. which, by a reference to Willie's New Orleans prices current, may be assumed as the quantity annually brought down the Mississippi, it will appear that the amount made in Maryland and Virginia may be equal to one third less than it was in 1759. These are curious facts, on which every one will make his own comments.

**VESSELS OF WAR.** A Mr. Burnett, who writes in the "Cuba Fear Recorder," and says that he served five years on board of two first and second rate Bri-

tish ships of war, has given some information as to the guns which they carry, that, perhaps, may interest certain of our readers. We have thrown the facts, as he states them, into a tabular form, for the better showing of them.

VESSELS NAMES.	DATE.	LOWER DECK.		MIDDLE DECK.		MAIN DECK.		QUARTER DECK.		TOTAL.	
		Guns.	Metal.	Guns.	Metal.	Guns.	Metal.	Guns.	Metal.	Guns.	Metal.
1st rate—Lord Nelson	120	34	32	54	24	31	18	24	32	126	3,294
Queen Charlotte	110	32	32	32	18	32	12	22	32	118	2,686
Victory	98	30	32	30	19	30	12	22	9	112	2,049
2nd rate—Pompe	80	32	32	32	32	32	24	22	12	86	2,056
3rd rate—Kent	74	50	52	50	30	30	18	22	32	82	2,204
Thunderer	71	30	32	30	30	30	12	22	32	82	2,024

Of weight of shot.

Mr. Burnett says—"The North Carolina heaves a heavier broad-side than any other ship in the world, without her gangway guns, by 304 lbs. This, sir, is a fact; the largest ship in the world was the Spanish admiral's ship St. Astaella Trinidad, which was sunk, off Trafalgar, by the British fleet: she did not heave a heavier broadside than the North Carolina—I was on board of her the evening previous to her sinking, after the battle."

THE SWISS, to the disgrace of human nature, have lately hired a considerable body of men to serve the king of Naples as fighting tools; a disciplined gang of organized murderers when he says "kill," and at all times the executioners of his pleasure—without motive in themselves, except the meanest of all motives, that of being paid for killing and persecuting their fellow-men. Why may not the common hangmen as well be respected, as the Swiss who thus sell their services for money?

INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE. John Woolfolk, of New-Orleans, advertises ninety-eight negroes for sale, just received from Baltimore by the brig Lady Monroe.—

Droves, from 25 to 100, are frequently met with on the roads leading south-west—and from 20 to 30 men are sometimes fastened to one chain, and thus marched to market! "I tremble," says Mr. Jefferson, "when I think that God is just." But this trade in negroes is not worse than that of the Swiss in their fellows—except that the last are disposed of, soul and body, only for a time!

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. King, our minister to England, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th June.

The following, among other bills, have received the assent of the king of England: The bill to reduce the duty on newspapers; the ware-housing corn bill; the Atlantic steam-navigation bill; the Canada corn-trade bill; the Canada tenures bill, and the bill regulating the hours of labor in cotton-mills.

[We are not acquainted with the general principles of these bills—but they are, probably, interesting to us.]

On the second reading of the quarantine bill in the house of lords, lord King contended—"that the plague could not be contagious, since it was well known that when it ceased it ceased suddenly, at its greatest height, and when, if it were contagious, it must necessarily spread itself more widely, instead of disappearing. There was, he said, full as much evidence to prove the existence of witchcraft, as there was to prove that the plague was contagious."

Mr. Hume had introduced his motion, respecting the established church of Ireland, and concluded his speech with two resolutions, the substance of which was—1st, that the church property was public property, and disposable by the legislature for the good of religion and of the community at large; 2nd, that the house would, in the course of next session, inquire whether the establishment of the church of Ireland was not out of proportion to the services performed.

The duke and dutchess of Northumberland had returned to England.

The rector of Lincoln college had returned thanks to the duke of York and bishop of Osnaburgh, for his celebrated "So help me God" speech, by sending him a fine live turtle, inscribed to "his royal highness, the duke of York, the magnanimous champion of church and king, from the rector of Lincoln college, Oxford."

Lord Cochrane, in a Brazilian frigate, has arrived at Portsmouth, England. He was saluted by the forts; and, when he landed, cheered by the people.

So great is the apprehension at Lloyd's, relative to the visits of Colombian privateers on the coast of Spain and Portugal, that the premium, on Spanish property, has risen 20 per cent.

A chef-d'œuvre, painted by Raffaele, the subject, "the tribute money," was picked up the other day, at a broker's shop, for a few shillings. The present proprietor has the modesty to ask for it 11,000.

Probert, the son of an alderman at Norwich, who was more or less intimately connected with the Thurtell gang, has been executed for horse-stealing. Great efforts were made to procure a pardon, a commutation of punishment, or even a respite. There were thirty-four prisoners brought, at once, into the condemned cell!

France. The official part of the Moniteur, of the 17th, contains the laws fixing the budget for 1826:

"The expenses of the consolidated debt, and the mortissement, (sinking fund), for 1826, are fixed at 241,585,785 francs, or 9,663,000L sterling.

The general expenses are fixed at 672,918,714 francs, or 26,920,000L sterling.

"The revenue, for 1826, is estimated at 924,095,704 francs, being nearly thirty-seven millions in English money.



**Netherlands.** It is stated to be a fact, (says the New York Gazette), that the Dutch flag, displayed from the vessel which brought out the Dutch minister, is the first national Dutch flag which has been exhibited in this state, since it was struck, upwards of 150 years ago, when the colony of New Amsterdam was ceded to Great Britain.

**Spain.** Since it has been permitted to the inhabitants of Cadiz to believe that Peru is emancipated, some of the principal merchants of that city are about to remove and settle elsewhere—calculating that Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Canaries, will soon be lost to the dominion and commerce of Spain; all which, indeed, is very probable.

A letter from Madrid, in the Journal de Gand, confirms the report of large constitutional bands being on the extreme frontiers of Portugal, and of the summary vengeance they take on the priests who oppose them.

Gen. Cantero had arrived at Bordeaux, and addressed a letter to one of the public journals, denying the letter, said to have been written by him to Bolivar, and avowing that he had no other communication with him than a mere letter of etiquette.

The population of Madrid was much disturbed—there is great talk of plots to over-turn the government. The troops are without pay, and nearly in a state of starvation for the want of wholesome food.

**Italy.** The king of the two Sicilies has, for the first time, sent a minister or consul to the United States of North America. This may be a preparatory step to the recognition of the independence of the new republics of the south.

**Sweden.** The comparative statement of marriages and divorces is very remarkable. The former amounted, within the last year, to 1459, and the divorces to 890, whilst, in the town of Christinebaum, there were twice as many divorces as marriages.

**Germany.** A Vienna paper, of the 28th ult. announces the destruction of more than forty villages and market towns in the country of Neutra, within a single month. The greater part of these conflagrations are supposed to have been caused by incendiaries. No motive is assigned, but some of the perpetrators are said to have been arrested.

**Poland.** From a report on the state of the kingdom of Poland, made to the diet by the minister of the interior, inserted in the French papers, it appears that, in the four years that have elapsed since 1821, about 155,639 law suits have been terminated in the civil tribunals of that kingdom. In the courts of criminal justice, 120,022 sentences have been passed in the same time, of which only 23 received the royal clemency, and 12 obtained a commutation of punishment. The next statement shows the bribery and corruption which public officers practice on the continent—254 functionaries accused of abuse of power, had been condemned in the same space of time. If this number met with their deserts, how many more escaped in such a country as that? The population of Poland is about three millions.

**Greece.** The news from this interesting country is exceedingly agreeable: the patriots have recently gained many advantages over the barbarians. The Russian and Austrian flag is pretty freely prostituted to the service of the Turks, in the transport of troops and provisions, &c.

The following is an official bulletin of the Greek admiral *Mianakis*:

"First division of the Greek fleet, May 13, 1825.

"Yesterday evening, with a favorable wind, we entered past Sapienza into the gulf of Modon, where 20 of the enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid firemen threw themselves, with six fire ships, and with little difficulty they succeeded in setting them on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursued

other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut-down 54 gun vessel of the pacha of Egypt, and that the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvettes carried 26 guns each. The Divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the entire destruction of the enemy. The fire produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress; and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared in a volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place. This leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and, in that case, every one, and every thing there, must have perished.

(The gallant admiral does not state a fact that is given in other papers, which, if true, shows that he is as modest as he is brave. It is said that he personally fired one of the frigates of the barbarians, which blew up, with all her crew, consisting of 400 men.)

The family of the sultan is nearly extinct, the young princess died on the 19th, and there remained but two infants. The small pox is making ravages in the seraglio. All public places are closed.

**Persia.** Letters from Ispahan state, that the king of Persia has abdicated the throne in favor of his eldest son, Abbas Mirza, and that he proposed to visit the ruins of Shiraz, and to employ his leisure moments in rebuilding that city, and restoring it to its former splendor.

**Egypt.** A letter from Alexandria, dated March 29th, says—"On account of the great demand for indigo, the viceroy has ordered the cultivation of that plant in the eastern provinces. He has resolved on the construction of a new canal, which is to pass through Cairo; it will cost 20,000,000 of Talari, and require four years to complete it; 3,000 houses must be pulled down in Cairo. The owners are to be indemnified in land, which they must plant with indigo. The work is begun."

Letters from Alexandria, of March 29, state that a British envoy was expected in that city, to concert with the viceroy the means of establishing a regular communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

**East Indies.** A rise of the Ganges has swept away several hundred houses and drowned some thousands of people at Serampore—nearly carrying off the Baptist mission house and destroying all the presses, types, &c. The college, having been built on higher ground, was safe.

**Africa.** The French squadron on the coast of Africa have captured the following French vessels, for infringing the law prohibiting the slave trade:—Le Telegraph, La Capricieuse, L'Antonia, Le Glaneur, L'Assurance, La Marie-Magdeleine, L'Eugene, and L'Alcide. The two first have been condemned at Cayenne, and the others are to be proceeded against.

**Van Diemen's land** is rapidly increasing in civilization. A plan for supplying the town with water, by iron pipes, a bank, distillery and brewery, all give proof of the rapid progress in the comforts and conveniences of Europe. Wool and flax will, in time, both be numbered in the native products. To these will also be added sugar, in the culture of which a successful experiment has been made. A subscription has been entered into for importing from England, the birds reserved in that country for the privileged orders, under the title of game. Thus, pheasants, partridges, snipes and woodcocks, are to be conveyed a distance of twelve thousand miles, for the amusement of the colonists of Van Diemen's land!

**Colombia.** It is rumored that an expedition is fitting out to assist the Mexicans in expelling the Spaniards from the castle of St Juan de Uldea, at Vera Cruz. \$1,800,000 have lately arrived at Carthagena from

England. The 61 gun ship that recently reached New York to be repaired, is to be broken up, being condemned as unseaworthy.

The privateer gen. Santander, now off the Spanish coast, has captured, during her present cruise, one vessel valued at from 50 to 100,000 dollars, one of 50 men and 10 heavy guns, worth 50,000, one worth from 15 to 20,000, one worth 30,000—one with 6 guns and 40 men, worth 20 or 30,000, and manned the whole of them. She has also captured and destroyed between 40 and 50 sail of small Spanish vessels.

**Buenos Ayres.** It appears very possible, from the proceedings of the Brazilians in the Banda Oriental, that a rupture will take place between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. The former is strengthening its military establishment, at present, on the ground of maintaining its neutrality.

**Peru.** The official account of the defeat and death of general Olenata is received. He died of a wound received in the fight. Bolivar had gone to Cusco, to assist in regulating the affairs of "that republic." Callao was closely invested, and provisions were beginning to fail. An American vessel had been caught attempting to enter with supplies.

**Mexico.** We have the official account of the surrender of the Spanish line of battle ship Asia, of 64 guns, and of the brig Constante. They were given up to the Mexican government in Monterrey, on the 1st of May, by capitulation. The officers, &c. who are willing to swear to the independence of Mexico, will remain—and those who do not, it is stipulated, shall be furnished with necessary aid to return to Spain, or some other of the Spanish possessions. Arrears of wages due are to be paid by the Mexican government.

The party of Mr. Ward, the British minister to Mexico, is greatly extolled in the papers of that capital. On the 13th of June, the Virgin de los Remedios was conducted, in procession, to the church de la Vera Cruz. As it passed the residence of Mr. Ward, his carriage was found decorated and prepared for the occasion, in which the Virgin was then conducted to the church, where a novena was celebrated.

The reception of Mr. Poinsett, at Jalapa, capital of Vera Cruz, on his way to Mexico, is said to have cost one thousand dollars.

Letters from Mexico, to March 20, quoted by the London Courier, state that, during the preceding twelve months, there had been coined in the mint of Mexico, about \$7,000,000, and that in the other provinces, from which no return had been made, the coinage was considerable. It is added, that this fact, combined with other causes, had already had a considerable effect in restoring the equilibrium of the exchange.

**Canada.** An organized band of robbers, supposed to be about fifty in number, are said to rendezvous in the neighborhood of Montreal. Great alarm prevailed on account of their depredations.

#### *Latest foreign news.*

From London papers of the 5th July, received at New York.

Cotton had not experienced any further decline. On the 27th June, 5,000 bales were sold at Liverpool—2,500 of which to the trade.

Great quantities of British coin are melted at Paris—to be sent to some other place. Particulars not stated.

The late accounts of the splendid victories of the Greeks seem to be amply confirmed; and yet there are rumors of some reverses.

There has been a dreadful gale of wind in the West Indies. It commenced on the 26th ult. and appears to have been most severely felt at Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, the place being nearly demolished; all the government buildings were thrown down, and two hundred persons are said to have lost their lives.

The French, it appears, are desirous of withdrawing their troops from Spain—their service is *ungratefully* required by the people they enslave. The Austrian troops, kept in Naples, are to be reduced to 12,000 men.

The officers' share of "the Deccan prize money" is estimated at two millions sterling. The East has not yet given up all its wealth to its "invaders."

It is stated that Spain is making a great effort to send 3,000 troops to Cuba.

## Naval Court Martial.

*Copy of that portion of the proceedings of the court martial, in the case of captain DAVID PORTER, which contains the finding and sentence of the court.*

**Tuesday, August 9th.** The court met, pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday, present all the members of the court, and the judge advocate. The room being cleared, the residue of the proceedings was read.

The defence not having been transmitted, the court came to the following resolution:

*Resolved,* by the court, That this court has felt, and exhibited a disposition, during the progress of this trial, to allow every indulgence to the accused which the most cautious regard to his feelings and wishes, could dictate: That, with this disposition, delays and a course of practice have been submitted to, in which the court has reluctantly acquiesced: That arguments, instead of being prepared, when offered to the court, in such a state as to be annexed to the record, have, after an ample allowance of time, been delivered orally, and an equal length of time afterwards consumed in committing the same to writing: That, in regard to the defence, after having waited for an unusual period of time, it was, in fact, delivered to the court orally, and, as a written document, it has not been presented to the court this third day after its public delivery: The court feels constrained to notice this conduct, which it cannot pass over without an expression of its disapprobation, and has determined that, unless the paper is ready by the meeting of the court to-morrow, the court will proceed to judgment without it. And it is requested of the judge advocate, that a copy of this foregoing resolution be transmitted to the accused this afternoon.

At 3 o'clock, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

**Wednesday, August 10th.** The court met, pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday; present all the members of the court, and the judge advocate. The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read.

The judge advocate stated that, in compliance with the wishes of the court, he had left a letter directed to captain Porter, containing a copy of the foregoing resolution, with the counsel of the accused yesterday, on his return from the court.

The defence not having been transmitted, the court proceeded to deliberate upon the charges, specifications, the evidence that had been submitted, and what had been alleged in behalf of the accused; and, during the deliberation, the defence upon the first charge was communicated to the court, annexed and marked (P). After having carefully and maturely weighed and deliberated upon the matter, the court is of opinion that the specification of the first charge is fully proved, and does adjudge the accused guilty of the first charge.

The court is also of opinion that the first specification, of the second charge, is proved in part: That it is fully proved, so far as regards the letter to the president, of the seventeenth day of April, 1825, and the letters to the secretary of the navy, of the 30th day of January, the 15th day of April, and the 14th day of June, 1825—each of which the court con-

relives to be of the character attributed to them in the said specification; but it does not consider the letter, of the 16th day of March, as liable to the same censure, and, therefore, so far as regards this last mentioned letter, the court is of opinion that this specification is not proved. The court is also of opinion, that the second, third, fourth and fifth specifications, of the second charge, are fully proved. The court is of opinion that the second charge is fully proved, and does, accordingly, adjudge the accused guilty of the same.

In deciding upon the first charge, and the specifications under it, the court, however, feels itself called upon to describe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition, on his part, to maintain the honor, and advance the interests of the nation and of the service.

The court also thinks proper to state, that in deciding that the third specification is proved, it is of the opinion, that, so far as respects the inaccuracies pointed out by the judge advocate, in the paper annexed to the record, and marked No. 15, this specification is fully proved; but the court sees no reason to believe that the errors and inaccuracies therein indicated, were the result of design or of improper motive; That, with the exception of such errors as have been particularly noted, the publication by the accused of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, appears to be a correct transcript of the record.

In forming its opinion upon the fourth specification, the court is satisfied that the same is fully proved in the following particulars:

In the advertisement: "By the conduct of the court to which the subject was referred for investigation, I was driven from its presence, and prevented from making the explanations on which I founded my justification."

In the remarks, p. 24: "I could not consent to defend myself before the court against any charge whatever, until its legality had been decided by competent authority:—until I could appear before it on terms of perfect equality with my accusers—until I could be allowed to protect myself in the way which might appear to me most proper: without submitting my defence to the inspection of the judge advocate, who had no right to decide in my case; or to the control of the court, who would thereby have exercised a power not founded on law or justice; and without the risk of undeserved reproof."

In p. 25: "But it was the duty of the court to decide whether it was or was not competent; the decision as to its belief on the subject, on oath, was all that was required by me, and the question could have been decided by the court as readily and as well before as it was after the instructions of the secretary had been received; that if it did not decide in the first instance, is sufficient evidence that doubts then existed as to its legality."

"Under all circumstances then, I had nothing to lose or apprehend by my withdrawal from the court, and certainly saved a very useless sacrifice of my feelings, (except in its deportment toward me while before it), it could do me neither good nor harm. A court more powerless, and yet more calculated to alarm the accused, was, perhaps, never formed."

"The charge first to be investigated was exhibited against me by the secretary of the navy; the secretary of the navy selected my judges, two of whom were junior to me. The judge advocate, who is the *primus mobilis* of all military courts, received his appointment from the secretary, and is his warm friend and protegee. Under these circumstances, it may readily be imagined, I had every thing to apprehend and nothing to hope for while before the court; and, to defend myself under the conditions imposed on me, would have been worse than useless."

In the remarks in p. 31, it appears to the court to

be implied, that all the documents upon which the court of inquiry founded its opinion were contained in the pamphlet—which was not the fact. The court also includes, as proof of this specification, the second paragraph of the paper marked E, in p. 49 of the pamphlet.

The court does, therefore, sentence and adjudge the said captain David Porter to be suspended for the term of six months, from the date hereof.

Having come to the aforesaid determination, and the residue of the defence not having been transmitted, the court, for the purpose of enabling the judge advocate to prepare in due form, and re-read the said findings, and it being after four o'clock, adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, August 11th. The court met pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday—present all the members of the court, and the judge advocate. The proceedings of yesterday having been read, the court proceed to sign this record of its proceedings, the finding and sentence.

JAMES BARRON, *President.*

THOMAS TINGLEY,	J. D. ELLIOTT,
JAMES RIDGELY,	JAMES BENTHAM,
C. G. RIDGELY,	THOMAS BROWN,
ROBT. TRAIL SPENCE,	CHAS. C. B. THOMPSON,
JNO. DONNEL,	ALEX. S. WADSWORTH,
J. D. HANLEY,	GEO. W. ROGERS.

RICHARD S. COLE, *Judge Advocate.*

Thursday, Aug. 11th. The record of the proceedings in the case of captain David Porter, having been signed and transmitted to the department, the court, by virtue of an order, for that purpose, from the secretary of the navy, directed to the president, and hereto annexed, and marked A, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at the building on 1st street east, and the corner of Maryland avenue, formerly occupied by the congress of the United States.

Friday, August 12. The court met, pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday—present all the members of the court, and the judge advocate. The judge advocate read and submitted to the court a letter from the secretary of the navy, which was annexed, and marked B, and the record of the proceedings, as transmitted yesterday to the department, with the paper referred to, as a continuance of the defence of captain Porter.

The paper having been read: on motion of a member, the court determined that it will adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow, and that capt. Porter be informed that the court will receive the residue of the defence at that hour.

The court adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock. Saturday, August 13. The court met pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday—present all the members of the court, and the judge advocate. The proceedings of yesterday were read. The residue of the defence was received at near 12 o'clock, and the court proceeded to read the same.

After completing the reading of the document—the following motion was made and adopted: The judge advocate having stated that he had received from the accused certain papers, purporting to be the residue of his defence, the same were read and considered. The court is decidedly of opinion that these papers vary, in many respects, from the defence which was delivered on behalf of the accused by his counsel: that, in particular, the severity of animadversion upon the conduct of the judge advocate, which appears in these papers, did not appear in the defence that was delivered, and the court deems it due to itself to state, that the conduct of the judge advocate, during the trial, was, in its opinion, free from the censure imputed to it.

As, however, the court is not in possession of the defence, which, in violation of its rule and of preced-

dent, was delivered orally, and from notes under the appearance of reading it, the court has annexed this document to its proceedings, with this further observation, that nothing is perceived in it which can, in the least, vary the conclusion to which the court had arrived.

JAMES BARRON, *President.*

RICHARD S. COXE, *Judge Advocate.*

The court adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Approved,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

17th August, 1825.

*Charges and specifications exhibited against David Porter, esquire, a captain in the navy of the United States.*

CHARGE 1st.

Disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer.

*Specification.* For that he, the said David Porter, being in command of the naval forces of the United States, in the West India seas, Gulf of Mexico, &c. did, on or about the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, with a part of said naval force, land on the island of Porto Rico, in the dominions of his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, then and still in amity and at peace with the United States, in a forcible and hostile manner, and in military array, and did, then and there, commit divers acts of hostility, against the subjects and property of the said king of Spain, in contravention of the constitution of the United States, and of the laws of nations, and in violation of the instructions from the government of the United States to him, the said David Porter.

CHARGE 2nd.

Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

*Specification 1st.* For that he, the said David Porter, did write and transmit to the president of the United States, a letter of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, to wit, on the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and did also write and transmit to the secretary of the navy, at sundry times, hereinafter particularly mentioned, various letters of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, viz: on the thirtieth day of January, the 10th day of March, the 11th day of April and the 14th day of June, all in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, thereby violating the respect due from every officer in the navy to the head of the department, impairing the discipline of the service, and setting a most dangerous and petticious example.

*Specification 2nd.* For that he, the said David Porter, after a court of inquiry had been convened, and directed to investigate and make report of the facts, in relation to the matters embraced in the specification of the first charge, and after such court had terminated its inquiries, and had transmitted its report to the secretary of the navy, and before the executive had published or authorized the publication of the proceedings of said court, did publish, or cause to be published, a pamphlet, purporting to contain the proceedings of the said court of inquiry.

*Specification 3d.* For that he, the said David Porter, in the publication made, as mentioned in the last preceding specification, did give an incorrect statement of the proceedings of the said court of inquiry.

*Specification 4th.* For that he, the said David Porter, did, in the publication referred to in the said two last preceding specifications, insert various remarks, statements and insinuations, not warranted by the facts, highly disrespectful to the secretary of the navy and to the said court of inquiry.

*Specification 5th.* For that he, the said David Porter, did, in the same publication referred to in the said last preceding specifications, without any authority, or permission for that purpose, make public, official communications to the government, and official correspondence with the government; and has, on other occasions, between the first of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, without authority or permission therefor, made public, orders and instructions from the government, and official correspondence with the government.

## Affairs with the Creeks, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Eastern dep. Georgia, June 13, 1825.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence, referred to by your excellency, in your verbal communication of this morning, representing the indications of hostility, recently manifested by the Indians on the western frontier of this state, numbered 1 to 4, inclusively, together with your instructions to captain Harrison, on the 10th of the present month. Of this paper, which I return herewith, I have to request the favor of a copy, with such information as that officer shall communicate, touching the execution of the important duty assigned to him.

With greatest respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

*Maj. gen. commanding.*

*His excellency governor Troup.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 13th June, 1825.

Sir: In the course of the desultory and informal communication with you of to-day, my desire was intimated, that the line between this state and Alabama, should be run as early as possible, and I requested the favor of you to make known to your government this desire, and without delay. A letter will be immediately despatched to the governor of Alabama, to apprise him of the resolution of the government of Georgia to run that line, and to ask his concert and co-operation. If that concert and co-operation be refused, we will proceed to run the line without them; as we will also proceed, in due time, to make the survey of the lands within our limits, disregarding any obstacles which may be opposed from any quarter. You will see, therefore, how highly important it is that, upon those points, the two governments should understand each other immediately.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

*Maj. gen. Gaines—Milledgeville.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 13th June, 1825.

Sir: As you wished the copy of my instructions to captain Harrison, it is enclosed; and any information received from that officer, will be communicated without delay.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP.

*Maj. gen. Gaines—Milledgeville.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.  
Milledgeville, Geo. June 14th, 1825.

Sir: In reply to your excellency's letter of yesterday's date, I have to observe that, although it is not my purpose to enter into the discussion of any matter of controversy between the government of Georgia and that of the United States, not immediately connected with duties confided to me—yet, perceiving as I do, upon this occasion, a direct collision between the views of your excellency and those embraced in my instructions from the department of war; a collision that may tend to produce much embarrassment in our Indian relations, and which the interests of the general and state governments equally require should be obviated—I deem it proper to address you upon the subject in a manner less liable to misapprehension or mis-construction, than what I have stated verbally, in the interviews with which you have favored me.

Your letter, which I shall without delay refer to the department of war, announces your intention to cause the line to be run between this state and Alabama, and to survey the public land of the state within the late ceded territory. Upon the last mentioned subject, I am distinctly authorized to state to the Indians, that the president of the United States has "suggested to gov. Troup the necessity of his abstaining from his entering into, and surveying the ceded land, till the time prescribed by the treaty for their removal."

There is, perhaps, no principle of national law better established, or more universally admitted, than that the contracting parties to a treaty possess the right, and, in a case like the one in question, the exclusive right, of expounding and carrying into effect such treaty. The decision of the president in this case must govern me in my intended conference

with the Indians; and this conference must necessarily take place before the subject can be submitted to the president: nor is it probable that if it were again submitted, that it would undergo any change.

I cannot, therefore, but express a confident hope, that your excellency may see the propriety of abstaining from the proposed surveys, both of the boundary line and of the land within the late ceded territory, until the period arrives at which the removal of the Indians is required.

In the expression of this hope, I am actuated by no other feeling than that of an earnest desire to devote my best efforts toward an amicable adjustment of the existing differences with the Indians upon just principles, regarding the interests of the state, as in all respects the same as the interests of the union or general government: they are, in fact, the same, as different parts of one great animated body, through which the vital principle of life must circulate with equal freedom, affording equal health and equal vigor to each, as essential to the preservation and efficiency of the whole body.

With great respect and regard, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

*Maj. gen. commanding.*

*His excellency G. M. Troup.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*Milledgeville, 14th June, 1825.*

DEAR SIR: It may be important to you to know, before you communicate with your government, and proceed to meet the Indians in convention, that the laws of Georgia are already extended over the ceded country, and, of course, that it is my bounden duty to execute them there. The statutory provisions, on this subject, will be found in the papers of the morning, and in the act entitled an act, "to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired," &c.

With great consideration and regard, I am very sincerely yours,

G. M. TROUP.

*Maj. gen. Gaines, commanding, &c. &c.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*Milledgeville, 15th June, 1825.*

SIR: I have this moment had the honor to receive your communication of the 14th inst. on the subject of the survey of the ceded country, and the running of the dividing line between Alabama and Georgia, and in which you request, that, in conformity with the expressed will of your government, both the survey and the running of the line may be foreborne "until the period arrives at which the removal of the Indians is required."

It would give me great pleasure to be able to comply with any request made by yourself or your government. You would make none that did not to your own apprehensions seem reasonable and proper. As, however, there exist two independent parties to the question, each is permitted to decide for itself; and, with all due deference to yours, I must be permitted to say, that my apprehension of the right and of the wrong, leads me to the opposite conclusion; the conclusion to which the legislature of Georgia, upon mature reflection, recently arrived, by an almost unanimous voice, and which was made the foundation of my late communication to the secretary of war, and my more recent one to you upon the same subject.

I would deeply lament if any act, proceeding from myself, should cause the least embarrassment to yourself or to your government, especially considering the critical relations in which the United States stand to the Indians, and the great interest which the government of Georgia feels in their early and satisfactory adjustment; but it cannot be expected by your government, that important interests are to be surrendered, and rights deemed unquestionable aban-

doned by Georgia, because of any embarrassments which may arise in the intercourse and negotiations between the U. States and Indians.—I am too just a value on your high character, to believe that you would willingly create them—I am equally persuaded that none will be suffered to exist which can, with propriety, be removed; and I know you will pardon me, when I take the liberty of saying, that those to which you refer ought not to exist, for a single moment. Upon every principle and practice of diplomacy, the particular instruction of your government, which has given rise to these embarrassments, ought, at this moment, to be taken and held as no instruction at all; for it is now known to you, that what purports to be an instruction, was given upon information which was believed to be true, but which has turned out to be false; and, the presumption is irresistible, that the state of things being changed, your government, so far from desiring to press the execution, would gladly withdraw the instructions, and that without incurring any, the least, responsibility, you are at perfect liberty to consider it withdrawn. It is not for me to instruct, but to derive instruction from you, in every thing connected with the military art; and you know as well as I, that no principle is better settled than the one which justifies disobedience to positive orders under a change of circumstances. I say that the instruction had its origin singly in a falsehood imposed upon your government by its own agent; and that, but for that falsehood, the instruction would not have been given. You have the proof of it in common sense, and in the documents and evidence connected with the late disturbances: if you want more proof, look into the gazettes of yesterday, where you will find a council of hostile Indians assembled by the agent, proclaiming, by acclamation, his innocence of the death of McIntosh, because that death followed not from the survey, but the law of the nation. Your government is informed by the agent, that the hostile Indians are in array against us, because the government of Georgia interfered to procure the consent to the survey. The same Indians testify to the falsehood of the declaration, and the dilemma is, that if the agent is to be believed, in the one case, the Indians cannot be in the other. You see, therefore, sir, plainly the result. The government of the United States, identifying itself in all things with the agent, assumes, for granted, what is false; issues, in consequence thereof, a peremptory order to this government: to forbear an act which it feels it is its right, and duty and interest to perform. The falsity is made known to the officer instructed to carry that order into effect: the officer feels it to be his duty to proceed in the execution of the order, notwithstanding the change of circumstances which produced it. On the part of the government of Georgia, the will of its highest constituted authority has been declared, upon the most solemn deliberation, that the line shall be run, and the survey executed. It is for you, therefore, to bring it to the issue; it is for me only to repeat, that cost what it will, the line will be run and the survey effected. The government of Georgia will not retire from the position it occupies to gratify the agent of the hostile Indians; nor will it do so, I trust, because it knows that, in consequence of disobedience to an unlawful mandate, it may be very soon recorded that "Georgia was."

Suffer me to say also, that your government has acted very precipitately and undividedly in this affair. After receiving the notice of my intention to make the survey, it interposed no objection, though it had time to do so. A considerable interval elapsed, and it receives false information from the agent, upon which it issues its peremptory order, soon after it receives further false information, from the same agent, upon which it issues other orders, confirmatory of the first, and which you seem to consider final.

But for my direct and active interference, hostilities would have immediately followed the death of McIntosh, and of a character so inveterate as to put at defiance any interference whatever, even on your part. Your power, not your influence, might have been availing, to be sure, but your power was not here; and for preserving this peace, you know what a respectful testimonial I have of the thanks of your government, couched in most delicate and complimentary terms.

The suggestion you make in derogation of our claim to participate in the construction or execution of the treaty, giving to that suggestion its utmost force, is merely that we are not nominally parties to the treaty, whilst the answer to it is, that we are a party in interest, deeper ten fold than they who appear upon the paper, and that the paper, in virtue of another paper, to which we were parties, both nominally and in interest, passed a vested right of soil and of jurisdiction to Georgia, which none but the Great Jehovah can divest.

You will be pleased to understand that there is no inclination here to urge, hastily, either the survey or the running of the line, so as to interfere, in the least, with the measures to be taken to pacify and tranquilize the Indians. On the contrary, all the facilities we can give for this object, will be readily afforded; but it is believed that, in reasonable time, this happy result can, with wise and prudent measures, of which your special agent was advised yesterday, be easily accomplished; but never to be accomplished, if the condition of that accomplishment be the abandonment of the survey and running of the line.

What, in our verbal conferences, had been promised is now repeated, that the military requisitions, which, in compliance with your instructions, you may think proper to make upon the governor of Georgia, will be promptly attended to, and the force placed under your command with the least possible delay. The implicit reliance, in your high sentiments of honor, is my sufficient security that that force, if it could, will, in no event, be employed against us.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

*Maj. gen. Gaines, commanding, &c. &c.*

General GAINES will take an early occasion to advise governor Troup of the result of the intended conferences with the Indians. General Gaines salutes governor Troup with esteem and respect.

Thursday morning, 16th June, 1825.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.

Milledgeville, Geo. June 16th, 1825.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your excellency's letter of yesterday evening, I hasten to assure you that, in whatever I have said verbally or in writing, as to the prospect of evil consequences, or the impolicy of entering upon the late ceded land, and of the surveys in question, before the Indians can be required to depart therefrom, I have not permitted myself to be influenced by any statements from colonel Crovell, the agent, (though by no means prepared to condemn that officer without a hearing): on the contrary, my impressions were the result of many years of attentive observation and experience in official and unofficial intercourse with the southern and western Indians—added to a knowledge of the construction which the treaty had received from the president of the United States. These impressions lead me to the conclusion, that the proposed surveys, with the consequent influx of white men, strangers to the Indians, during the existence of faults among them, would not fail to fan the flame of discord that was already produced so much mischief among them.

I cannot but regret the difference of opinion between us upon this subject—and that it should have called forth any feeling or expression of controversy, is still more to be regretted.

Having no doubt that you will, in due time, hear from the proper department of the general government, fully and satisfactorily upon the subject of your letter, generally, I take this occasion to tender to you my acknowledgments for the promptitude and frankness with which you have furnished me with the information you had obtained, in respect to the late disturbances on the frontier—and with which you have given me assurance of your readiness to co-operate with me in the discharge of the important duties to which my attention is called.

Although there is much reason to hope that the spirit of hostility among the Indians may be restrained, and that peace may be restored between the contending parties; and moreover, that the frontier may be rendered secure without a resort to further bloodshed; yet, as the desired objects may be facilitated and more effectually secured by preparatory measures for coercion, I have to request that your excellency will be pleased to order a detail from the militia or volunteers of Georgia to consist of two complete regiments—one of cavalry, and one of infantry, to be held ready to assemble at a moment's warning. Arms, ammunition and subsistence will be provided at the agency, or at some other suitable point upon the frontier, where it may become necessary to assemble the forces, of which due notice will be previously given.

With great regard, and respectful consideration, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

*Maj. gen. commanding.*

*His excellency governor Troup.*

P. S. Pardon my scrawl—I am in haste and have no officer to make a fair copy.

E. P. G.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Geo. Milledgeville, 16th June, 1825.

SIR: In compliance with your requisition of this morning, I have issued orders to hold in readiness two regiments for your service, and have taken measures, as I promised, to furnish as large a proportion of volunteer infantry and cavalry as can be conveniently assembled. Captain Harrison's troop of cavalry is placed under your orders.

With great consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

*Maj. gen. Gaines, commanding, &c. &c.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, 18th June, 1825.

SIR: The commissioners appointed under the authority of the legislature, to examine into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Creek nation, and more particularly into the conduct of the agent, as connected with them, will make you acquainted with my instructions. Having, like yourself, no other object than the development of truth, no doubt is entertained that they will receive your confidence, and that, by concert and co-operation, such aids and facilities may be afforded as would be desirable to you. They are particularly charged not to interfere in any deliberations or negotiations which the United States may hold with the Indians, for other objects, unless solicited so to do by yourself.

From what has occurred, it is highly important that this government should be represented at the council to be held at Broken Arrow on the 25th. The many inconsistencies in the conduct of the Indians to be explained and reconciled, and their recent convocation by the agent, for the purpose of repelling charges made against him by the governor of this state, at the instance of the government of the United States, make it indispensable for the attainment of

truth and justice, that the commissioners should be present there. If, for this purpose, it should be thought advisable to take with them some of the friendly chiefs, who are deeply interested in vindicating their character against reiterated attacks upon it by the hostile party, it is hoped that this likewise will meet your concurrence, and that they will be placed under your safeguard and protection.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. gen. Gaines—Indian Springs.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.  
Indian Springs, June 23rd, 1835.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the honor of your excellency's letter of the 18th of the present month, in reference to commissioners appointed under the authority of the legislature of the state of Georgia, to examine into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Creek nation, and more particularly into the conduct of the agent connected with them.

In reply, I have to observe that, however much I might be aided by the experience, talents and integrity and honor of the commissioners, referred to on the part of the state of Georgia, I do not feel myself authorized, without new instructions from the department of war, to comply with the demand contained in their letter of yesterday's date, "to be admitted to a full and free participation of the council of the Indians." The council will be assembled for the purpose of enabling me to discharge important duties confided to me by the government of the United States, and of which your excellency has been apprised. The Indians appear disposed to yield to the just and pacific views of the president. But they are still laboring under some delusion and excitement. This would be increased, rather than diminished, by adding to the number of individuals by whom they are to be addressed; or by any addition or multiplication of the matters of controversy to which their attention may be called.

I am fully authorized and instructed by the government of the United States, to protect the friendly Indians—to mitigate their calamitous condition, and, in the event of hostilities having ceased on the part of the opposite party, to restore harmony between them. Hostilities have, indeed, ceased, and I have received satisfactory assurance of an earnest desire, on the part of the chiefs of both parties, to remain at peace with each other, as well as with the United States; it becomes my duty, therefore, to make peace upon just principles, and consequently to avoid an Indian war. My impression of the high responsibility of the trust reposed in me, suggests clearly the propriety of my having the entire control of every individual white man allowed to address the council; and that I should moreover have the entire control of every expression uttered to the council by any citizen or officer of the United States. Without such control, our councils on both sides might be involved in confusion, and the benevolent objects of the government, entrusted to me, might, by my improper acceptance of the proposed "participation," be defeated. To avert an evil so pregnant with mischievous consequences to the Creek nation, to the peace and honor of my country, and to my own reputation, I must decline the demand of the Georgia commissioners.

Should I be instructed by the proper authority to recognize the proposed co-operation of the Georgia commissioners, I shall take great pleasure in serving with them. My whole duty, as a public officer, is comprised in one single word, which suggests the propriety of the course pursued by me on this occasion—and that word is *obedience*. Obedience to the laws, and to the orders of the authorities placed over me.

I renew to your excellency, assurance of my respectful consideration,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. gen. U. S. Army, commanding

To his ex. George M. Troup, governor of Georgia.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.  
Creek nation, July 1st, 1835.

SIR: I had promised myself the pleasure of sending you a detailed account of my conference with the Indian council at this place by this day's mail; but the mail is on the point of closing and my account is not ready.

I have, therefore, only to say that the council here promise to be peaceable, and to settle their differences with the friends and followers of gen. McIntosh, upon just principles.

They protest against the treaty—they refuse to receive any part of the consideration money, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in the treaty. But they have, in the strongest terms, deliberately declared that they will not raise an arm against the United States, even should an army come to take from them the whole of their country—they that they will make no sort of resistance, but will sit down quietly and be put to death, when the bones of their ancestors are deposited; that the world shall know the Muscogee nation, so loved their country, that they were willing to die in it rather than sell it or leave it. This was their mode of expression, as interpreted in presence of B. Hawkins and several other interpreters, who were instructed to state whether or not the public interpreter did his duty.

The council, fully attended, has thus appealed to our magnanimity—an appeal which never can be unavailing when addressed to citizens of the United States.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. gen. commanding.

To governor Troup.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
Milledgeville, July 4th, 1835.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st inst. this morning, for which you are pleased to accept my thanks.

How does the obstinate refusal to remove, consistent with the universal consent, given at that time, to the treaty at the Indian Springs, with the exception of the Tuckabatchee; or with the report made by Hambley to colonel Williamson, that he had the yea or nay in the matter, and by the authority of these same people, or the placid contentment and good feeling for McIntosh, manifested in their talk to col. Lamar, &c. &c. I much fear that this ardent love of country is of recent origin. We can scarcely believe that the amor patriæ is all upon one side, and that side the hostile one. Will you not be able to discover, in the course of your investigation, that every thing had been said and done by white men to prejudice them against their new home? It is, indeed, a pity that these unfortunate men should be the dupes of the most depraved of our own color, and so far the dupes as to be made to act in direct repugnance to their own best interests—it is more to be lamented that the imposters and knaves cannot be dragged from their hiding places and punished. Pre-supposing these unhappy people to continue blind and obdurate, the utmost which your government can do, in the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance, will be to relinquish the benefit which would result to it from the execution of the treaty, and guarantee to them, for their permanent home, the lands west of the Georgia line. If the Cherokees continue to conduct themselves in like temper; the like provision may be made for them—but how will this accord with the recent poli-

cy adopted by the United States, or with the substantial and lasting interests of the Indians? In every estimate of humanity, it would be better that this deceitful charm, by which they are bound, should be broken and dispelled, that, after adjustment and reconciliation of differences, the entire body should move, without sorrow, to the country allotted to them. I am persuaded that no efforts of yours will be unessayed to accomplish this most desirable and holy end—holy, I say, because it is the only one which can consist with their peace, safety and happiness. Pardon me for throwing out these hasty and desultory reflections—they have no doubt already presented themselves to your own mind. Presuming that the followers of McIntosh, who, almost exclusively, occupy the Georgia lands, will remove, and that, in their present unsettled condition, it would be very desirable to them to do so, whilst that it would save the United States the expense of their maintenance and support here, I would feel myself obliged if, consistently with your duty, you would give every encouragement to such dispositions.

With great consideration and regard,  
G. M. TROUP.

Maj. gen. E. P. Gaines—Fort Mitchell.

[Here follows gen. Gaines' letter, of the 10th July, published in the REGISTER of the 6th inst.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Milledgeville, 17th July, 1825.

Sir—I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by McIntosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood upon ignorant credulity. Now sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that, independently of the assent three times given by McIntosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man Marshall, has repeatedly declared to me, that there was not a dissentient voice from the survey among the friendly chiefs—all the chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same; and so they have declared to others, both in and out of council: and for this, you have my word of honor, and may have my oath. I very well know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of a governor of Georgia, may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond, of the Indian country, may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate, and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say, in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them—every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, commanding, &c.

Copy of a letter from gen. Gaines to gen. Troup.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.

Indian Springs, July 28th, 1825.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the honor of your ex-

cellency's letter, of the 17th of this month, by which it appears that you had "only a moment to say one word" in answer to mine of the 10th.

Your one word, comprehending, however, two pretty closely written pages, coming as it does from the chief magistrate of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, demands my attention. Not being disposed, however, to follow your example, as to time, I have permitted your letter to lie on my table for a week past, in the expectation that a little reflection would suggest to you the propriety of correcting some expressions, apparently hasty and calculated to call forth an answer partaking of the climate and heated atmosphere in which I find myself, against which it has been my constant purpose carefully to guard. But your letter, having made its appearance in a newspaper, just now handed to me by a friend, I can no longer see the propriety of withholding a reply.

You say "the certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood on ignorant credulity."

"No matter how procured"—I will first state to you the manner in which that frightful certificate was "procured," and then proceed to show that its "daring" character consists only in its truth, and its direct tendency to expose in part the "malignant villainy" which has been extensively practised on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to the treaty. The facts contained in the certificate in question were voluntarily, and to me, unexpectedly, communicated by Mr. William Edwards and Joseph Marshall, whose signatures it bears. Of the character of William Edwards, who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much personally. He has been represented to me by col. Broadnax of Pike, and by col. Phillips of this county, as a man of truth, poor, but honest and upright: a description of character, applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western border, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth, as in any other class of American citizens. Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me. He is a Creek half breed, and is deemed to be a good interpreter; and, however defective, as I know he is, in education and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society. I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright chiefs that ever belonged to the little treaty-making party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be "the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villainy." Their statements were simple and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned. They were made after the principal business of the council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in *open day*, and in the presence of as many as would attend, of all states and of all colors, I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in presence of the council and all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret projects to promote, nor any "secret griefs" to remedy, or secret hopes to gratify; and consequently had no occasion for separating the chiefs, or for secret examinations. The certificate was written as it was dictated, as I believe, word for word, by my aid-de-camp, lieutenant George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unbending integrity and spotless honor; and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved father of his country, with whose name he is honor-



ed, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark that, although I never entertained a doubt but you were deceived into a belief that gen. McIntosh had consulted the few chiefs of his party, and had obtained their assent in council, to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such council, consisting of the chiefs of the ceded territory, having ever acted at all upon the subject. And it is apparent, from McIntosh's letters, "no matter how procured," (I will offer no apology for making use of your excellency's pregnant phrase), or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. But I contend that neither gen. McIntosh nor his vassal chiefs had any right to give such permission: for the treaty, "no matter how procured," had become a law of the land—its provisions, could not, therefore, be changed or rendered inoperative by any correspondence or any subsequent agreement between your excellency and any part, or the whole of the individuals of one of the contracting parties, without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to protect the Indians against the whites and all others. To protect them from the whites, it is necessary and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarkation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection. To accomplish this important duty, my first object has been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, excepting only such as is sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say "I very well know that, from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond, of the Indian country, may be put in requisition to discredit him; but, I assure you, sir, if that oath should not weigh a single feather with your government it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate."

To this apparently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply, until you do me the favor to give me some specification of the matters of fact to which you have reference. I will, however, take this occasion to remark, that whatever statement you may have received, in support of the insinuation, apparently contained in your letter, that I have called in question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question the oath, or the word, of a governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have, indeed, believed, and have expressed to you my belief, that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but who were unworthy your confidence.

But I am by no means disposed to yield even my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law which your remarks, just now quoted, call to mind, that "the king can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. "Truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the cottage as well as in the palace, at the plough as well as at the official bureau of state. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness, and its borders, are as firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors, had they regarded money a little more, and truth a little less,

might have failed full handed, and now, instead of being reduced to the condition of despoiled poverty, would wade in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make freemen believe that "the king, (or he who governs), can do no wrong."

The enlightened citizens of the republic having long since found it to be fruitless to look for angels in the form of men to govern them, know full well how to discriminate between the high office, and the men who fill it. Your excellency will I doubt not always receive a degree of respect proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow on other men in office: more than this could not be expected—less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric, I well know—and that they are disposed to do justice to their chief magistrate I am equally convinced: nor can I doubt that they will do equal justice to their United States as well as to their state officers. I rely upon the wisdom and justice and patriotism of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance—many of whom are cultivators of the land, to which class, in this and every other state of the republic, I look up with confident pleasure and pride, as they form the adamantine pillars of the edifice; against which the angry vapouring paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues, of all countries, may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries without endangering the noble edifice; this beloved monument of American wisdom and valour and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitied or execrated.

The good people of Georgia, I am well aware, are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western border: but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to, to treat for, or after treating, to obtain possession of it, before the time authorized by treaty—and I am convinced that the president of the United States is as sincerely desirous, as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to the land within her limits should be speedily extinguished; and that the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can justly be required to remove—but he owes them protection and justice.

It is not to be denied, that there is in Georgia, as well as in every other state, a small class of men, who, like the "holy alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community; but whose labors consist of vain and "daring efforts" to prove, that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong; and that all others go wrong. If you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays, with which the presses have been teeming for some years past, you will find that many of the essayists have had the hardihood to "reuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate," and yet we have no reason to despair of the republic.

You say, "I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and I sincerely hope, (you add), that you may never have cause to regret the part that you have taken in them." Permit me, then, sir, to conclude with a sincere hope that the commissioners, with whose report I am thus menaced, may prove, by their conduct, that they belong not to the aforementioned one-sided enlightening class. Should their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, your excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on my account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But, if their report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and the pen of calumny can never move me from the path of duty, nor ever make

me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians, or the commissioners, the state or the United States.

In tendering to your excellency my acknowledgments for the "prepossessions" in my favor, of which you speak, and which you say would have given you "pleasure to cherish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country," permit me to observe that the approbation of my countrymen is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the republic—if, indeed, it be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty, as a public officer and as an honest man, I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain the direct and proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and justice and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences. I have seen, of late, with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government to differ from you in opinion, without incurring your unmerciful animadversion, or your acrimonious censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government, in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,  
EDMUND PENDELTON GAINES,

Major general commanding.

To his excellency George M. Troup,  
Governor of Georgia.

Department of war, June 15th. 1825.

Sir—Your letter of the 3d inst. to the secretary of war has been received, and submitted to the president of the United States, who directs me, in the absence of the secretary of war, to say in reply, that if the government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility—and that the government of the United States will not, in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
C. VANDEVENTER, chief clerk.

His excellency George M. Troup,  
Governor of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.

Milledgeville, 25th June, 1825.

Sir—I received this morning the note, which in the absence of the secretary of war, the president of the United States directed you to address to me, and in which I am informed that "the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty for the removal of the Indians, will be wholly upon its, (the government of Georgia's), responsibility; and that the government, (viz. the government of the United States), will not in any manner be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure"—A very friendly admonition truly—so that whilst you referred your resistance of the survey to the evils already produced by the mere effort, on the part of this government, to obtain permission to make the survey, and when the fact of that cause, producing those effects is disproven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible, before you had assumed it upon the representation of the agent as undoubtedly true, and that

your own agent, to suit his own purposes, had fabricated it to deceive and mislead you—nevertheless, you continue to issue order after order forbidding the survey, as if you had predetermined from the beginning, that under no circumstances should we proceed to the survey, without your express permission first had and obtained. Nay, more—you repeat this order to gen. Gaines, who is charged to promulgate it to the hostile Indians: so that, whether there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or not, they may seize it as a pretence under the authority, and with the support of the United States, to scalp and tomahawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey; and that in fact, you adopt for the Indians gratuitously, an imaginary wrong done to them; persuade them, even against their will, that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning, in part, of the responsibilities which we are to incur, if we disregard the mandate of the government of the United States. You will therefore, in the absence of the secretary of war, make known to the president, that the legislature having, in concurrence with the expressed opinion of the executive, come to the almost unanimous conclusion, that by the treaty, the jurisdiction, together with the soil, passed to Georgia; and in consequence thereof, authorised the governor to cause the line to be run and the survey to be made; it becomes me in candor to state to the president, that the survey will be made, and in due time, and of which maj. gen. Gaines has already had sufficient notice. Whilst in the execution of the decrees of our own constituted authorities, the government of the United States will find nothing but frankness and magnanimity on our part, we may reasonably claim the observance, in like degree, of these noble qualities on theirs. When therefore certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the president, we can rightfully enquire what responsibilities? Georgia, in the maintenance of her undoubted rights, fears no responsibilities. Yet it is well for Georgia to know them so far as they are menaced by the United States. If it is intended that the government of the United States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice. For how highly dishonorable would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of that power to surprise the weaker. If the government only mean that, omitting its constitutional duty, it will not pacify the Indians and make safe the frontier, whilst the officers of Georgia are in peaceful fulfilment of their instructions connected with the survey, it is important to the government of Georgia to know it; that depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend in vain—but if the government of the United States mean what is not even yet to be believed, that assuming, like their agent, upon another not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality, feigned and insincere, it will, like that agent, harrow up the Indians to the commission of hostile and bloody deeds, then, indeed, the government of Georgia should also know it, that it may guard and fence itself against the perfidy and treachery of false friends. In either event, however, the president of the United States may rest content that the government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
G. M. TROUP.

To C. Vandeventer, chief clerk, war department.

The following are the papers published to show the right of the governor of Georgia to enter upon and survey the Creek lands.

*Gen. Troup to gen. McIntosh.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 29th March, 1825.

DEAR GENERAL: You will have seen by my proclamation of the 21st inst. that I have resolved, in fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty, to maintain, inviolate, all your rights, reserved by it, so that you suffer no detriment or loss by the trespasses or intrusions of the whites, as long as you continue to occupy the country.

It is important that the territory, acquired by the late treaty, should be organized as speedily as possible, consistently with the provisions of that instrument, and not doubting that your assent will be given to the survey of it before your removal, I have dispatched a messenger unto you, that your resolution may be communicated to me without delay. It is not presumed that the least inconvenience can result to you from this measure. Besides my own determination to cause the rights of the Indians to be respected in their persons and property at all times, there will be a future and ample security and protection in the selection of the officers who shall be charged with the duty of running the lines, who shall be responsible, not only that no depredations are committed by themselves, but that none shall be committed by others, without their giving prompt notice to the lawful authorities, so that the offenders may be brought to justice.

You will understand that there is no intention, on my part, to hurry your departure: the period of this will be left to your considerations of interest and convenience under the treaty, but as the survey is a work of time, this time can be saved to us, so that, having completed it, nothing will remain but to occupy and settle the country after you shall have left it. I wish you, by all means, to give me your final answer by this express, that I may know what measures it will become my duty to adopt.

Your friend, G. M. TROUP.

*Gen. Wm. McIntosh, Creek nation.*

*Gen. Troup to gen. McIntosh—extract, dated*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Geo.*  
Milledgeville, 4th April, 1825.

"I wish you to inform me, as early as possible, of your resolution, about the running and survey of the country, as mentioned in my letter by express.

"You will have seen, by my proclamation, that I am determined the Indians shall suffer no loss or injury from our white people, if I can help it—it is intended to guard them against those people, whom they will themselves consider as trespassers and intruders; and not to prevent white people from going into the nation with honest intentions to make purchase of stock, or property of any kind which you can lawfully dispose of—all such persons will be suffered to pass and repass without molestation. We will endeavor too, to appoint good and honest men for our surveyors, so that they will do no harm themselves and suffer none to be done to the Indians."

*Gen. McIntosh to gen. Troup.*

ACORN BLUFF, 6th April, 1825.

*Governor Troup.*

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 29th March, by the hands of your messenger, which gave me pleasure to get. On the 10th of this month the chiefs will be here, when I will lay your letter before them; after which I will inform you what we shall agree to without delay. When this meeting is held, if we agree to the running of the lands, it is my wish that the surveyors should get their support from the red people.

I am, dear sir, yours, with respect,

(Signed) WILLIAM MCINTOSH.

*Gen. Troup to Gen. McIntosh.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 9th April, 1825.

DEAR GENERAL: According to your wish, as communicated by my express, I send another to-morrow morning, to know the result of the deliberations of the council upon the proposition, submitted in my last letter, and, also, to inform you that the money which was asked to be advanced by me to enable you, without delay, to explore the country west of the Mississippi, will be ready for you, whenever you send an agent authorized to receive it.

I wish you to hasten the return of my express, or, if you have occasion to detain him, to mention to me in your letter the cause of that detention.

Your friend,

(Signed)

*Gen. William McIntosh.*

G. M. TROUP.

P. S. There is little doubt but that all, or most of our supplies, in surveying the country, will be derived from the red people, provided they are willing to furnish them and on reasonable terms.

G. M. TROUP.

*Gen. McIntosh to gen. Troup—extract, dated*

LOCK-CHAP-TALO-PAN, or  
SAGE TOWN, April 12th, 1825.

"I have been, however, some loss, in making up my mind, and must confess to you the embarrassment I have labored under." Ever since the president of the United States has had agents residing amongst us, we have universally considered it our duty to consult him on all important matters that relate to the general government, or to the government of any particular state, considering him the legal and proper organ through whom all official correspondence should pass in relation to our interests appertaining to the treaties made with our nation and the United States.

"Some differences existing between the present agent of the Creek nation and myself, and not having any confidence in his advice, I have determined to act according to the dictates of my best judgment, which results in the determination to agree to the request of your excellency in giving my consent, and in behalf of the nation who signed the treaty, their consent that the land, lately ceded to the United States, at the Indian Springs, may be run off and surveyed whenever you may, or the general government, think proper to do so.

"If the general government of the United States have no objection, and the agent of the Creek nation, with the party he influences, does not make any objection or opposition to running and surveying the land, myself, and the chiefs and Indians, who were in favor of the late treaty, do not object—we give our consent."

*Gen. McIntosh to gen. Troup.*

Creek nation, April 12th, 1825.

*To gen. Troup:*

I have taken the liberty of sending to you a memorial of our chiefs to the legislature of your state, and request the favor of you to cause it to be laid before them with such marks of your approbation, as you may, in friendship towards us, think proper to bestow.

In giving voluntarily our consent for the survey of the land in the late treaty, we were actuated by motives of friendship purely towards you, and toward your people. No consideration of a mercenary nature could be permitted to enter our breasts, when a favor was asked of us, particularly by your excellency and in behalf of your people. We knew the great importance it was to your people to be ready to occu-

py the country immediately after our removal from it, and have, with true hearts of friendship, acceded to your request. We would have thought it disgraceful in us to attempt to make a condition, founded on your wants or desires, a price for our acquiescence. The opportunity presented itself, and we hope the circumstance will have only the effect to render ourselves worthy of your esteem and friendship.

I remain your brother and friend,  
(Signed) W. M. McINTOSH.

Gov. Troup to gen. McIntosh.  
Milledgeville, 18th April, 1825.

DEAR GENERAL: In one of your late letters you say something about the consent of the United States, or if the agent and the hostiles do not make opposition. Pray explain to me your meaning. We have nothing to do with the United States or the agent, or the hostiles in this matter; all we want is the consent of the friendly Indians who made the treaty. If we wanted the consent of the United States we could ask it.

Your friend,  
Gen. Wm. McIntosh. Creek nation.) G. M. TROUP.

Brig. gen. Ware to gov. Troup.  
Fayetteville, 14th April, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you the resolutions of the friendly Creek Indians, or those who where in favor of the treaty. As their determination, with respect to permitting the recently acquired territory to be run off or surveyed, is of general importance to the citizens of the state of Georgia, I have deemed it advisable to send them by express, as the most speedy and sure mode of conveyance. You will also receive by the bearer, Mr. Wilson, two other letters.

With respect, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) ALEXANDER WARE.  
His excellency G. M. Troup.

Gov. Troup to gen. McIntosh—extract, dated  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 16th April, 1825.

"DEAR GENERAL: Your two letters of the 12th inst. have just been received, by which it is made known to me that in council you have given your consent to the survey of the lands."

Gen. McIntosh to gov. Troup.  
Creek nation, 25th April, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I received your excellency's request yesterday, dated the 18th inst. and hereby state to you, that my only meaning was not to act contrary to stipulations made between our nation and the United States government, and we do hereby, absolutely, freely and fully, give our consent to state of Georgia, to have the boundary belonging to the said state surveyed, at any time the legislature of Georgia may think proper, which was ceded at the late treaty at the Indian Springs—Signed in behalf of the nation and by the consent of the chiefs of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem, yours, respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM McINTOSH.  
His excellency Geo. M. Troup.

Here is a good place to add, (what was accidentally omitted when it ought to have been inserted), the proofs offered by gov. Troup, to shew that the attorney general, representing the United States, declared that slavery, "being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist," and which all the judges of the supreme court, and other distinguished persons present, affirm was not said by Mr. Wirt at all—he having had reference only to the piratical African

slave trade, as appears by the notes of judge Duval, &c.—See page 347. It is worthy of remark, that neither Mr. Berrien or Mr. Jones pretend to have heard the attorney general pronounce the words alleged against him; and on matters thus based, the union was threatened with a separation, in a special message to the legislature of Georgia! Nothing that ever happened in the "nation of New England" came within a cable's length of this.

The governor states, that, a few days before the meeting of the legislature, he conversed with the hon. J. M. Berrien, senator in the congress of the United States from this state, on the subject of our slave property, and the danger to which it was exposed by the repeated attacks of other states and of the United States: he said the crisis was an awful one, and that no time was to be lost in taking measures of defence; he had very recently the best opportunity to understand the views of the general government in relation to it; that the doctrines delivered by the attorney general, before the supreme court, were extreme, and of the most alarming character—neither more nor less, than that slavery could not exist, being contrary to the laws of God and nature, &c.; that he was engaged as counsel in one or more of the cases involving this doctrine, and that he regretted exceedingly that the reply had not been allowed him—he said the legislature should take up the subject seriously. I answered, I was determined, to present it in the strongest light, &c. &c. Judge Berrien adverted particularly to the great excitement against us, produced by these appeals, both to the court and to the auditory.

G. M. TROUP.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, June 6th, 1825.

Be pleased to state, if you were not present at Washington, during the late session of the supreme court, and if, in a cause or causes, depending there, and involving the question of slavery or no slavery, you did not understand the attorney general to assume and maintain the general doctrine, that slavery could not exist consistently with the laws of God and nature, &c.

Respectfully,  
Col. Seaborn Jones, Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, June 6th, 1825.

To his excellency G. M. Troup:

SIR: I have just received your note of to-day, inquiring for what I heard from the attorney general of the United States, on the subject of slavery. I regretted very much, at the time the argument was made by Mr. Wirt, in an African case, involving the question of slavery, that I did not hear the whole of it. It was my good fortune only to hear a part of his argument, and I cannot say definitely and certainly that, in the part of the argument I heard, he did advance and maintain the position, that slavery was contrary to the laws of God and nature. After his argument was over, I certainly heard, in general conversation that he had assumed such a position; and, on the next day, when Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, argued the Portuguese claim for the claimants, he made his argument an answer to the one the attorney general had made in the Spanish claim, (on the part of the United States), he distinctly stated that Mr. Wirt had laid down such a doctrine, and he proceeded to combat it. Whether Mr. Wirt did or did not do so, I am unable positively to state—but he was present when Mr. Ingersoll stated it, and did not object to the statement. I have the more distinct recollection on the subject, as I then thought that the Virginian and Pennsylvanian had changed sides.

S. JONES.

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS, &c. From the great mass of "official papers" with which the Georgia press yet teems, we have made some selections for the present week that will not fail to arrest the attention of our readers, as shewing the existing state of the controversy, and the determination of the general government in respect to it: and these papers must be regarded as exceedingly important, if the governor of Georgia represents the feelings and the principles of the people of that state, in his unjust, uncouth and intemperate correspondence with the officers and agents of the United States. But we cannot suppose this, any more than we believed that the "Boston Rebel," in 1814, (whose anonymous writing, by the bye, were not more exceptionable than those of gov. Troup), represented the feelings and principles of the yeomanry of Massachusetts. We must regard the acts of the governor as his own acts, or those of a little "holy alliance," or "enlightening class," which general Gaines so happily speaks of in his letter of the 23th July—of men that are resolved to get and maintain power, and arrive at distinction, at every hazard. The time has come when every friend of the union should speak freely, and "speak into the contempt that it deserves, as we are advised by WASHINGTON that we should, the desperate proceedings of infuriated men to gather to themselves a dominion for the gratification of their own lusts, though at the expense of a civil war, and the distraction, and, (if possible), destruction of a system of government, which is the pride of the present age and hope of posterity—affording an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. But we have no fears of this—the people looked-down the "jacobins" of 1814, as I then called them, in the east; and a glance of their eye, will settle matters with the little band in the south; resolved "to ruin or to rule the state."

In consequence of his late letter to Mr. Troup, gen. Gaines has been directed to "forbear further intercourse with the government of Georgia!" It was found that the general was neither to be cajoled\* or frightened, and that he could nib his pen, too, as sharply as gov. Troup—so there was no use in having any thing more to do with him—and the general, no doubt, is greatly mortified thereat!

But this is the important point—the president of the United States, having exhausted entreaty, has resolved that gov. Troup shall not enter upon and survey the Creek lands before September, 1826—a resolution that will be maintained by ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the United States, except the "enlightening class," in Georgia, and a few kindred political fire-brands, scattered through the country, who are on the alert to catch at any thing, and ready to league themselves with any party, to obtain food for opposition to the administration, because it happens that the chief of it is not the man that they, their own mighty selves, preferred for that place.

It is known to every reader of this paper, that I took no personal part in the presidential contest—that I professed the admiration and esteem that I really felt, and on various accounts, for three of the distinguished citizens, who were before the people as candidates for the most honorable office in the world, and that I never uttered a word disrespectful to the other, though the manner in which he was brought

forward and supported, was opposed with all that steadiness and industry which has characterized the REGISTER, whenever given up to the examination of any particular subject—yet it never was yielded to to promote the private views of any man or set of men—nor shall it ever be. But, as I said in 1814, when speaking of the eastern jacobins, "I cannot sit quietly in the forge of the Cyclops while the thunder-bolts of destruction are forging against the republic!" and the ground that was taken against them shall be taken against all others who may set at they did.—This paper will always "go the whole," as the saying is, "for the country." The declaration is made at this time, that all interested may perfectly understand the editor to be neither neutral or indifferent as to the doings of the governor of Georgia, except in an impartial selection and record of the official papers that may grow out of them. The administration is right—and must be supported, or the great objects of our political institutions—peace, liberty and safety, under the mild influence of morality and justice, will fail. And shall they fail, because governor Troup and a few of his partizans, have determined to do that which they have no right in reason or lawful power to do?—which there is no necessity to do, except it exists in the furtherance of selfish or mercenary speculating purposes.

Perhaps, and, indeed, it is probable, that the subject presents itself under a more serious aspect than it deserves—but no matter should be regarded as unimportant that tends to disturb the harmony of the union, or alienate the affections of the people of one section of the country from those of any other section—as it appears that some most evidently, and, I might add, most wickedly,\* aim at. And such has been the perversity of these, that many, the mass of the population I should suppose, seem almost ready to say, "let them go on and meet the consequences as well as they can!" This would, really, be an awful state of things—and cannot be permitted, if to be prevented.

Room is not allowed just now to examine the case at large. The point of difficulty, at present, rests in this—whether or not the governor of Georgia shall enter upon and cause a survey to be made of the Creek lands? He most lustily declares that he will, cost what it may, and even at the risk of its being said

"Wickedly"—in exciting the feelings of the people of the south about their slaves, as though those of the "free states" were resolved to interfere to divert them of what the law regards as property, without their consent, and produce insurrections—this not less absurd and ridiculous than a charge which I once heard made against Mr. Jefferson, that he had sold the United States to France, for a certain sum of money, (which was named), and that that was the reason why "the price of things was so low and that of corn so high." This happened in the lower part of Delaware, where in the people were famous for their devotion to King George and a belief in witches. It is possible, that the person who made this charge against Mr. Jefferson really believed all that he said—had, perhaps, charity would require one to suppose that gov. Troup, willing to conjure some phantoms to scare the people of the south, had so worked himself up with the idea, as to believe that he saw an "invisible hand" about to do mighty things! The notion of being an invisible hand is quite familiar to the politicians of 1798—1802, &c. We heard of it every day.

\*The attempt of gov. T. to construe the instructions of gen. G. and direct their meaning, is among one of the oddest things that has happened.

"Georgia was!"—and the president of the United States says that he shall not, until September, 1826. I will briefly endeavor to shew who is in the right.

By the original compact between the United States and Georgia, in 1802, it was agreed that the former should extinguish the Indian title to all the lands in that state "as early as the same could be peaceably obtained and on reasonable terms." This has been kept in good faith; and, up to the year 1817, no less than 15,744,000 acres were acquired by the United States, for the use of the state of Georgia, at an expenditure of \$7,735,243. No opportunity was ever suffered to remain unimproved to extinguish the Indian title, as stipulated; and the late treaty, until the idea began to prevail that it was a grossly fraudulent one and unauthorized, was gladly accepted by the government and people of the United States, though it very materially interfered with what had been a favorite scheme of both, from the administration of president Washington to the present time, for the civilization of the aborigines of our country.

The treaty last made between the United States, (not Georgia), and the Creeks—inserted in the 66th page of the present volume, contains the following article:

Art. 8. Whereas, the said emigrating party cannot prepare for immediate removal, the United States stipulate for their protection, against the encroachments, hostilities and impositions of the whites and of all others; but the period of removal shall not extend beyond the first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

The language of this article is too plain to need any remark. Until the 1st day of September, 1826, the Indians were to be protected against all encroachments. The land was to remain for their own use, subject to their own management and laws, for the time stipulated, as though it had not been ceded at all. No right to enter upon it was granted, any more than had previously existed. The sovereignty of the soil was yielded to the United States, (not Georgia), but the present possession was forbidden; and the general government stands pledged to prevent encroachments, hostilities and impositions on the Indians, while the possession is in them.

Admit the treaty to have been lawfully executed on the part of the Indians—what has Georgia to do with the land until the United States shall have performed its stipulations, and give up the possession to the state? Nothing—Georgia is no more a party in the treaty than Maine, except as to the ultimate sovereignty of the soil; and was not competent to make a bargain with the chiefs for a survey of the land, without the consent of the United States, whose right it was to judge and determine whether such survey was an "encroachment," against which the nation had promised to defend the Creeks. Can any state have power to construe the treaties of the United States—to give them effect, or impede their operations? A man would be esteemed a lunatic that should gravely pretend to it, after a short examination of the subject; and yet an act was hurried through the legislature of Georgia which assumes, or, at least, sanctions the use of such a power! It is a power that cannot exist. Both parties to the treaty, (that is, the United States and the Creeks), could not, (justly), grant the exercise of it,

\*It was thus that a grand jury at Milledgeville found bills of indictment against certain persons for the murder of McIntosh! They might as well have found like bills against the king of Great Britain for the death of Napoleon. The sovereignty of the soil was not, is not, cannot be Georgia's, until Sept. 1826—in any manner whatever. The governor, himself, acknowledges this in his letter to the commissioners—see page 413; by referring to the Creek lands, as yet, not within the "jurisdiction" of Georgia.

unless through another treaty to permit it, by expunging or modifying the 8th article, quoted above.

And what is all this bustle about? What difference can it make to the people of Georgia, whether they survey the land now or twelve months hence? None that is worth a moment's controversy, unless it be that a quasi possession is desired, for the reason that the treaty is known to have been obtained by bribery and fraud, and without the proper authority on the part of the Indians—or that the immediate distribution of tickets in the lottery to dispose of the lands, may serve to promote the success of the governor and his party at the ensuing election. I cannot apprehend any other than one of these two things which should have created so great an excitement in Georgia; and am unwilling to admit that one or the other, or both together, are sufficient in reason to violate the faith of the United States, do away the supreme law of the land, as established by the treaty-making power, or bring about a civil war!!! So let the governor no longer "stand by his arms."

INFORMATION WANTED. The "Richmond Enquirer," by way of *offset asks*, "who was secretary of state when the treaty, (with the Creeks), was made?" Why not ask who was secretary of the treasury? The last, we apprehend, had just as much to do with the treaty as the first, for we have thought that the whole business with the Indians was *always* committed to the secretary of war, and suppose that it is still so, seeing that maj. Andrews, acting as a civil officer and special agent, never referred to or mentioned any other of the secretaries as having issued orders to him, &c. But it may be otherwise—we ask, "just for information," not because we believe that either of the secretaries was blameable on account of that treaty.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. We shall publish some of the papers that were laid before the court martial on the trial of com. Porter,\* and give the grave and solemn charges and specifications preferred against com. Stewart. These are among the most valuable and esteemed officers of the navy, and we would that both had escaped the suspicion of an offence that might justify a charge against either of them, even of *indiscretion*—much less of those things "noted down" against the last named gentleman; which, if established, must seriously affect his character, both as an officer and a man. We do hope, honestly hope and sincerely wish, that all these charges may be dissolved into "thin air," when refracted by truth. Com. Stewart, though less has been said of him than of some other distinguished officers in the navy, stands hardly second to any other in any point, (and especially as a scientific seaman), deemed essential to a high grade in his profession.

As to com. Porter, he is a great favorite with the American people—and, from what is stated by Mr. Monroe, was evidently such with the administration; and if there was any desire to persecute him, either by the president or the secretary of the navy, it is yet to be shewn, or the declaration and the oath of the late president must be set aside as valueless—but the law should be above every man, and the orders of those in authority superior to the impressions of right in those whose business it is to obey; and no man is more a friend of subordination than the gallant commodore himself, as shewn on many occasions. Nothing dishonest was charged upon him; and, as to the "Foxardo affair," a very honorable testimony is given and approved, of his uprightness of intention. He was ne-

\*Since this article was prepared for the press, we find that the papers referred to cannot be got into the present sheet, and must be postponed for our next number.

necessarily found "guilty" of this charge, for he did not affect to deny the facts—and the excuses offered, or reasons proffered in extenuation of them, were duly considered and readily accepted—so far as it shows in the finding of the court; and it is probable that his suspension for six months, (meant chiefly as a censure on his conduct), was almost exclusively the result of the finding on the second charge—as to which, we think, he himself will hereafter frankly admit that he suffered his *vanité* to overwhelm his judgment. So much a truly honest and heart-felt personal esteem for the commodore will permit me to say. No officer in the navy has so many real friends in Baltimore as he—no one rejoiced at the result of his trial, but the people, very generally, subscribe to its justice—regretting the supposed necessity of the proceeding, and yet not disposed to abate one particle of the affectionate regard in which they hold him, on account of his long and zealous and faithful services to our country. For myself, I never could see any reason for the great excitement which this trial has produced—some things may have happened in "the ten miles square" to give it peculiar interest; but the public have regard only to the general facts and the result—and believe that the first authorized and required the last, for the preservation of discipline and the law, and the good of that service in which the commodore hath held, (and, we trust, will long hold), a most conspicuous and highly responsible station, to his own satisfaction and the honor of his native land. The commodore has more to fear from his [pretended] friends than from his enemies—if, indeed, he has any of the latter: He always has been, and ever will be, prepared to meet the one—but he cannot either control or check the proceedings of the others.

The following is an extract from a letter of the commodore, dated the 20th instant—"I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavored, throughout my trial, to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the court or the prosecution. I do not express a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me."

**STATISTICS OF HAYTI.** Touissant Louverture was the first general-in-chief of the negroes after the massacre, and the seat of his power was Cape Francois, since called Cape Henry, after the late king, and now Cape Haytien; but Rigaud had a strong party in the south, chiefly mulattoes, and Port au Prince, the present capital of the republic, was his head quarters. Gen. Leclere, brother-in-law of Napoleon Bonaparte, arrived in Hayti, in 1802, at the head of the most numerous and best appointed army that ever crossed the Atlantic. The fate of that expedition is well known—the greater part of the officers and soldiers, including the general himself, fell victims to the elements, and the perpetual harrassings of the blacks. When Leclere arrived, Christophe, afterwards king Henry, commanded at Cape Francois—he made a vigorous resistance, but was forced to retire before the French; previous to this, he fired the town and then joined Touissant with 3,000 men. The latter was invigorated, and carried off by the French, and died in France. Dessalines succeeded to the command, and the French being soon after obliged to evacuate the island, he took the title of emperor and ruled the people with much severity. Christophe, (who was a great man at court), and the late president, Pétion, (then a popular general), were among his enemies—the negroes revolted from the dominion of the emperor, and he was killed, in the midst of his troops, on the 17th Oct. 1806. Christophe was then proclaimed president and generalissimo, and Pétion, as his lieu-

tenant, (Rigaud being subdued), was appointed to the command of the south. These chiefs soon became jealous of one another and quarrelled—as, indeed, might have been expected, from their different dispositions—the first being ferocious and tyrannical, the latter honest, amiable and accommodating; and, on the whole, really a good and great man; allowances being made for the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. A bloody civil war followed—Pétion, being the weakest as to the number of his adherents, was several times severely beaten, but never entirely defeated; and, at a moment when he was out-lawed and reported dead, he re-appeared with new strength; Christophe, however, may be said to have reigned over the whole island, at this time, and he was proclaimed king, with great pomp, in April, 1811, taking the name of Henry I. and he made dukes, counts and barons, like any other "legitimate" sovereign, and he had his knights and orders in ample form. But, soon after this, Pétion gathered force enough to regain his hold in the south, and established himself, as an independent chief, at Port au Prince.

On the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons, measures were adopted to regain possession of the colonies—private agents were first sent out to sound the dispositions of the people, and, after them, envoys.

King Henry, at first, seemed inclined to be in amity with France, but would not give up his sovereignty—Pétion was willing to recognize the authority of the "mother country," on certain conditions. Henry prepared for resistance—built a great fortress in the mountains, and collected vast supplies of arms and military stores—he directed the seizure of the envoys and got possession of one of them; and, from the documents found on his person, discovered, or pretended to discover, the most atrocious and criminal intentions of the French cabinet—on which he called upon the Haytiens to "exterminate their enemies" and consolidate the independence of their country, &c. Thus the hopes of France were defeated, and the return of Bonaparte from Elba, in 1815, stopped all further proceedings. In the mean time, Pétion, under the title of president, was maintaining himself and rapidly gaining strength in the south; but Henry was at the zenith of his glory—he had about 320,000 subjects, a large revenue, a brilliant court, and 40,000 men always armed. A "royal almanac" was published, in which all the great folks were put down in noble form, and he possessed six splendid palaces, &c. &c. His chief residence, at Sans Souci, was defended by 260 pieces of heavy cannon, and its garrison was very numerous. Here all his treasures were deposited—his crown, jewels, and a large amount in cash, and it was also his grand depot of arms. His state coach cost 15,000 dollars, and he had a "royal and military order of St. Henry." The court dresses of the queen and the princesses are fully described in the REGISTER, Vol. X. page 282, with the same pomp and precision as those of other royal families; and, indeed, all things were fitted for the foolery of king-craft. Early, in 1817, he refused to receive a letter sent him from an agent on board a French frigate, because it was addressed to "general Christophe," and not "his majesty, King Henry." It was returned, unopened. His great entry into Cape Henry is fully detailed in the REGISTER, Vol. XI. page 312, and an account of the pomp and ceremonies occupies two pages. At this time, Pétion, in the south, had about 20,000 men always under immediate orders or arms. His great magazine, containing 100,000 pounds of powder, blew up at Port au Prince, on the 12th June, 1817.

He also refused or rejected an agent of the United States, sent out in the Congress frigate, in 1817, for a want of etiquette—see Vol. XIII, page 236.

Both of the chiefs encouraged industry and promoted education, and commerce with their respective territories was pretty regular and safe—yet new differences began between them. But Pétion died on the 29th March, 1818, much regretted by his people, who were exceedingly attached to him, and the senate elected gen. Boyer president, the present chief of all Hayti, who immediately set himself seriously to work to perfect the wise plans of his predecessor and ameliorate and improve the condition of those committed to his charge; and he invited persons of color to migrate to the "republic," promising them peace and safety, with a full participation in all the privileges of the natives, &c. He also forbade piracy under the pain of death. An insurrection, supposed to be instigated by king Henry, broke out at Jeremie, in March, 1819, which, however, was pretty soon suppressed. Shortly after this period, the British admiral, Sir Home Popham, dined with the duke of Marlborough, and paid his respects to the king, who received him "very graciously." The duties paid at the cape produced Henry 235,500 dollars in 1819. In 1820, it was reported that he had made an arrangement with the British, to receive the negroes that they might capture, in slave-ships, at the rate of 45 dollars per head, to increase his subjects—but, in October, of the last mentioned year, there was a general insurrection of them, and he killed himself: Boyer then marched to his late capital and took peaceable possession, which he still holds and is not likely to be deprived of—either by interior commotion or foreign force. As to the last, the independence of Hayti is established, on account of its climate, &c.

The great body of the Haytiens have not much improved since the possession of the sovereignty was lost to France, but there is some improvement in almost every class of the people. Among those who were very young when the revolution happened, or have been born since, there are many well informed and accomplished persons. The number of such is rapidly increasing, but it will be long before the mass of those who were field-slaves, and their descendants, can be fitted to live under any other than a strong government. These are much indisposed to labor, and do not appreciate the benefits of education as they ought. But the schools are numerous, and parents are compelled, we believe, to give up some of their childrens' time to attend them, when located within certain distances of their residences.

That which was the Spanish part of the island is yet very thinly peopled—a large part of it is covered with forest trees of the greatest size. The soil of this district is said to be the richest—at any rate, it has not been exhausted by cultivation as that of the other part may have been. Before the revolt, the annual average export, from the French part only, was about 140,000,000lbs. sugar, 72,000,000lbs. coffee, 7,000,000 lbs. cotton, 95,100,000lbs. indigo, 23,000,000lbs. molasses, &c. and the white population was about 39,000, the free people of color 24,000, and the black slaves 450,000. The trade with Europe, alone employed 470 ships, containing 112,600 tons, navigated by 11,000 men—and the export was valued at 172,000,000 livres, 14,956,750 sterling, or about 22,000,000 dollars. The quantity of land in cultivation, was 2,300,000 acres,†

†"Edwards' West Indies." The amount of livres and pounds sterling, would shew that the livre was valued at about 7d. sterling. The livres are presumed to be in what he calls "Hispaniola currency," and so the whole value of the lands and slaves, was estimated at 43,759,000 pounds sterling, or 196 millions of dollars, or about 30 millions more than the lands and slaves of Virginia, in 1815.

‡But we see lately stated in the papers, that the whole of the part, lately ceded by France, contains only 2,500,000 acres.

including the high lands, or mountains, planted with coffee trees. The general valuation of the lands, improvements and slaves, &c. was 1,500,000,000 livres. In the year 1787, 30,839, and in 1788, 29,506 negroes were imported, and sold at about £60 sterling each.

The climate, as to Europeans, may be estimated from these facts—on the 31st Dec. 1794, the British had 1,490, rank and file, at Fort au Prince, and of these 759 were sick!—but of the "provincial troops" that they had, at the same time and place, only 407 were sick out of 1,925. During the months of August, September and October not more than one third were fit for duty.

The original population of Hayti was estimated, by Las Casas, at three millions—but probably this was an exaggeration: yet the slaughter and destruction of the natives was terrible. It has been supposed that, in the year 1789, the whole population of the island was about 650,000—the census of 1824 gave an aggregate of 935,000; which shews a great increase, notwithstanding the exterminating wars that have been carried on. The military force of the republic is given at 158,843 men—to wit 45,520 regulars and 113,323 national guards; a force sufficient to insure the independence of the republic against the power of any nation in the world, aided, as it ever must be, by the effects of the climate. Of the 15,000 troops that the British employed in their service against Hayti, in 1796 and 1797, not less than 12,000 or four fifths died, and they lost about 5,000 seamen. Hompesch's hussars was reduced from 1,000 to 300, in ten months, and the 96th regiment perished to a man! The Haytiens may, therefore, be regarded as never to be conquered by the force of any European force.

The present exports consist chiefly of coffee—44,000,000 pounds were exported in 1824. The quantity may be mightily increased and with great ease. The sugar now made on the island is not so much as the domestic consumption would require, if the article was to be had. The import of sugar and spirits is prohibited by heavy duties.

There are no manufacturers in Hayti, according to the usual meaning of the term. The loom is hardly known. No cloths are made in families. The common mechanics are pretty numerous, and their skill is well spoken of—but the low state of agriculture makes every business dull; and the practice of purchasing such large amounts of provisions and clothing of foreigners, must needs keep the people poor.

No white man can become a citizen of Hayti. The retail shops are chiefly kept by females, who are more apt in business and more zealously attend to it than the men.

It was on the 21st of June, 1793, that a negro chief, called Macaya, entered Cape Francois with an army of 3,000 revolted slaves. The slaughter of the whites now commenced—the butchery lasted till the 23rd, when the city was fired and one half of it consumed.

Mr. CLAY arrived at Washington about a week since. His youngest daughter, whom he left at Lebanon, O. with a prospect of her speedy recovery, paid the great debt of nature four days after he left that place, and he knew not of it until he had nearly reached Washington.

GREAT CONFIDENCE. The Nashville Gazette says, that a rumour is afloat, that the head chief of the Creek nation, at the will of the council, has written a letter to general Jackson, saying—"if you say we must go, we will go; but, if you do not say we must go, the soldiers of your government can kill us on our land, but their bayonets cannot move us."



**VERMONT.** This mountain state, though its area is not large or its soil or climate kind, is about to assume a much elevated rank in the union. The brave and hardy freemen who inhabit it are rapidly increasing, and their intelligence, economy and industry, will be rewarded by prosperity and wealth. The canal, which unites Lake Champlain to the Hudson, is completed, and has increased the business of that part of the state, which lies west of the Green Mountains, many fold already, and the contemplated improvement, in the navigation of the Connecticut river, which washes the whole of the eastern border, will, when accomplished, give to the people of that division of the state almost equal facilities for access to the ports of the sea-board. The mountain tops are covering with sheep, and the pleasant valleys and plains are filled with cattle—the thousand streams of water, running in every direction, are beginning to be applied to the great business of manufacturing iron, wool, &c. and the invaluable mines, with which the state abounds, are no longer to be useless, because that their products cannot be transported to market. The Vermont iron, on account of its peculiar qualities, is of real national importance, and the quantity is inexhaustible. The manufacture has not hitherto been large, but it is about to become a great business. We observe also, that there is a copper factory in the state, at which three hundred tons will be made in the present year—and the mineral supply is such that any amount to be required can be made.

If partiality can exist in my mind for the inhabitants of any particular section of a country, it is in favor of those who live in mountain districts—no matter whether in Vermont or Tennessee; or in the intermediate parts: for it is among them that liberty will have a home, and a spirit of independence be cherished, if ever luxury and laziness shall fit the people of the lower lands of the United States for the dominion of a master.

**KENTUCKY.** After one of the most arduous political struggles that ever existed in a state—judging by what we have seen in the newspapers, the "old-court" or "anti-relief" party, has succeeded by a narrow whelming majority. In the last legislature, fifty-four members were favorable to the "new court," and forty-four opposed to it. In the next legislature, there will be a majority of about two to one in favor of the "old court," and against the relief system. So it is put down as absolutely certain, that the "new court" will be abolished and the "old" one restored to all its former powers. As the people have brought this about, there cannot be, with the "new court" party, any dispute as to the right of the matter. The whole of the "relief system" will be abolished, as rapidly as the state of things will admit of—and Kentucky presently resumes her former prosperous march in population, wealth and power. It is most earnestly to be wished that the ascendant party will use its

At the village of Middlebury it is estimated that seventy tons of wool, were purchased by the merchants and sent to New York, Boston, &c. But yet the great reliance of the town is on its own manufactories. Other creek flows through it, and the following works are already in operation—3 flour mills, 2 saw mills, 1 furnace, 1 marble sawing mill, 1 paper mill, 1 oil mill, 2 cotton factories, and a third building—one of them is capable of holding 10,000 spindles—4,000 spindles with 60 power looms, are now actually at work at Middlebury. The business of Burlington is equally great and prosperous, and many of the smaller towns and villages are doing a large business. The progress of these things, cannot be stopped. The personal and pecuniary interest in them is too great to permit them any longer to be regarded with indifference.

means with great moderation—for, in the other, are certainly included some of the noblest and the best citizens of the state; and, though we have believed and said, from the first, that the whole of the "relief system" was wrong, and vitally at war with the interests of the people of Kentucky, we would not abuse those who thought differently—and, though the further progress of "the system" should be absolutely checked at once, the evils which have been inflicted must be gradually healed, as with paternal care. If so, the removal of them is certain—for the people will be recalled to the old-fashioned way of tilling the earth, or by some other profitable employment, to get money to pay their debts, instead of running to and fro, and wasting their time at court houses and lawyers' offices, to postpone the honest settlement of them.

The ardor of the contest may be judged by what is stated in the "Reporter"—that the governor, personally, headed his party at Frankfort, and that the chief justice of the "new court" harangued the voters of Fayette county for three hours: yet Mr. Wickliffe was re-elected to the state senate. It is added, that, after the election, when Mr. W.'s friends were collected to rejoice themselves and congratulate one another on the result, a large quantity of *Emetic Tincture* was introduced into the barrel of liquor, by which several hundred men were made sick, and the lives of many seriously endangered.

James Clark, formerly a member of congress, late one of the judges of the old court of appeals, has been elected to the next congress, in the place of Mr. Clay. To satisfy an inquiry that will naturally be made, it may be well to add, that judge Clark is a most decided personal and political friend of his predecessor. Judge C's majority was 975 votes.

**AN INCREASING TOAST, drunk at Nantucket on the 4th of July:** "The governor of New York—whose colossal mind conceived the noble project of practically uniting these states, by faking them together."

**A TERRIBLE TOAST!** Mr. Cuthbert, one of the members of congress, has been assailed in the newspapers, because he left the table, on the late celebration of the 4th of July, at Forsyth, Geo. on account of a toast complimentary to gov. Troup; it having been understood and agreed that, to preserve the harmony of the company, local politics should not be introduced. The toast was given by general Elias Neal, as follows:

"George M. Troup, the able defender of state rights, the steady friend of Georgia: his energy has secured to us the late cession of Indian territory."

Mr. Cuthbert then proposed and drank the following—after which he left the table:

"George M. Troup—May he receive what he deserves, the infamy due to every man who attempts to excite civil war, and to destroy the union."

After Mr. Cuthbert had retired, the following awful toast was drunk—

George M. Troup—May every hair in his head be a standing army, and every soldier be armed with a thundering cannon, to drive his enemies to hell!"

Now, on the very same day, and possibly at the very moment, that this annihilating toast—"this toast of all toasts" was gulped down, the following was drunk at Salem, Massachusetts—

"The state of Georgia—She will require more than one Troup to dissolve the union, and a wiser head than any Louisiana possesses to cure her of the Creek on her back."

But a volume would not contain all the toasting and roasting that Mr. Troup has received. He is under the care of Doctor Gauss, and may be cured, without either "depletion or a straight jacket," in the "choleric spirits" of the Hartford convention were.

COTTON. Imports, sales, stock on hand, and prices of cotton at Liverpool—from late prices current:

DESCRIPTIONS.	Import in June 1825.	Taken out of market in June.	Stock, July 1, 1825.	Stock, July 1, 1824.
Sea Island				
Stained do.				
Upland	47,276	17,276	123,300	157,700
Alaba. & Tenn.				
N. Orl. & Mobile				
Pernambuco	9,894	3,094	30,200	12,900
Bahia	8,642	1,642	9,800	10,200
Maranham	12,785	2,585	21,600	22,500
Mina and Para	1,291	91	1,400	1,600
Demerara	2,133	633	2,400	1,500
West India, &c.	671	371	2,800	3,400
Egyptian	8,541	1,041	21,900	400
	56,033	26,733	213,400	259,200
Bourbon				
Surat and Madras		200	2,000	8,300
Bengal		100	10,300	8,100
<b>Totals</b>	<b>86,023</b>	<b>27,033</b>	<b>225,700</b>	<b>256,200</b>

FROM WHENCE.	Import in the first 6 months of the years		Import in last 6 months of 1824.	Total import in 1824.
	1825.	1824.		
Savannah	37,095	55,623	9,620	65,245
Charleston	60,432	65,010	18,123	83,485
Northern Ports	56,908	19,167	22,047	41,211
N. Orl's & Mobile	60,734	52,102	12,818	64,920
Pernambuco	39,227	21,906	20,501	42,440
Bahia	19,564	17,966	19,439	37,425
Maranham	36,475	24,242	21,556	45,798
Mina and Para	2,850	3,046	6,475	10,421
Demerara, &c.	7,481	5,296	2,396	7,893
West India, &c.	3,662	6,866	5,693	12,559
Egyptian	38,451	2,525	20,097	22,622
	362,918	274,669	159,129	433,797
Bombay, &c.	2,270	5,839	5,698	9,637
Calcutta	5,049	2,918	1,608	4,526
	370,207	283,526	164,435	447,963

DESCRIPTIONS.	Prices 1st July, 1825.			Prices 1st July, 1824.		
	2s.	2d.	to 3s. 0d.	1s.	0 1/2 d.	to 1s. 6d.
Sea-Island	1	1	1	0	8	0 11 1/2
Stained do.	1	1	1	0	8	0 11 1/2
Upland	1	0 1/2	1 3/4	0	7 1/2	0 9 1/2
Alabama & Mobile	1	1	1 3/4	0	7 1/2	0 9 1/2
New-Orleans	1	1 1/2	1 5/8	0	8	0 11
Pernambuco	1	4 1/2	1 5/8	0	11 1/2	1 0
Bahia	1	3 1/2	1 4 1/2	0	10	0 11 1/2
Maranham	1	3 1/2	1 4 1/2	0	10 1/2	0 11 1/2
Mina and Para	1	1	1 3/4	0	8 1/2	0 10 1/2
Demerara	1	3	1 5/8	0	10	0 11
West India, &c.	1	0	1 3/8	0	7 1/2	0 11
Egyptian	1	3	1 4 1/2	0	10 1/2	1 0
Bourbon	0	0	0	0	11	1 2
Surat and Madras	0	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	0	6	0 7 1/2
Bengal	0	7 1/2	0 10	0	6	0 7

It appears, by Liverpool dates of July 16, that there are great fluctuations in the cotton market—the speculators, not having, perhaps, realized the profits they expected, are continually struggling to keep up the price, and were partially successful; but the real sales are small and the import large, so that the tendency of the price is “downwards.” During the week preceding the 16th, no less than 35,169 bales arrived—viz:

24,430 American, 10,274 Brazilian, and 864 West Indian. A report that the plague has broken out at Alexandria, it is thought may help to keep up the price!

Later—Liverpool papers of the 20th. The market continued dull—the few sales that were made were at the reduced price of 3d. per lb. No great deal of business was transacted, for the holders would not submit to the prices. Upland 11d. to 1s. 2d; New Orleans 1s. to 1s. 4d. Tennessee 11 1/2 d. to 1s. 1 1/4 d.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AT CADIZ. The British frigate Active, entering the port of Cadiz from Algiers, was boarded from a French brig of war, to enforce the quarantine laws—but the British captain said that, in a Spanish port, he would recognize no other than a Spanish flag. An extraordinary board of health was called, and the Spaniards, seemingly glad of the opportunity of getting a little triumph over the French, though the French general presided, voted down the French interest, and admitted the frigate to pratique.

A few days after, a British packet arrived from England. She was brought too, by the French brig, to await the arrival of the health officers. The commander of the Active manned his boat and went on board of her. When this was observed, the commander of the French brig sent a message enquiring who had had “the temerity to board the packet without his orders.” The captain of the frigate sent word that he himself had dared to do so, and that he would board every English vessel that entered the bay during his stay there, whether it pleased the French commander or not.

BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES. We have a copy of the act, lately passed, to regulate the trade of the British West Indies, and shall give it a place when we can find room for it. Flour, wheat, rice, lumber and live stock may be imported in American vessels, on the payment of duties—say 5s. on a barrel of flour, and 2s. on a M. feet of lumber; but fish, beef, pork, bacon and oil, &c. cannot be imported from the United States. The supply of these articles is secured to British subjects, that “commerce may be relieved of its shackles!”

HURRICANE. There was a dreadful hurricane in the West Indies about the 26th of July. It was felt most severely at St. Kitts, St. Martins, St. Croix, Dominica, Martinico and Guadaloupe, &c. In Bassatterre, Guadaloupe, about 500 houses were entirely destroyed or unroofed, and 150 dead bodies were dug out of the ruins!—The loss of lives has been estimated, for the whole island, at 800! and there was a most furious tide and terrible earthquakes—the largest trees were torn up by the roots. At Porto Rico, five hundred persons were drowned by the overflowings of the waters. In all the other islands named, the damages and loss of life was great. Many vessels had been driven on shore and wrecked.

In consequence of the hurricane, the ports of several of the islands have been opened.

HAYTI. The Port au Prince papers contain long accounts of the ceremonies used in approving, by the senate, the ordonnance of the king of France, recognizing the independence of Hayti.

After it had been read—one of the senators delivered an address of some length, concluding with the following words, “For twenty years past, we have annually renewed the oath to live free or die; henceforth we will add to it a wish, dear to our hearts, and which I hope will be heard in heaven; that a reciprocal confidence and open heartedness may cement forever the compact which has just been formed between the French and Haytiens.”

The baron de Mackau, [the French ambassador],

then rose and made a highly complimentary address to the president, to which his excellency replied, with expressions of gratitude.

The French and Haytian flags were then displayed, grand salutes were fired, &c. and the whole body of dignitaries repaired to the church, where a Te Deum was performed—banquets, balls and illuminations, &c. succeeded.

It is reported that Dr. Williamson will be appointed the diplomatic agent of Hayti at Washington. He is spoken of as a gentleman of education and talents, "with a complexion varying little from the native Mexican."

#### PROCLAMATION.

*John Pierre Beyer, president of Hayti*

A long oppression had borne down Hayti: Your courage, and your heroic efforts raised her, twenty years since, from degradation to the rank of independent nations. But your glory demanded one other triumph. The French flag, coming this day to salute the land of liberty, consecrates the legitimacy of your emancipation. It was reserved to the monarch of France, not less religious than great, to signalize his advancement to the crown by an act of justice, which at once adds brilliancy to the throne from whence it emanates, and to the nation which is its object.

Haytiens! A special ordonnance of his majesty, Charles X. dated 15th April last, recognizes the full and entire independence of your government. This authentic act, by adding the formality of law to the political existence which you have already acquired, will give you that rank in the world, in which you have been placed and to which Divine Providence calls you.

Citizens! Commerce and agriculture will now be greatly extended. The arts and sciences, which repose in peace, will be highly improved, to embellish your new situation with all the benefits of civilization. Continue, by your attachment to national institutions, and above all to your union, to be the terror of those who would desire to disturb you in the just and peaceable enjoyment of your rights.

Soldiers! you have merited well of your country. Under all circumstances, you have been ready to combat for her defence. The fidelity of which you have given so many proofs to the commander of the nation, is the most glorious recompense for his constant solicitude for the prosperity and glory of the republic.

Haytiens! Show yourselves worthy of the honorable place which you occupy amongst the nations of the earth. More happy than your fathers, who left you only the legacy of an awful fate, you shall bequeath to your posterity the most glorious heritage which they can desire—internal harmony, and external peace, a flourishing and respected country.

Live forever, liberty, liberty!

Live forever independence!

Given at the national palace, Port-au-Prince, 11th July, 1825, and twenty second year of independence.

*BOYER, president*

*H. Laginac, secretary general.*

**SPAIN—AND HER LATE COLONIES.** In the British house of commons, on a question put by Mr. Brougham to Mr. Canning, respecting the military occupation of Spain by the French, Mr. C. stated that his majesty's government had, from time to time, received assurances that France had no intention of continuing the military occupation of Spain, nor of retaining any of the Spanish fortresses permanently. The late reduction, (he continued,) of the number of French troops in the Peninsula, took place in consequence of an application from the British government, and, in his opinion, there was no occasion for alarm or jealousy with regard to this subject. He believed the

French government were quite as desirous to get their troops out of Spain as they could be. There could be no doubt that this was the case. Never was success more troublesome in its consequences than the last invasion of Spain.

Mr. Boring inquired why the minister from South America had not been presented to his majesty, and advanced an idea that the delay arose from the interference of the foreign powers, to mitigate the character of the British recognition of the independence of the republic. Mr. Canning had retired before the question was put; but Mr. Secretary Peel distinctly negatived the supposition.

**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.** The U. States' engineers, under the command of capt. Mc NEILL, have finished their surveys on the Caswellman's river and Wills creek route, and have proceeded to Pittsburgh, to examine the route from that place to the lakes, from the conversation of the engineers, on completing their examinations on the Wills creek route, it would appear that it is practicable, 39½ miles shorter, and 400 feet lower than the Deep creek route, and, by lengthening the tunnel, thereby lowering the summit of the canal, an abundant supply of water can be obtained; consequently, on an impartial view of the matter, no other can compare with the Caswellman's river and Wills creek route.

The Deep creek route would require 100 more locks—each lock, it is said, would cost, in its construction, 16,000 dollars; thus, in lockage alone, the difference would be 1,600,000 dollars; besides, the loss of time in passing them, and the constant employ of hands for their management. On the Deep creek route, there will be 39½ miles more canal to make, estimating each mile at 8,000 dollars, the amount will be 316,000 dollars; this sum, added to the 1,600,000 dollars for additional lockage, will amount to the enormous sum of \$1,916,000. [Source: 17th July.]

**SLAVES.** The schooner *Fell's Point*, captain Stagg, has been seized at New Orleans, for smuggling slaves into Louisiana from the West Indies—and the captain, supercargo and crew, were cast into prison for trial. The supercargo is said to be an old offender, and, possibly, now is about to meet with some reward for his black crimes.

**DUELING.** We meet with the following which is taking its round in the papers—

*Honorable to masonry.*—At the annual meeting of the grand royal arch chapter of Georgia, held in May last, information being received that a certain royal arch mason had been engaged in a duel with another mason, it was resolved that he be excluded from all the chapters, while in session, under their jurisdiction, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters. Were all societies to adopt the same course towards any of their members, who should be engaged in duelling, it might, perhaps, have a tendency to render less frequent this reproach to a civilized community.

[This has been the practice of "arch masons" from time immemorial—and it cannot be dispensed with.]

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers of the 15th July.*

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The parliament was prorogued, by commission, on the 6th July—when the lord chancellor read the following speech:

"My lords and gentlemen: The business of the session is now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by his majesty to express his great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in parliament.

"His majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland,

which he recommended to you at the opening of the session.

"It is a particular gratification to his majesty, that the tranquility and improved condition of that part of the united kingdom, have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had invested his majesty, no longer necessary for the public safety.

"His majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to maintain a general peace.

"While his majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and native forces, employed in operations in the enemy's territory, may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons, "We have it in command from his majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year; and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burdens of his people.

"My lords and gentlemen. "His majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of this session, for extending the commerce of his subjects, by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the colonial system of this country.

"These measures, his majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions the solicitude with which parliament watches over their welfare. They tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the colonies with those of the mother country; and his majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity, on which his majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present session, and which, by the blessing of providence, continues to pervade every part of this kingdom."

The ordinary sources of revenue have yielded £1,713,601 more than they did last year, though several taxes have been repealed.

3 per cents, July, 6, 87½; 4 per cents 95½.

The *Fly*, S. W. from South America, last from Rio with \$4,049,500 arrived at Plymouth on the 16th. The *Egeria*, had also arrived from Mexico, with \$200,000.

The king rides out without a military guard! [The president of the United States rises before day, and bathes alone in the Potomac.]

The work of excavating a tunnel under the Thames is going on. It is intended to answer in lieu of a bridge. A steam boat is plying between London and Hamburg, and the passage is made in from 52 to 56 hours.

The thermometer at Liverpool on the 18th July, was up to 84, which was higher than had been known for several summers.

*Great Britain and Spain.* It has been officially stated, that the new British minister to Spain, has been directed to urge the immediate payment of the claims, amounting to nearly two million of pounds sterling, which British subjects held against Spain. On this subject, in the house of commons, Mr. Canning remarked, that the government of Spain had thrown every possible impediment in the way of settling these claims, that Great Britain had threatened to make reprisals on Spanish subjects; and that the commission to Madrid was to bring the subject to a final adjustment.

*France.* The whole kingdom is tranquil—the price of stocks was improving. The dauphiness has pre-

sented her coronation robe to the rector of the church of St. Medard!

The duke d'Angouleme is expected to visit England shortly.

A duel has taken place between count Segur and gen. Gourgard, in consequence of some personalities in the works of the latter—they were both wounded.

Marshal Macdonald, duke of Tarentum, is on a visit to Scotland, the native country of his father: and has visited the field of battle at Preston Pans where his father fought in the ranks of the "legitimate" prince—miscalled the "pretender," because he was defeated!

The wife of gen. Lavalette is still living in a private mad-house. She is generally very melancholy, but at times supposes that she sees her husband, and then her conduct is outrageous. Lavalette is employed in the king's household.

The *Leda*, a painting by Leonardi di Vinci is in the possession of a picture-dealer at Paris, who expects to get eight thousand guineas for it. It formerly belonged to the prince of Hesse Cassel, but was brought to Paris by some of Napoleon's officers.

A man is exhibiting at Versailles, who is seven feet nine inches high, finely made and of prodigious strength. His name is Ruboga, an Italian by birth.

*Netherlands.* The king of the Netherlands has just decreed that, in future, materials produced in the country shall be employed in public works of every description, and that, in the event of it being necessary to use foreign materials in preference, his majesty's permission must be previously obtained.

*Spain.* The population of Cadiz is reduced to 40,000—a few years ago, it was 65,000. The frequency of executions, at Madrid, has produced so much feeling among the people, that, when they take place, the whole garrison is under arms.

Canterac and La Serna have arrived at Madrid.

*Portugal.* The king of Portugal has issued a decree of amnesty to the political offenders of the 30th April, and following days in the last year. It grants a general pardon to all of them, excepting eight persons, three of whom are absent, and five in prison; amongst the latter is the marquis of Abrantes.

*Italy.* Many persons have been arrested at Rome, charged with political offences—among them, one called prince Spadec, who was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo.

Pope Leo XII. has instituted an *asylum for assassins* in Ostia, and three other unhealthy towns. The papal edict states that it is for the purpose of re-peopleing these places! Every assassin who flies for refuge to one of these towns, which are about ten leagues from the spot where the greatest number of travellers are murdered, is to be free from further pursuit!!!

*The Sicilies.* The population of the city of Naples amounts to 349,190—during the last year only seven suicides took place—2 to every 100,000 souls; in Paris they amount to 49 for every 100,000.

*Greece.* It is stated that the Greeks have obtained another naval victory over the Turks—that, on the 26th May, the captain pacha was attacked by admiral Sacluthy, near Mytelene; yet without much effect; but that he was again attacked between Zea and Capo d'Oro, on the 25th, when he lost his frigates, 1 brig and 20 small vessels, captured or sunk. He fled with the remainder of his squadron, and the Greeks were in hot pursuit, at the last account. The following is the official report of the affair:

"Provisional government of Greece.

"The president of the executive power notifies—  
"What God is greater than the God of our fathers! The enemy's fleet had appeared near Cavadore, and threatened from afar the islands of Hydra and Spezzia. The government has been forced to call together all the soldiers scattered in the environs, to

defend the centre of the liberty of Greece. The fleet, composed of about 100 ships of war and transports, having on board troops and provisions of all kinds, has departed, after an obstinate combat with our seamen, on the 1st and 2d June, between Cavadores and Andros. Topal pacha, with much difficulty, saved himself, with 22 of his vessels. The second squadron of our fleet is in pursuit of them. In the midst of the action an enemy's frigate and the admiral's ship were burnt by our fire ships. Topal pacha was not however on board his ship; he had probably supposed that, this time as before, our fire ships would be directed against the admiral. Several vessels and another frigate, which were dispersed and pursued, ran aground on the coast of the isles of Tino and Syra. The greater number of the transports were taken and carried into Hydra and Spezzia. The remnant of the enemy's fleet is dispersed about the Egean sea, and, according to appearance, will fall into our hands. What makes us hope for the total destruction of the enemy's fleet is, that the first squadron of our fleet, yesterday, joined the second which fought the battle, and both together will do their utmost to cut off the retreat of the Mahometans.

"CHIKAS BALASSIS, Vice president,  
"A. MAVROCORDATO, Secretary.

"Nepolis Romania, June 5."

The latest report is, that the Egyptians have not been so completely defeated as heretofore stated—that Ibrahim yet held his ground in the Morea, and that Redschid pacha had gained some advantages. Other accounts say that the Greeks were doing well.

The confidence with which the Greeks anticipate their independence, and the solidity of their government, may be, in part, estimated from the fact, that they have established a broad and liberal system for the general education of youth.

The latest accounts are contradictory or vague. It seems, however, that the Egyptians, after being totally defeated over and over again, and nearly all killed off, according to our accounts, have succeeded in capturing Navarino. But there was a great deal of hard fighting in the neighborhood. Nicetas, Ulysses, and other leaders, late disaffected, had renewed their allegiance to the Greek cause, and were again employed. The captain pacha, after his loss by the fire ships, had succeeded in joining what remained of the Egyptian squadron, in some of the ports of Candia. It is stated that gen. Goura has put to death the Turkish garrison of Solona, 4,000 in number, because he found that they had, contrary to promise, massacred all the Greeks, on entering that place. The Turks had surrendered on capitulation, which Goura revoked on that ground.

A subscription for the Greeks was made at the Paris exchange, on the 12th ult. More than two millions of francs, nearly \$400,000, were collected in one day.

Germany. It is noted that the German merchants have shipped a quantity of iron chamber-stoves to Hayti—the British, not many years ago, sent cargoes of grates and stoves to Buenos Ayres!

In consequence of the great quantity of fine wool sent to Leipzig fair from Austria, Southern Russia and Prussia, the profits of the Saxon lords, arising from their flocks, has been, for some time, much diminished. To remedy this inconvenience, the lords applied for an injunction to prevent the peasants breeding so great a number of sheep, alleging that all landed property belonged to the lords and labor to the peasants. The supreme tribunal, to whom the application was made, has decided that, stipulations or conventions to the contrary being in existence, the peasant has equal liberty, with his lord, to extend his industry and augment his flocks!

There are four thousand different editions of the bible in the collection of the king of Wirttemberg, in

almost all printed languages. Of these 250 are in French and 215 in English.

Sweden. The king has obtained of England the admission of young sailors into English vessels to learn navigation.

The Russian frigate *Kruizer*, which sailed in November, 1822, on a voyage of discovery, has arrived in England—it is stated that she made no discoveries.

Egypt. It is stated that the plague has broken out in Alexandria—perhaps to accommodate the speculators in cotton! The locust is said to be making frightful ravages in Egypt—perhaps to destroy the growing crop of cotton. There is no faith to be placed in such reports, when great mercantile speculations are afoot—yet the rumor may be true.

A talari is equal to four francs—or nearly 75 cents; so the great canal that the pacha has commenced, estimated to cost thirty millions talari, is equal to 22,750,000 dollars.

East Indies. "Perish the invaders!" The British at Hongkong are dying off rapidly. Two regiments had been reduced to 100 men each. "Success to the patriots," the British and their friends used to say about the Spaniards, fighting for the *king Ferdinand* and the "Aby inquisition."

The Calcutta gazette, of February 21, contains despatches from col. Richards, commanding the army that marched against Assam, announcing that the whole of the province of Assam had been evacuated by the Burmese, in pursuance of a convention made between col. Richards and the Burmese commander. The affair was considered of so much importance, that the guns at Calcutta were fired on the occasion.

Brazil. It is pretty broadly hinted in some of the English papers, that lord Cochrane has brought home, and for his own use, all the money that he levied on the people at Pernambuco, Maranhao, &c. in the name of the emperor, don Pedro, and that admiral Jowitt has been arrested as accessory to the fact. This news is said to have been received from Brazil. It is added that Cochrane will not return to that country—and that the frigate will be sent back to Rio; but that her crew had been paid off, with leave given them to remain in the service or abandon it.

Peru. The bombardment of Callao was about to commence. This fortress is a very strong one, and great preparations were necessary to insure the prospect of success in forcing a surrender, except by starvation, being closely blockaded. A decree has been issued by the government of Peru, confiscating all Spanish property that shall be, in future, introduced into the territory, under whatever flag it may be found, and the vessels, also, in which it is brought, are to be deemed good prizes, &c.

Paraguay. The dictator, don Francia, has suppressed all the convents or houses of religious orders. All the property in them is declared to belong to the state.

## Naval Court Martial.

Thursday, August 18. The court, consisting of the members named in the last Register, assembled at 10 o'clock.

The precept from the secretary of the navy calling the court, having been read, the judge advocate administered the oath to the members, and afterwards was himself sworn by the president.

Commodore Charles Stewart was then asked if he had any objections to make against any of the members of the court; and having replied in the negative, the charges and specifications were read as follows:

CHARGE 1st.—*Unofficial conduct.*

Specification 1st.—In aiding and abetting, during the month of May, June and July, in the year 1822, an American ship called the *Cantoa*, an American ship called the *Pearl*, an English brig called the *Sarah*, and

a French ship called the *Telegraph*, and other vessels, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the *Intermedios*; aiding and assisting said vessels in violating the laws and decrees of the existing government of Peru, and in transporting and landing arms, military stores, and other contraband articles, and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal traffic, by employing, or threatening to employ, the naval forces of the United States in their defence.

*Specification 2d*—In sailing, with the United States' ship, the *Franklin*, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, in the months of June and July, 1822, to the said ports, called the *Intermedios*, for the purpose of aiding in private and illicit traffic, and with a view to the private emolument of the said Charles Stewart.

*Specification 3d*—In employing, in or about the 11th day July, 1822, the naval force of the United States, under his command, in preventing the commander of the Peruvian brig *Belgrano*, from enforcing the laws and instructions of his government, by taking and sending in for adjudication an American ship called the *Canton*, detected in carrying on an illicit trade, to the injury of said government, and in being concerned in the pecuniary profit of said illicit voyages and transactions of the aforesaid ship, the *Canton*.

*Specification 4th*—In transporting, or causing to be transported, on board the United States' schooner the *Dolphin*, on or about the 6th day of May, 1822, one Eliphalet Smith, with goods and merchandise for sale, on private account, and permitting said Smith, to carry his own private goods and merchandise, and samples of goods, not designated for the use of the said schooner *Dolphin*, on board the said schooner, under the protection of the flag of the United States, to certain ports, viz:—Arica, Quileca, and other of the *Intermedios*; and to employ a national vessel of the United States, as a place for the said Smith to sell, and display for sale, such of his goods, when such traffic was, in itself, illegal and contraband, and such conduct tended to the disgrace of the navy of the United States.

*Specification 5th*—In employing, in the month of August, 1822, and at other periods in that year, the schooners *Peruvian* and *Waterwitch*, then in the service of the United States, in traffic, and carrying merchandise on private account.

*Specification 6th*—In lending aid and countenance to the violators of the revenue laws of the government of Peru, at various times between the arrival of the ship *Franklin* in the Pacific, in the month of February, 1822, and her departure from thence, in 1824, by permitting and aiding sundry persons in carrying off from the shore, coin, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles, contrary to the laws of said government, without the permission, authority or knowledge of the custom-house officers and local authorities, and to deposit the said articles, so smuggled, on board the public vessels of the United States, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart.

*Specification 7th*—In permitting at various times, within the periods mentioned in the foregoing specification, specie, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles, designated to be transported from Peru, in violation of the laws of that country, clandestinely, at night, to be brought on board of the public vessels of the United States, then under his command, and in transporting said articles in the boats of the said public vessels, at sea, and out of the control and reach of the authorities on shore, to certain vessels, bound to distant ports, after such vessels had undergone the examination of the custom-house officers; such transportation being without the authority, permission or knowledge of said officers, but designed as a fraud upon, and invasion of, the laws of the government of Peru.

*Specification 8th*—In assisting, at the times mentioned in the last preceding specification, with the armed force under his command, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detention, by the lawful authorities of the government of Peru.

*Specification 9th*—In affording, at various times during the periods mentioned in the last preceding specifications, protection and aid, of an extraordinary and illegal kind, to the *Canton*, and other vessels, in the business of which he, the said Charles Stewart, and Eliphalet Smith, were interested, to the neglect of other vessels engaged in a lawful commerce, to which he was in duty bound to afford protection, but in the profits of which they had no participation.

*Specification 10th*—In purchasing from the said ship, the *Canton*, at Valparaiso, in the month of April, 1822, among other articles, 90 bolts of canvass, 25½ casks of wine, 335 lbs. copper nails, paints, oils, &c. ostensibly for the use of the *Franklin*, when such articles were not necessary for said vessel, and, in fact, were not employed or consumed in her; and when the said ship, the *Franklin*, had been amply provided with such of the said articles as were necessary for her use.

*Specification 11th*—In employing, or causing to be employed, on various occasions, at Valparaiso, and elsewhere, in the ports of the Pacific, during the year 1822, carpenters and other persons attached to the *Franklin*, and receiving pay from the United States, in working on board the *Canton*, *Wasp*, and other private vessels, without any proper or adequate reason, and without any compensation to the individuals thus employed.

*Specification 12th*—In receiving on board the *Franklin* one captain Eliphalet Smith, and permitting him to remain there for nearly a year, engaged in private traffic, and employing the naval forces of the United States in subservience to the views of said Smith.

*Specification 13th*—In employing the said Eliphalet Smith to carry despatches, board vessels, and perform other duties, which ought to have been executed by the officers in the service of the government, for the purpose of affording him, the said Smith, facilities in the prosecution of his private concerns.

*Specification 14th*—In permitting the cargo, or part of the cargo of the *Canton*, some time in August, 1822, to be shipped on board of the *Peruviano*, then in tow of the *Franklin*, and ostensibly a public vessel, and in receiving, or permitting to be received, and carried on board the *Franklin*, the supercargo of the *Canton*, and samples of the goods thus put on board the *Peruviano*, for the purpose of furthering the sale of the said cargo.

*Specification 15th*—In receiving, and permitting to remain on board the *Franklin* for a long period of time, in the year 1822, one capt. John O'Sullivan, the commander, and one ——— Ward, supercargo of the *Canton*, for the purpose of aiding them in their private traffic, thus making the national vessels and flag subservient to individual interests.

*Specification 16th*—In taking on board, and carrying in the *Franklin*, from Valparaiso to Quileca, in or about the month of March, 1823, horses, with their equipments, for the use of general Canterac or some other royalist general; thus furnishing aid and assistance to the one party, in a military contest, in violation of the duties of a neutral officer.

*Specification 17th*—In employing the crews of the public vessels of the United States, and articles paid for by the government, for the use of said public vessels, in building and equipping three small schooners, which were not required for the public service, and which did not and do not belong to the government.

*Specification 18th*—In permitting, or causing to be made by the crew of the *Franklin* and other public vessels, out of materials which had been purchased for the service of the government, sails, &c. for the

use of the private ship the Canton, in the month of August or September, 1822.

*Specification 19th*—In permitting, or causing the Dolphin, a vessel of the United States, to carry from Callao to Guayaquil, in or about the month of September, 1822, money, sails, &c. for the purpose of placing them on board the Canton.

*Specification 20th*—In permitting Wm. A. Weaver, then a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, and borne on the books of the said ship Franklin, to absent himself from said vessel, and from his duties on board, during the entire cruise of said ship, from the month of September, 1821, until the arrival of the Franklin within the United States, in the month of August, 1824, without any necessity or excuse of a public nature.

*Specification 21st*—In approving the muster rolls of the Franklin, wherein it was made to appear that the said William A. Weaver was actually on board said ship, and performing the duties of a lieutenant on board, from the commencement of said cruise up to December 31, 1823, whereas he, the said Charles Stewart, well knew the said Weaver to be absent from said vessel, engaged in his own private concerns, during the whole of said period.

*Specification 22d*—In directing and causing the purser of the said ship, the Franklin, to transmit to the navy department false and erroneous transcripts from the muster rolls of said ship; by such false and erroneous transcripts representing to the navy department that he, the said William A. Weaver, was absent from the said vessel in charge of stores, at Callao, when, in fact, no such entry was ever made in the original muster-roll, and when he, the said Charles Stewart, well knew that he, the said Weaver, was not at Callao, and also that there was no public stores at Callao of which he could be in charge.

*Specification 23d*—In causing the purser of the said ship, the Franklin, to enter on the muster-roll of said vessel, on or about the 16th of November, 1824, that he, the said William A. Weaver, was absent from said ship without leave, from the 1st of August, 1822, whereas, he, the said Charles Stewart, had approved the muster-roll of said vessel, by which it was made to appear that the said Weaver was actually on board up to December 31, 1823.

*Specification 24th*—In permitting the purser of the said ship, the Franklin, at the port of Arica, in June, 1822, to send on shore for sale, large quantities of clothing and other articles, brought out in the said ship for the use of the officers, by which means, when those articles were required, it became impossible for the officers to procure them from the purser.

*Specification 25th*—In sending, or causing to be sent, at various times, in 1822 and 1823, on board the Canton, a large number of musket cartridges, and other military stores, belonging to the government, which articles were entered on the books of the Franklin as expended in that vessel in the regular course of public service.

*Specification 26th*—In sending, or causing, or permitting to be sent on board the said ship, the Canton, on or about the 26th day of July, 1822, several articles from the carpenter's department, of which no entry was made on the books of the Franklin.

*Specification 27th*—In causing, or permitting to be used, a large number of hoops and other materials, belonging to the government, and the crew of the Franklin and other vessels under his command, to be occupied in making bags to hold specie, &c. deposited on board said vessels, and not accounting to the government for the money charged to, and received from, the owners of said specie, &c. an account of said bags.

*Specification 28th*—In sending, or causing, or permitting to be sent, on board the Canton, for the use of said private vessel, on or about the 26th of October,

1822, sails, canvas, and other articles belonging to the government.

*Specification 29th*—In permitting to be taken from the public stores, in the month of September, 1822, in April and November, 1823, and January, 1824, and at divers other times, saws, copper nails, iron nails, iron spikes, iron and ammunition, and given or sold, on private account, without rendering a faithful and true account thereof to the government.

*Canon 2d*—*Disobedience of orders.*

*Specification 1st*—For that, in express violation of his instructions from the honorable the secretary of the navy, dated the 8th day of September, 1821, he, the said Charles Stewart, in the year 1823, then commanding the United States' ship Franklin, did aid and assist an American ship called the Canton, an American ship called the Pearl, an English brig called the Sarah, and a French ship called Telegraph, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the Intermediat, aiding and assisting said vessels in violating the laws and decrees of the government of Peru; and in transporting and landing arms, military stores, and other contraband articles; and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal conduct, by employing, or threatening to employ, the naval forces of the United States in their defence.

*Specification 2d*—In employing, on or about the 11th day of July, 1822, the naval forces of the United States, under his command, in preventing the commander of the Peruvian brig Belgrano, from enforcing the laws and instructions of his government, by taking and sending in for adjudication an American ship called the Canton, detected in carrying on an illicit trade to the injury of said government.

*Specification 3d*—In transporting, or causing to be transported, on board the United States' schooner Dolphin, on or about the 6th of May, 1822, one Eliphazlet Smith, with goods and merchandise for sale on private account, and permitting said Smith to carry such, his own private goods and merchandise, not designed for the use of the said schooner, on board the said schooner, under the protection and flag of the United States, to certain ports forbidden by the laws of the country.

*Specification 4th*—In lending aid and countenance to the violators of the revenue laws of the government of Peru, by permitting and aiding sundry persons, at various times between the arrival of the Franklin in the Pacific, in the year 1821, and her departure from thence, in 1824, to carry off from the shore specie, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles, contrary to the laws of said government, without the permission, authority, or knowledge, of the custom-house officers and local authorities; and to deposit articles so smuggled from the shore, on board the public vessels of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart.

*Specification 5th*—In assisting, with the naval forces of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detention by the lawful authorities of the government of Peru, at the times mentioned in the last preceding specification.

*Specification 6th*—In permitting to be received, and in receiving on board the said ship the Franklin, and other vessels under his command, at various times, within the periods aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the said government of Peru, certain persons who, by the laws of said government, were obnoxious to capture and punishment, spies and officers in the royalist army, and in protecting said persons from seizure and punishment, contrary to the express instructions given to the said Charles Stewart by his government, and in contravention of his duties as the commander in the service of a neutral nation. In

particular, in receiving or permitting to be received and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer in the royalist army, and a spy in Lima; and the director, or late director, of the mint.

**Specification 7th**—In unlawfully, and in violation of his duties as a neutral, carrying from Callao to the before mentioned ports, called the Intermedios, some fine between the 1st of May and the 15th of July, 1822, intelligence of a contemplated military expedition, prepared by the patriot government of Peru against said Intermedios, and thereby exposing the same to defeat and destruction.

**CHARGE 3d—Neglect of duty.**

**Specification 1st**—For permitting and authorizing William A Weaver, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, attached to the Franklin, and borne on the books of that vessel, to absent himself from said ship, and from his duties on board, during the entire cruise of said ship, from the month of September, 1821, till her arrival within the United States in the summer of 1824, without any necessity or reason of a public nature.

**Specification 2d**—For that, whereas Horace B. Sawyer, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, did, on the 24th day of July, 1822, and on the 25th of August, in the same year, exhibit to said Charles Stewart, his commanding officer, charges and specifications of the most serious character against David Coe, a lieutenant in the navy, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, and did refer to several witnesses as able to sustain said charges, he, the said Charles Stewart, did omit and neglect to notice said charges, or to cause their truth to be investigated, to the great injury of the naval service of the United States.

**Specification 3d**—In not having his men regularly and properly exercised at quarters, and in not having his guns in a proper state for action, as he was bound to have done, during the cruise of said Franklin, from the month of September, 1821, to the summer of 1824.

**CHARGE 4th—Oppression and cruelty.**

**Specification**—In confining Joshua R. Sands, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, and under the immediate command of the said Charles Stewart, in an unusual and unnecessary manner, on board the Franklin, from the 9th of October, 1823, until the 13th of April, 1824, without taking any measures to bring the said Sands to trial for any alleged misconduct, and in continuing said oppressive and cruel conduct, subsequent to the said 13th of April, to the manifest and great injury of the health of said Sands.

Commodore Stewart being then required to plead to these charges, pleaded "not guilty," and put in a written request to the court to be allowed the aid of counsel in his defence, and a stenographer to take notes of the proceedings.

The court was then cleared for deliberation; and, on the doors being re-opened, it was announced that the court had acceded to the request of commodore Stewart to be allowed the aid of counsel, under the following restrictions: that every motion or proposition, on the part of the accused, should be made in writing, and such document should be presented to the court through the judge advocates. The court also acceded to the request of com. Stewart to employ a stenographer, with the express condition that such stenographer should only take notes for the use of the accused, during his trial.

Lieutenant Hunter was then called and sworn, and his examination by the judge advocate consumed the time until the usual hour of adjournment. His evidence, as first lieutenant of the Franklin during her cruise, principally related to the intercourse with the Canton, Pearl and Sarah—to the building and employing of the schooners Peruviano, Wasp and Ro-

binson Crusoe—to the receiving on board of Eliphalet Smith—to the receiving of specie and transporting it—to the absence of lieut. Weaver, &c. &c. We refrain from going into a more copious abstract from a respect to the former decision, and a later request from the court.

## Affairs of the Creeks, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Geo. Milledgeville, 6th Aug. 1825.

Sir—A letter purporting to be yours, which appeared in the last Georgia Journal, and having every characteristic of an official one, could not fail to attract my attention. Immediately therefore on my return to this place, inquiry was made at the department for the original, and I learned with surprise that none such had been received. The proper means were then resorted to, to ascertain the authenticity of the published letter, and having been satisfied that the same was in your proper hand writing, I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government.

Having thought proper to make representations of your conduct to the president, I have ordered you to be furnished with a copy of every letter written on your subject; and which will reach you in due time.

Any communication, proceeding from the officer next in command in this military department, will be received and attended to.

(Signed)

G. M. TROUP.

Major Gen. E. P. Gaines, commanding.

Department of war, July 21, 1825.

Sir: Your letter of the 25th of June, addressed to major Vandenter, has been received, the answer of which has been intentionally delayed till the result of general Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow should be received, as the president had anxiously hoped, on the acquiescence of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your inquiries entirely obviated. But as the communications from gen. Gaines, recently received, have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians, to the number of 1890, including a large majority of their chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe against the express determination of a very large majority, a determination known to the commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained, would illy become either the justice or the magnanimity of the United States, under which they claim to take shelter. These are allegations presenting a question beyond the cognizance of the executive, and necessarily refers itself to congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting. Meanwhile the president, acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds, by reference to the 8th article of the treaty, the faith of the United States solemnly pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in September, 1826. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain uncancelled, are alike confided to him. I am therefore directed by the president, to state distinctly to your excellency, that, for the present, he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the president has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given you, by the late law of the legislature, in prescribing the time



when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under all the circumstances the president permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As gen. Gaines has been in communication with you on this subject, and as it is the wish of the president you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take thereon, I am directed to enclose to your excellency a copy of gen. Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR,  
His excellency G. M. Troup, governor of Georgia.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.

C. VANDEVENTER.

War department, July 23, 1825.

(COPY)

Department of war, July 21st, 1825.

Sir—Yours of the 5th inst. has been duly received with the accompanying documents.

I am directed by the president to express his regret at the failure of your efforts to reconcile the Creeks to an acquiescence in the treaty made at the Indian Springs, as it was his sincere desire to have seen it carried into effect. But the determined opposition of the Indians to the treaty itself, on the alleged grounds of intrigue and treachery, on the part of the portion of the tribe negotiating the treaty, as well as the smallness of their numbers, from which they argue its invalidity, and their solemn appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the United States, creates such an obligation that we should, at least, pause before we proceed, or permit others to do so, until these allegations can be thoroughly investigated, and their effect decided by the proper authority; the more especially, as the eighth article of the treaty gives till September of the next year, before the treaty is to be carried into effect, and guarantees them from encroachment till that time. It is in this posture of affairs gov. Troup insists that he will survey the land. A collision by overt acts, between the executive of the union and that of a state, is so against the theory of the constitution, and so repugnant to the feelings of the president, that he would determine only under a solemn sense of duty to do an act by which so serious a result would be produced.

If gov. Troup should, however, persevere in his declared purpose of surveying the land, against the repeated remonstrances of this department, it will present one of the most unfortunate events which have yet occurred in our history. Its possible occurrence has induced the president to weigh with the deliberate circumspection made necessary, as well by its serious consequences as its high responsibility. His decision thereon has been made and transmitted to gov. Troup, in a letter of this date, a copy of which I inclose for your information, and by which you will learn the line of conduct which the president has prescribed to himself.

It is still devoutly to be hoped that governor Troup will abstain from any act that may make it necessary to have recourse to the steps suggested; yet should he persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the treaty, you are hereby authorized to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian territory, or if they should succeed in entering the country, to cause them to be arrested, and turn them over to the judicial authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. I have only to add that I have transmitted to gov. Troup a copy of this communication.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.  
To maj. gen. E. P. Gaines.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.

C. VANDEVENTER, chief clerk.

War department, July 23, 1825.

Indian Springs, 20th June, 1825.

Sir: Enclosed you will receive a copy of a letter of instructions from his excellency, the governor of Georgia, to us as commissioners in behalf of the state, for the purposes therein mentioned. It is important to the commissioners that your answer to the application of his excellency the governor, to admit the commissioners to a full and free participation of the council of the Indians, should be received as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, sir, we are your obedient servants,

WARREN JOURDAN,  
WM. W. WILLIAMSON,  
WM. H. TORRANCE.

Commissioners.

Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 15th June, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: You are required to proceed to the Indian Springs to attend a council of the friendly Indians, to be holden there on the 20th inst. As it is presumed that any concert, tendered on the part of this government, to assure a full development of the facts connected with the late disturbances in the Creek nation, and also such as may more particularly affect the guilt or innocence of the agent, under the charges exhibited against him by the governor of this state, will be gratifying to maj. gen. Gaines, you are hereby authorized and empowered, under the authority vested in you by the legislature, to employ all lawful means for the furtherance of the objects aforesaid; avoiding, at the same time, any interference whatever with that council, in matters disconnected with the objects of your mission, and which appertain, exclusively, to interests and relations, purely political, subsisting between the general government and the Indians.

From the Indian Springs, you will proceed to attend the other council, to be holden at Broken Arrow on the 25th inst. Your presence there will be of importance, because more immediately connected with the investigation of the conduct of the agent, as arranged by the governor, at the instance of the president of the United States and the legislature of the state. You will no doubt be admitted to a free participation of that council, and will be suffered to take with you, under a sufficient safe-guard, any of the friendly chiefs, whose presence there you may consider necessary to the accomplishment of the objects which the United States and this government have in view. There can be the less doubt of this, because the charges having been already made, both by the executive and legislative authority of Georgia, against the agent, and the agent having so far thought proper to have recourse to the missionaries and hostile Indians in the nation, for his defence; and that defence being already before the public, at the instance of the agent, in which it would seem that both being under the control and influence of his office, any direction most scitable to his views may have been given to their opinions and feelings, it is only an exercise of strict right on the part of the government of Georgia, that it be heard before that council, by its commissioners; who are instructed to give and receive explanations for the purpose, in common with the agents of the United States, of arriving at truth and doing justice to all parties. Should such participation be denied you, you will enter your formal protest against that denial, and proceed to avail yourselves, within the jurisdic-

tion of Georgia, of all the testimony you can obtain.  
Very respectfully,  
Messrs: Jourdan, Williamson,  
Torrance and Jones, commissioners.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.  
Indian Springs, June 21, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, announcing the objects of your mission.

In reply, I have to observe, that, however much I might be aided by the lights of your experience, I do not feel myself authorized, without new instructions from the department of war, to comply with your demand to be admitted "to a full and free participation of the council of the Indians."

This council is assembled for the purpose of enabling me to discharge duties of a very delicate and important nature, confided to me by the general government.

I deem it proper, therefore, that I should exercise the entire control of every subject to be acted on, and of every expression uttered to the council by any officer or citizen permitted to address it, whether of the United States, or of any individual state or territory. Without such control, our councils would be involved in confusion, and they would be wholly useless, if not worse than useless.

Very respectfully, &c. EDMUND P. GAINES.

Maj. gen. com'd'g.

To the Georgia commissioners.

Fort Mitchell, June 25, 1825.

Sir: Since our arrival at this place, we have been joined by col. Seaborn Jones, who is associated with us in the commission, by the governor of Georgia. In obedience to the instructions, (with a copy of which you have been furnished), we beg leave again to call your attention to that part of those instructions by which it was contemplated by the governor, that we would be admitted to a free participation of the council of the Indians, to be convened at Broken Arrow, as well as of that lately held at the Indian Springs. We would repeat the request on our part, that we may be admitted to that council. In your letter of the 21st inst. in answer to a similar request made at that place, you say, "I deem it proper, therefore, that I should exercise the entire control of every subject to be acted on, and of every expression uttered to the council by any officer or citizen permitted to address it, whether of the United States or of any individual state or territory. Without such control, our councils would be involved in confusion, and they would be wholly useless, if not worse than useless."

We call your attention to this part of your letter, for the purpose of correcting a mistake under which you have fallen, with regard to our motives and the course of conduct we might pursue, in attending the council. We have been particularly instructed "not to interfere with the council in matters disconnected with the object of our mission, and which appertain, exclusively, to interests and relations, purely political, subsisting between the general government and the Indians."

Permit us to assure you, sir, that we shall strictly adhere to those instructions, and carefully avoid any interference, and that we shall expect only to make suggestions to yourself in the council, and through you, to obtain all the information which can be acquired. The information thus obtained will be of an official character, and will perhaps be more satisfactory than any derived from any other source.

From Mr. Kenan, our secretary, you will receive a copy of the message of the governor to the legislature, with the accompanying documents and other papers.

And we have the honor to subscribe ourselves with high consideration and respect, your obedient servants,

WARREN JOURDAN,  
SEABORN JONES,  
WM. H. TORRANCE,  
Commissioners.

Maj. gen. E. P. Gaines.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Eastern dep.  
Creek agency, June 26, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of yesterday's date, requesting to be admitted to the council convened at Broken Arrow.

I am under no such mistake as that you ascribe to me, and which you are pleased to attempt to correct. In your letter of the 20th, you claim "a full and free participation of the council of the Indians." Whatever may have been your meaning, the manifest import of the expressions employed by you could be nothing less than a demand to exercise, without control, certain privileges before the council. The force of this construction is strengthened, rather than diminished, by your instructions from his excellency, the governor of Georgia, to which you refer. You say "we have been particularly instructed not to interfere with the council, in matters disconnected with the objects of our mission, and which appertain, exclusively, to interests and relations, purely political, subsisting between the general government and the Indians."

I cannot perceive or admit of the existence of any such distinction. The general government can have no interests or relations, purely political, either with the Indians, or with any other people or nation, in which the state of Georgia is not concerned. But his excellency, the governor of Georgia, deems it proper that the state should be represented at the council at the Broken Arrow; and you have been appointed for that purpose. I have advised you that the president has seen fit to confide to me the exclusive mission to this nation, on the part of the United States. I have now to add, that the duties assigned to me are substantially the same as those with which you are charged, with the exception of taking testimony as to the conduct of the agent. I have thus the honor to represent Georgia, with each other member of the United States, in the Indian council at Broken Arrow. With due deference and respect for the authorities of the state, who have had the kindness to appoint a mission to afford me aid, which the general government appears not to have been aware that I stood in need of, I cannot permit myself to recognize the mission, without the authority of the president.

It would afford me great satisfaction to possess the confidence of the state authorities. I can win it only by a faithful discharge of my duty; but, if I fail thus to win it, I feel convinced that I shall not fail to retain what will be equally gratifying to me—the conscious persuasion that I merit that confidence.

In the subsequent part of your letter, you assure me you will strictly adhere to your instructions, and carefully avoid any interference; and that you shall expect only to make suggestions to me in the council, and through me to obtain the information which can be acquired. It is to be regretted that you did not sooner favor me with this moderate definition of your wishes—as, in that case, no objection would have been offered by me to your request, individually and unofficially. You are entirely at liberty to attend, as any other gentlemen would be.

I reserve to myself, however, the right to control every subject to be acted upon, and every expression to be uttered to the council.

It affords me pleasure to profit by the suggestions of my fellow citizens, but these suggestions, to be acceptable to me, must be free from every thing like official power or control.

In tendering to you my thanks for the polite offer contained in your note of this afternoon, I have to observe that I shall not have occasion to send despatches before the departure of the regular mail.

I renew to you, gentlemen, assurances of my respectful consideration.

(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Major gen. commanding.

Col. Warren Jordan, col. Stephen Jones,  
and Wm. H. Torrance, esq. commissioners.

A true copy.

E. G. W. BUTLER, col. de camp.

**The Creek agent.** It has already been stated that the special agent of the government, Maj. Andrews, had restored the U. States' Indian agent, Mr. Crowell, to the exercise of his official duties. The following is the letter of Maj. A. to the agent, withdrawing the suspension:

Willsville, Geo. Aug. 1st, 1825.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your defence, accompanied by the testimony collected to rebut the charges preferred against you by his excellency governor Troup, as well as the testimony taken against you by a committee of the legislature of Georgia, and that interspersed throughout the volume of documents furnished me by the governor of Georgia.

After a diligent examination of all the testimony taken, on both sides, during the investigation, and coming before me, I feel it incumbent on me to say, that I consider you, in reference to the charges made against you, not only an innocent but a much injured man. This result is the more honorable to you, as you have only had it in your power to avail yourself of voluntary testimony.

I shall make this report to the secretary of war, to whom you will look for the decision of the president, which will confirm or reverse this opinion. In the mean time, you will consider your suspension as withdrawn.

With respect, sir, your ob<sup>d</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>.

T. P. ANDREWS,  
Special agent.

To col. John Crowell, Indian agent, &c. &c.

### CHRONICLE.

**Sailing-master Null.** It has been said that this officer was re-instated by the president, disapproving of the sentence of the court. This is not so—he was dismissed, and the dismissal approved of—but he has received a new commission, on the representation and request of many worthy officers with whom he had associated, and with the express understanding that the new appointment was not to be regarded as expressive of any disapprobation of the sentence of the court.

**Died, at Lancaster, Penn.** on the 11th inst. Robert Coleman, esq. in the 77th year of his age. He was a great iron manufacturer, and among the most wealthy individuals of the United States.

at Charleston, on the 16th inst. Maj. general Charles Calanoweth Pinckney—who was one of the most distinguished of those who remained of the revolutionary stock of heroes and patriots, and one of the best of men. His remains were interred on the 17th, with every testimonial of respect that a grateful people could bestow. The Charleston papers are all in mourning for him.

at Albany, Roger Skinner, esq. U. S. judge for the northern district of New York.

in Franklin co. North Carolina, Mr. John Bowen, aged 73—a gallant soldier of the revolution, who left the army at the end of the war with a major's commission.

**Claim against the United States.** We are gratified to learn, that, in addition to the sum of \$20,000 heretofore

received, (and which had been appropriated by the legislature to the university of Virginia), the treasurer of the state has received the further sum of \$120,400 11 cents from the treasury of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia, for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the United States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the literary fund. [Bay.]

**The lobby.** The editor of the *Bridgetown*, (New Jersey), Whig has been used to obtain \$5,000 damages, by Garret D. Wall, esq. whom, it seems, he had charged with some improper practices as a lobby-member of the legislature of that state. We suppose it was about the manufacture of banks? Shall we never have done with increasing the iniquity of useless corporations, that knowing-ones may make money and honest persons be cheated? [Bay.]

**Mr. Dewitt,** the most skillful pilot of Portsmouth, N. H. and who is also represented as a very sensible and good man, weighs four hundred and twenty pounds. He, with his boat, is sometimes hoisted on ship-board, and he often sends for a dray to take him home to his residence. He is about 33 years old. It is only about five years since he began to get fat. Mr. Israel Tibbets, of Dover, in the same state, weighs four hundred and twenty-five pounds.

**"The old serpent."** An animal, supposed to be a sea-serpent, not less than sixty feet long, is said to have exhibited himself in Halifax harbor, to the gratification of many spectators. The time given for its appearance was the 15th July. But yet the people will not believe in the existence of "his royal" lengthness of the mighty deep.

**New benefits of canal navigation.** We are informed upon good authority, that numbers of that fine species of fish, hitherto taken in Lake Ontario and its tributary waters, and commonly called the Oswego Bass, have been caught, within a few days, in the Hudson, at Stillwater. To arrive at Stillwater they must have come via the St. Lawrence, the Saratoga, Champlain, Wood Creek and the Champlain canal! [Troy Sun.]

**Propelling force.** The *Newburgh Gazette*, (N. Y.) mentions that captain Henry B. Myer, of that village, has invented an improved method of propelling vessels. The superiority of his plan over the common paddle wheels, says the *Gazette*, "has been tested by careful and fair experiment, and at the most unfavorable trial, the result was 41 to 26 in favor of his machine, the same power being applied to each."

**New York.** It is stated that a finished house, without a tenant, is not to be found in this great city!—and that well dressed families are observed to be occupying houses, of which the builders do not appear to have accomplished the work so far as to have fully closed them in, by doors and windows!

**Buffalo.** The census of the village of Buffalo, recently taken, gives an increase of about 500 inhabitants since last winter, making the present population 2,000.

About 70 of the Stockbridge Indians lately embarked at Buffalo for Green Bay. They have farming utensils, provisions, &c. and intend to join a number of the same tribe, now at that place.

Two new schooners arrived at the port of Buffalo about the 1st inst.—The *Commerce*, of 88 tons, and the *Bolivar*, of 60; the first built at Sandusky and the other at Erie. A few days previous, the schooner *Marion* arrived from Michilimackinac with 375 packages of furs, valued at \$270,000—the property of the American Fur company.

**Genoa, N. Y.** has a present population of 2,200—in 1820, only 1,370. Many of the villages of New York are growing at this rapid rate.

**Charleston.** The exports from Charleston, to foreign places, from the 1st of January, to June 29th, were 1,090 bales of Sea-Island, and 51,662 bales of Upland cotton, and 40,343 tierces of rice.

**Massachusetts.** We now have, after many trials in some of the districts, a complete list of the members elected to the 19th congress, as follows: Messrs. Webster, Crowninshield, Lock, Lathrop, Allen, Dwight, Bailey, Baylies, Hobart, Reed, members of the last congress; and Messrs. John Varnum, Edward Everett and John Davis, in the place of Messrs. Nelson, Fuller and Sibley.

**Virginia.** They are digging for gold, in Amherst county, Virginia, near a place called "the Folly"—a name happily fitted to the business in general, even in those parts of the world where gold is most abundant—for almost any other species of labor produces a greater aggregate profit.

**North Carolina.** Lemuel Sawyer has been elected a member of congress, by a majority of nearly 500 votes over the late member, Mr. Gatlin. Mr. Edwards has been re-elected without opposition.

**Michigan.** Mr. Biddle has been elected the delegate to congress from this territory, out-polling Mr. Richard, the late delegate, and Mr. Wing.

**Texas.** Captain Leftwich, of Russellville, Kentucky, in behalf of an association formed for that purpose, has obtained, from the government of Mexico, a grant of land, between six and eight millions of acres, in the province of Texas, along the line of Louisiana. One of the conditions of the grant is, that a certain number of settlers shall be obtained, with an exemption from taxation for five years.

It, as we believe is the case, slaves cannot be introduced into the Mexican republic, we should not suppose that this country, fitted for the cultivation of cotton and sugar, will be rapidly populated, at present.

**Specie movements.** We understand, (says a Connecticut paper), that the five allied banks of Boston have sent about \$5 to 40,000 dollars to Hartford, for specie, which was, as usual, promptly paid. The Hartford banks, by way of retaliation, on Saturday last, took from the allied banks, about 145,000 dolls. in specie. Should this warfare continue, how long would it take to transfer all the specie in the allied banks to Hartford?

The savings' bank in Portsmouth, N. H. went into operation on the 20th of August, 1823. From that time to the 20th of July, 1825—one year and 11 months,—923 deposits have been made by 601 persons—amounting together, to \$55,109 90.

A safety-barge, towed by the steam boat Congress, is plying on the Delaware, between Philadelphia and Trenton. She is called "Cherry and Fair Star," fitted up splendidly, and has room to accommodate eighty persons at dinner at the same time. She very little impedes the progress of the steam boat, which, with her in tow, made ten miles an hour.

Another safety-barge, called the "Lady Van Rensselaer," built on the model of the "Lady Clinton," is carrying passengers on the Hudson. These barges will now leave New York on five days in every week.

**Deaf and dumb.** The Democratic Press speaks of a pupil of the deaf and dumb institution in that city being bound an apprentice to the printing business. There is a young man at Hartford, who is a quick and excellent printer. Deaf and dumb boys, if educated, would, generally, make good printers. Nothing disturbs a compositor so much as conversation in a printing office; and from the evils of this, the deaf and dumb would be exempt. [Com. Ad.]

St. Joseph's college, at Bardstown, Ky. under charge of the right rev. bishop Flagett, (of the Roman catholic church), is reported to be in a very flourishing condition, having already about two hundred pupils. A new building of brick, four stories high and 120 feet long, is nearly finished for their better accommodation.

**Rope-Making.** It may be worth while to preserve it as a statistical fact—that there are now employed, in the rope-walks of New York and Brooklyn, one hundred men and 71 apprentices—of which, 48 men and 19 boys were at work in the walks of New York, and 52 men and 52 boys in those of Brooklyn.

**Salt,** made on the Connemaugh, is sold at Pittsburg for 37½ cents a bushel. The inhabitants of Harrisburg, who bring their salt from the sea-ports, find it costs them \$1 25 cents a bushel.

**Currant wine.** Messrs. Kenricks, of Newton, Mass. have made 3,000 gallons of this wine, the present season.

"Darn 'em," said Jonathan, at the battle of Bunker Hill, "they're shooting bullets!" when one of them had passed through the top of his hat.

**Bad effects of long credit.** Last week a gentleman withdrew his subscription to this paper, because a wealthy neighbor of his so regularly borrowed his paper that he could not file it, nor "get any good of it"—that neighbor having stopped taking the paper a year since because we sued him for thirty odd dollars he owed us on subscription! [Chambersburg Rep.]

**Beggars on horseback.**—Horses are so plentiful in Buenos Ayres, that beggars take their rounds and ask alms on horseback, without diminishing, in any degree, their claims to sympathy. These beggars do not extend their excursions, and thus call in question the old proverb, "set a beggar a horseback," &c. [Dem. P.]

A crocodile, measuring 18 feet from head to tail, was killed at Barycore, in the East Indies, a short time since. It had committed great havoc on the banks of the river, and in the stomach was found a part of a woman, a dog, a cat, and a part of a sheep, besides several rings and other ornaments worn by the native women.

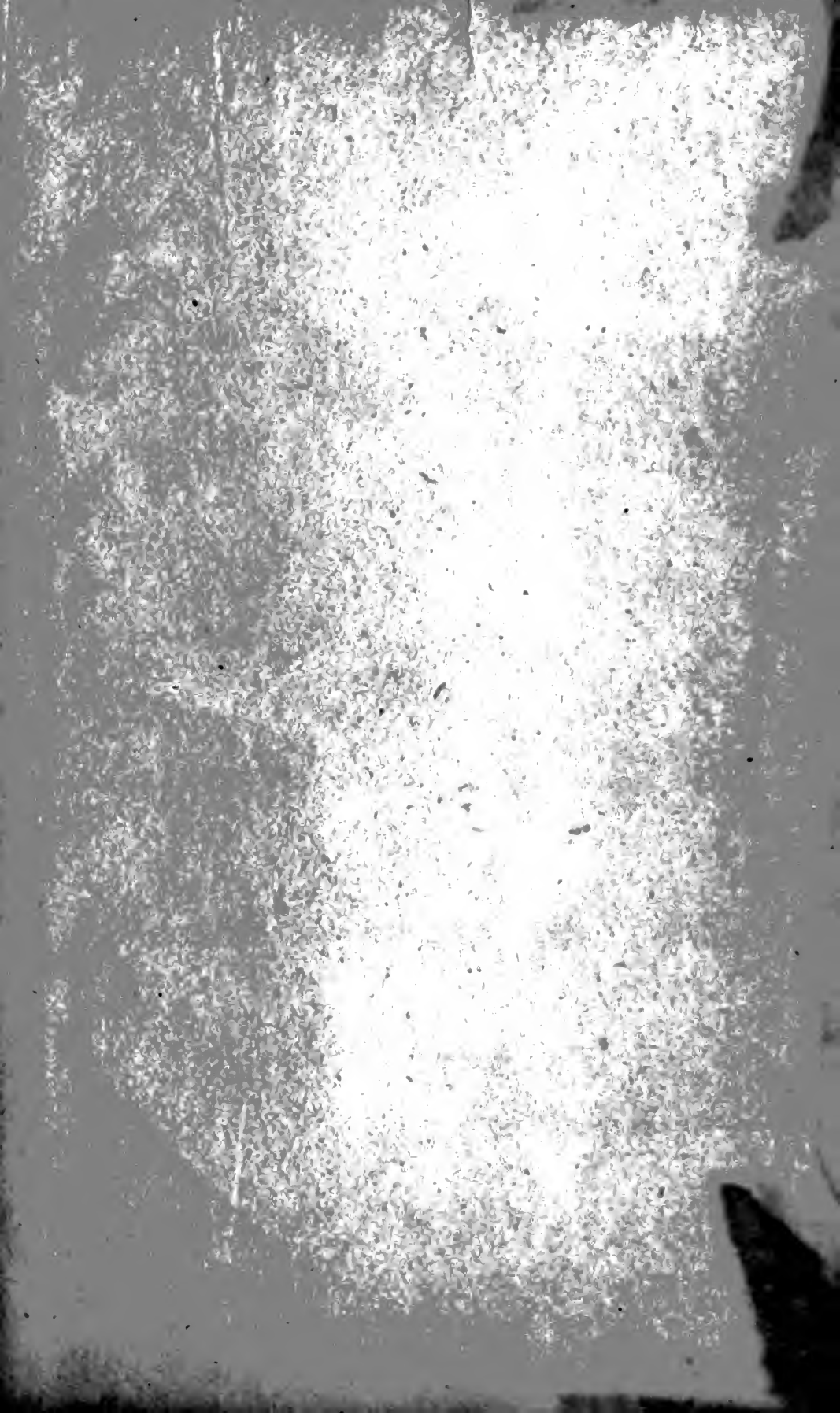
**Terrible.** A negro named William, the property of a Mr. Cokerge, in Georgia, is stated, in a South Carolina paper, to have been burnt alive near Greenville, (S. C.), for the murder of a white man named Peter Garrison. [Phil. Gaz.]

**Indian duel.** A very strange and a fatal rencontre recently took place between two Indians of Canada. Having quarrelled in a state of intoxication, they determined to settle their differences by single combat. They were to stand at a certain distance, armed with forty stones each, which they were to continue throwing at one another until either or both should fall, or the stock of ammunition be expended. The combat had just commenced, when a young lad, the son of the elder Indian, perceiving his father's danger, and regardless of his own, attempted to take him away. At this moment, the nephew discharged a stone which struck the high spirited and affectionate youth in the forehead, and stretched him lifeless on the ground.

**Trenton, July 30.** During a violent storm of rain on the 5th inst. in Kingwood, N. J. a sunfish, four inches long, fell into the yard of Nathaniel Atchley, and was immediately taken up alive by him and placed in a tub of water where it swam about, right glad, apparently, to get into its native element. How this fish came there, we are at a loss to divine, as the place where it fell was more than a mile from any stream of water, and no person was near, save those who saw it as soon as it reached the earth, and who are willing to attest the truth of the foregoing singular occurrence.

**Kaleigh, N. C. July 29.** In consequence of the great scarcity of flour, which has existed for some weeks, in our market, several loads of that article have been disposed of, during the present week, in our city, for eight dollars per barrel.

[The price in Baltimore was \$4 75.]



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